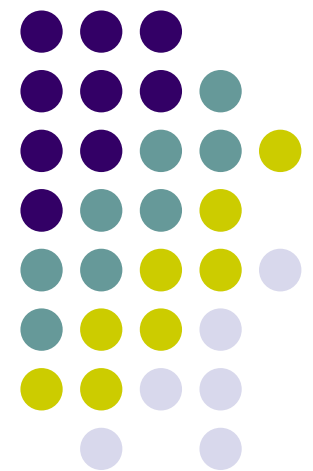


CS 528 Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing

Lecture 2: Android Introduction and Setup

Emmanuel Agu





What is Android?

- Android is world's leading mobile operating system
- **Google:**
 - Owns Android, maintains it, extends it
 - Distributes Android OS, developer tools, free to use
 - Runs Android app market

Android is Multi-Platform



In-car console



Smartwatch



Android runs on all these devices



Tablet



Smartphone

Television



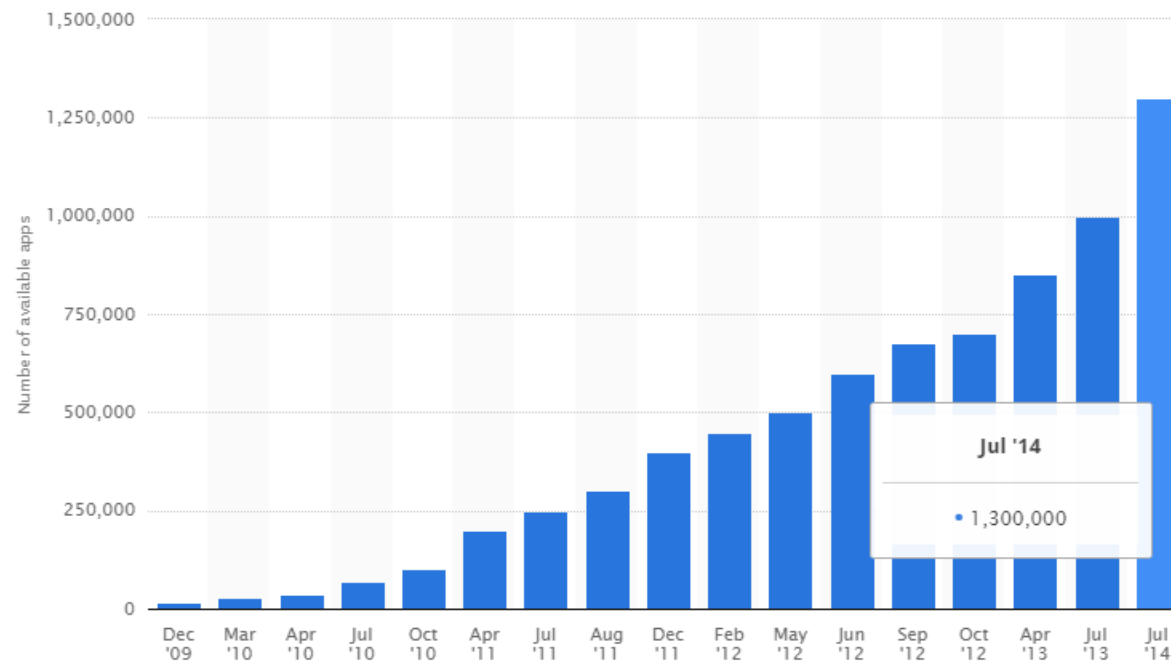
This Class: Focuses Mostly on Smartphones!

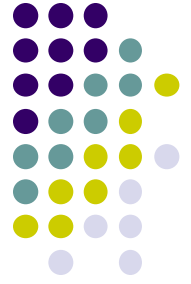


Android Growth

- June 2014, 1 billion active Android users
- 1.25 million apps on the Android app market
 - Games, organizers, banking, entertainment, etc

Number of available applications in the Google Play Store from December 2009 to July 2014





Other Types of Android Hardware (Apart from Smartphones)

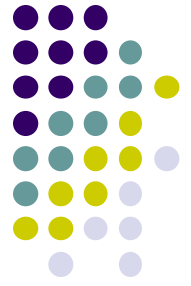
Android Wearables: Smartwatches



- Minimal UI, at-a-glance
- Mostly notifications, Not full functionality
 - Voice Commands, phone calls
 - Directions, texts, run apps
 - Heart Rate monitor
 - Count Steps
 - Wireless charging



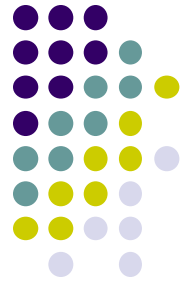
Android Wearables: Google Glass



- Head-mounted display, displays information, touch-free
- Example application: Records babies life steps
- Features:
 - Touchpad (on side), camera for photoes video, display, voice commands
- Google recently announced discontinuing Google Glass



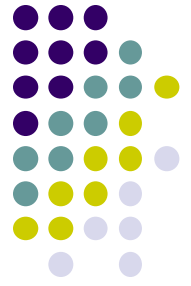
Android Hardware: TV programming



- Smart, interactive TV platform (Android 5.0) featuring:
 - Viewing recommendations based on watching habits
 - Media apps downloadable from Google Play. E.g. Netflix streaming app
 - Games
 - Voice Search to answer questions. E.g. which movies were nominated for academy awards



Android Hardware: in-Car Entertainment and Navigation System



- Example: Honda Connect system
- Integrated audio, phone, navigation, information system
- Runs Android 4.0.4
- Android Auto announced by automotive alliance in Jan 2014

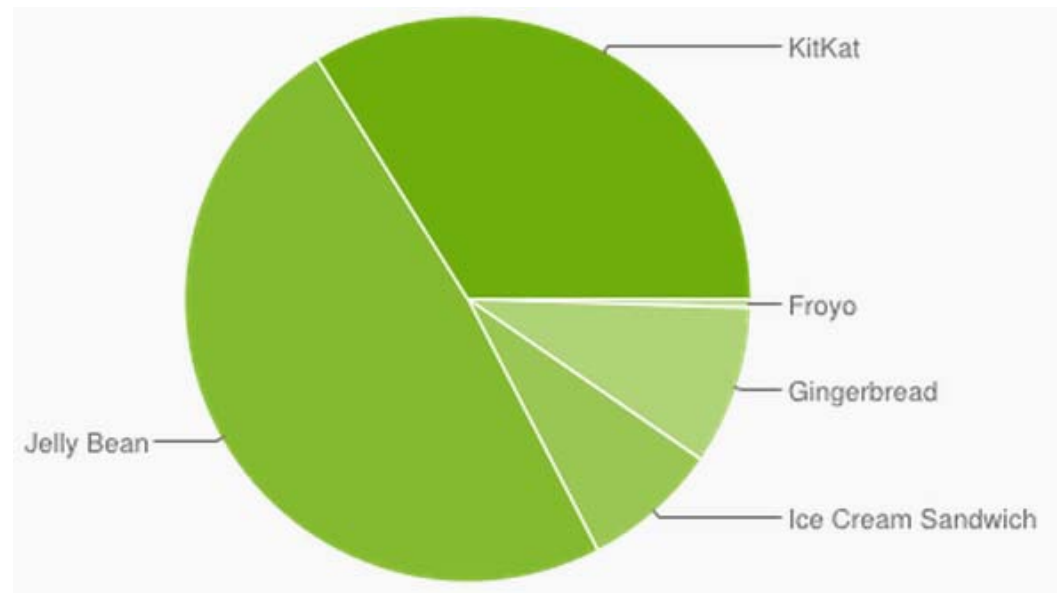




Android Versions

- Most recent Android version is Android L (5.0) or “Lollipop”
- Distribution as at Dec 1, 2014

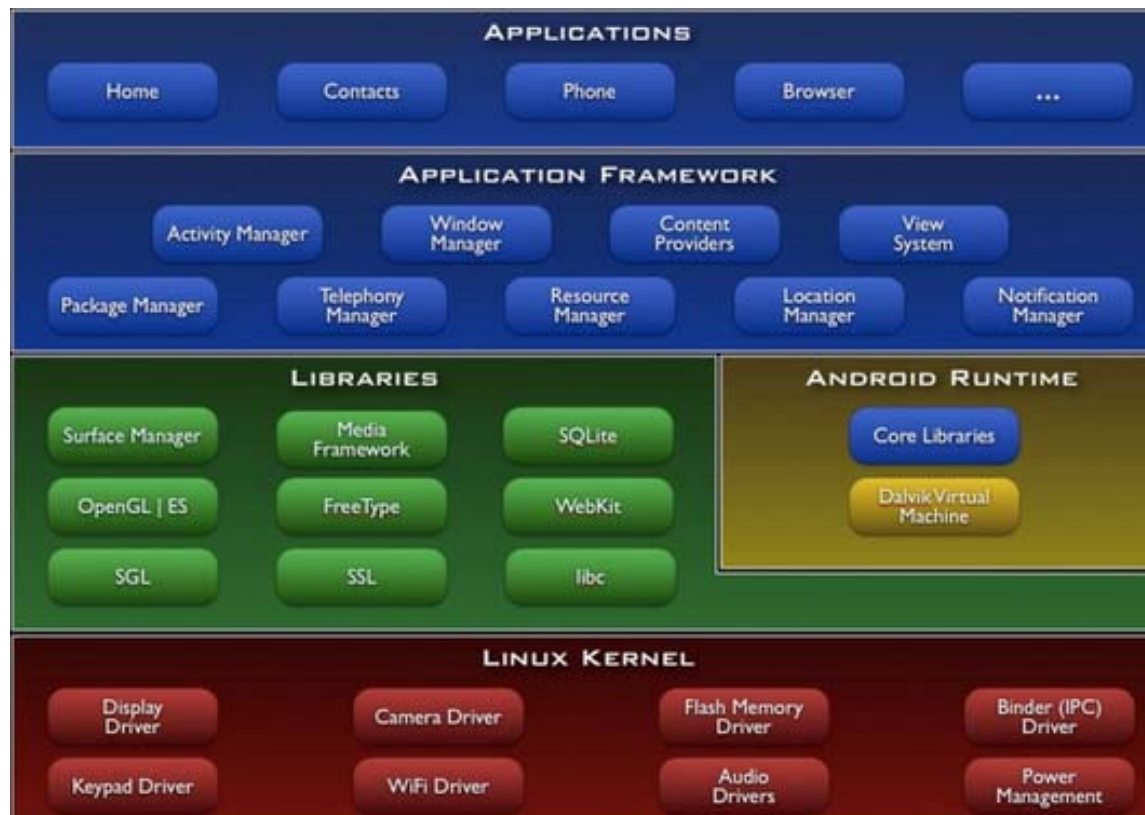
Version	Codename	API	Distribution
2.2	Froyo	8	0.5%
2.3.3 - 2.3.7	Gingerbread	10	9.1%
4.0.3 - 4.0.4	Ice Cream Sandwich	15	7.8%
4.1.x	Jelly Bean	16	21.3%
4.2.x		17	20.4%
4.3		18	7.0%
4.4	KitKat	19	33.9%

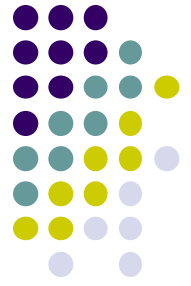




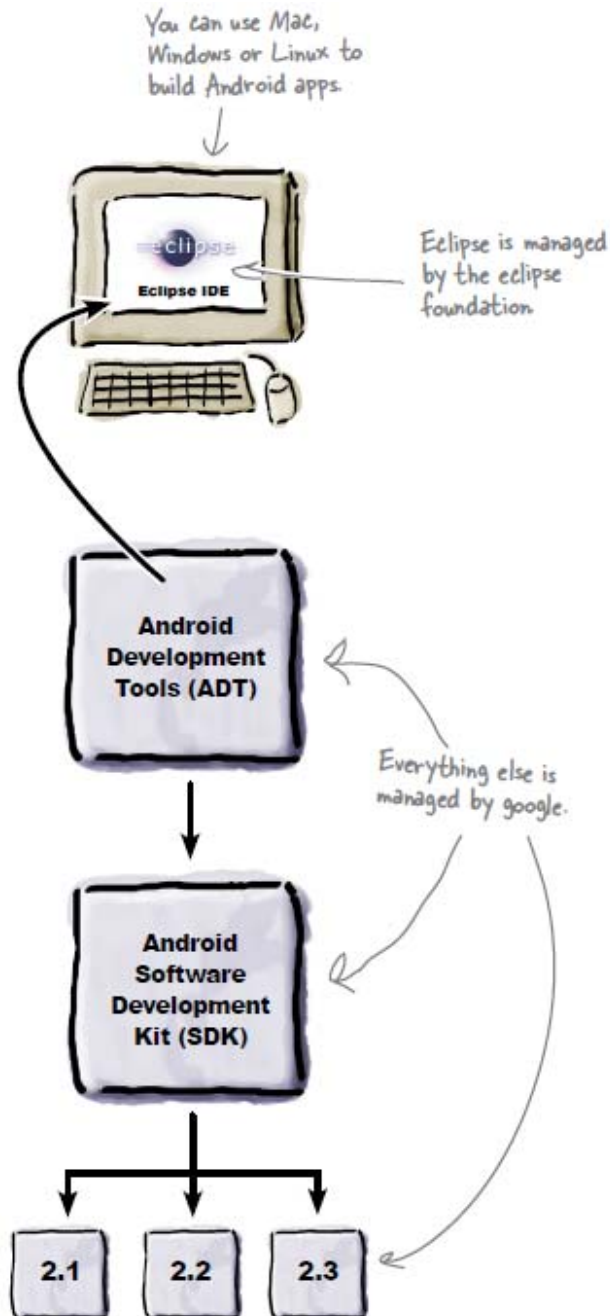
Android Software Framework

- Android OS has Linux kernel, drivers
- Android Applications: Programmed in Java
- Android Libraries: OpenGL ES (graphics), SQLite (database), etc





Old Developer Android Environment



- **Eclipse IDE:** type code in, compile, not Android-specific
- **Android Dev Tools (ADT):** Eclipse plugin, adds Android functionality
- **Android Software Dev Kit (SDK):** Tools to build, test and run apps
- **Packages:** Enables developing for various Android versions

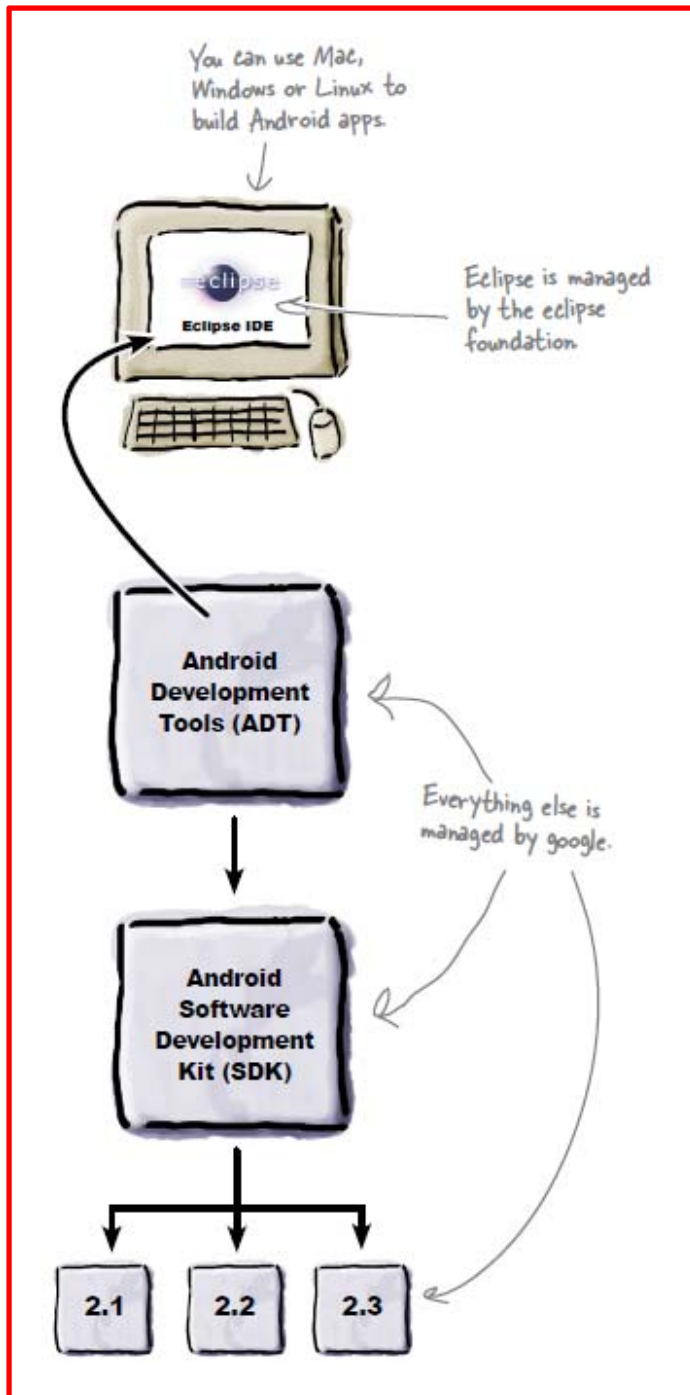


New Developer Android Environment

- Google developed it's own IDE called **Android Studio**
- Combines tools in old development environment into 1
- Cleaner interface specifically for Android Development (e.g. drag and drop app design)
- In December 2014, Google announced it will stop supporting Eclipse IDE



Android Studio

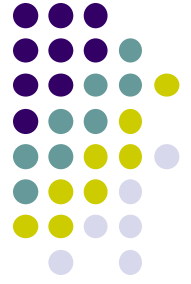




Installing Android Studio

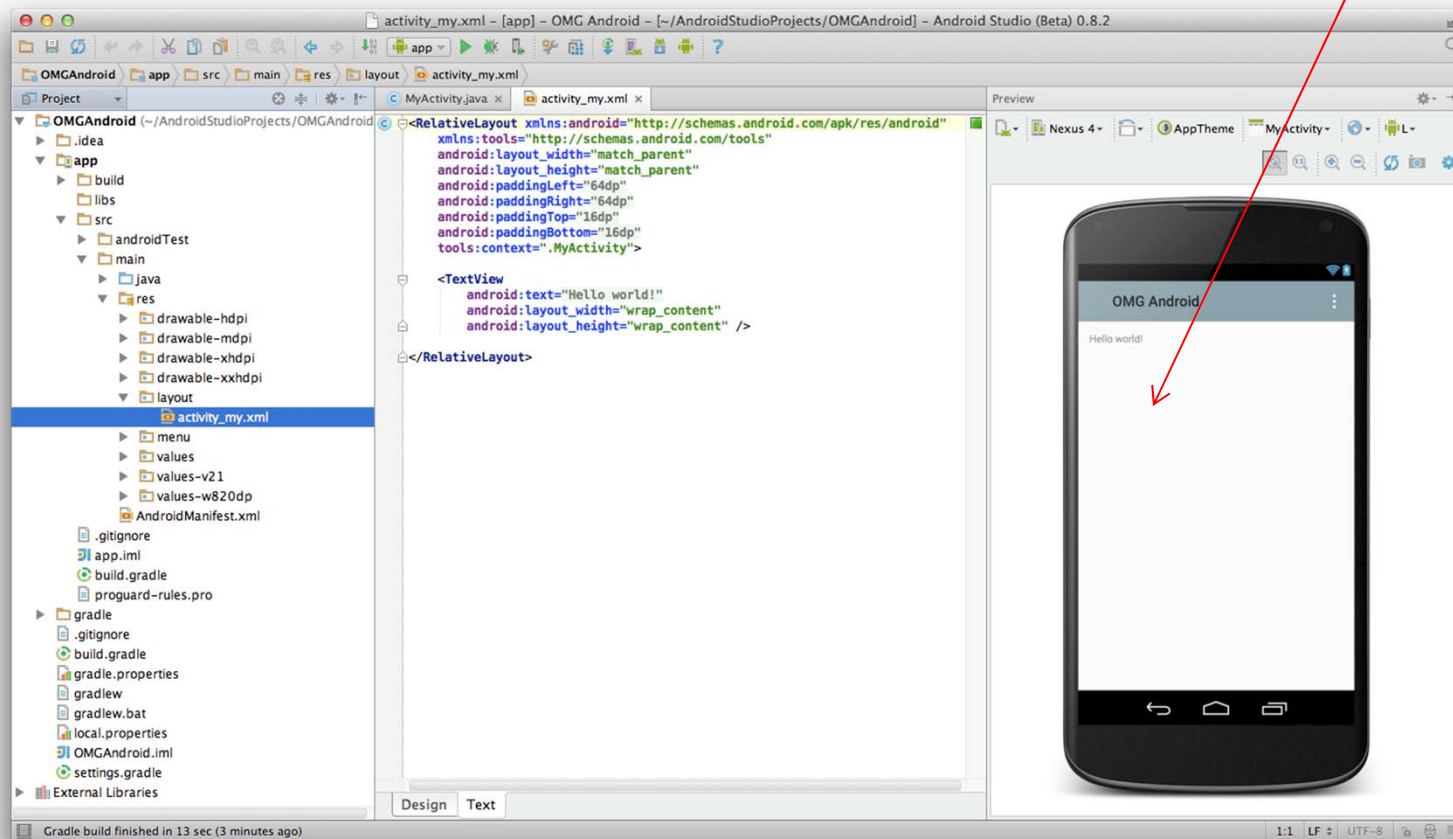
- **Step 1:** Install Java (at least version 1.7)
 - **Note:** You may already have Java installed. Check first
- **Step 2:** Set JAVA_HOME system variable
 - This variable tells applications that need Java where it is installed
- **Step 3:** Install Android Studio (version 1.1 is the latest)
- Bucky Roberts (thenewboston): nice youtube Android tutorials
 - **Tutorial 1:** Install Java [\[Watch it \]](#)
 - **Tutorial 2:** Install Android Studio [\[Watch it \]](#)

Where to Run Android App



- Android app can run on:
 - Real phone (or device)
 - Emulator (software version of phone)

Emulated phone
in Android Studio





Running Android App on Real Phone

- Need USB cord to copy app over from development PC to phone

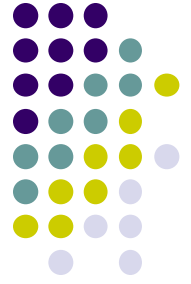




Emulator Pros and Cons

- Pros:
 - Conveniently test app on basic hardware by clicking in software
 - Easy to test app on various devices (phones, tablets, TVs, etc), various screen sizes
- Cons:
 - Some hardware missing, especially hardware for sensing environment
 - E.g. GPS, camera, video recording, etc

Emulator Limitations



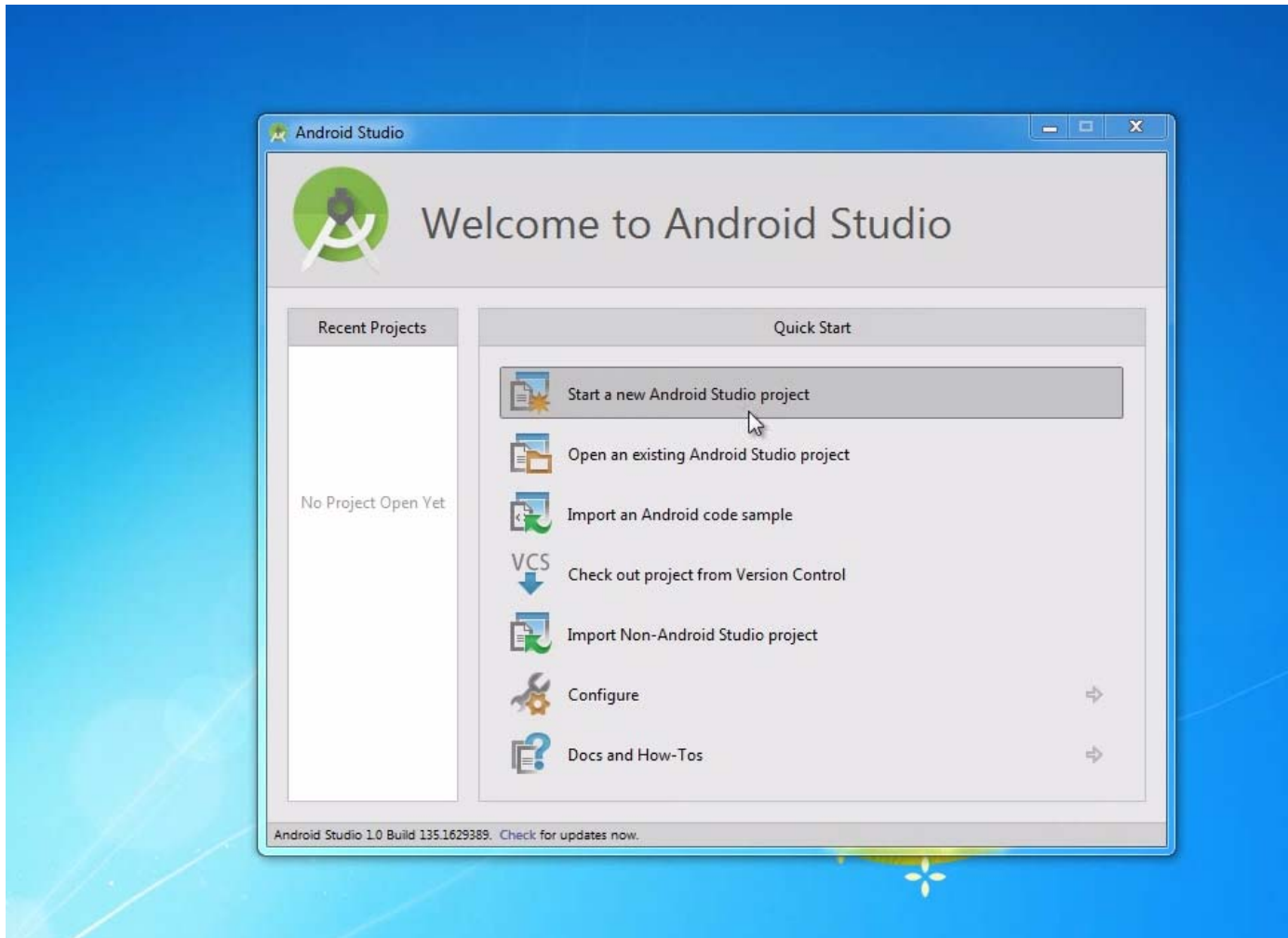
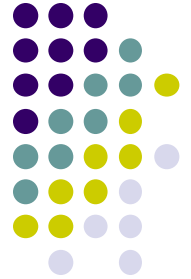
- No support for placing or receiving actual phone calls
 - Simulate phone calls (placed and received) through the emulator console
- No support for USB connections
- No support for camera/video capture (input)
- No support for device-attached headphones
- No support for determining connected state
- No support for determining battery charge level and AC charging state
- No support for determining SD card insert/eject
- No support for Bluetooth
- No support for simulating the accelerometer
 - Use OpenIntents's Sensor Simulator
- Slow!!!



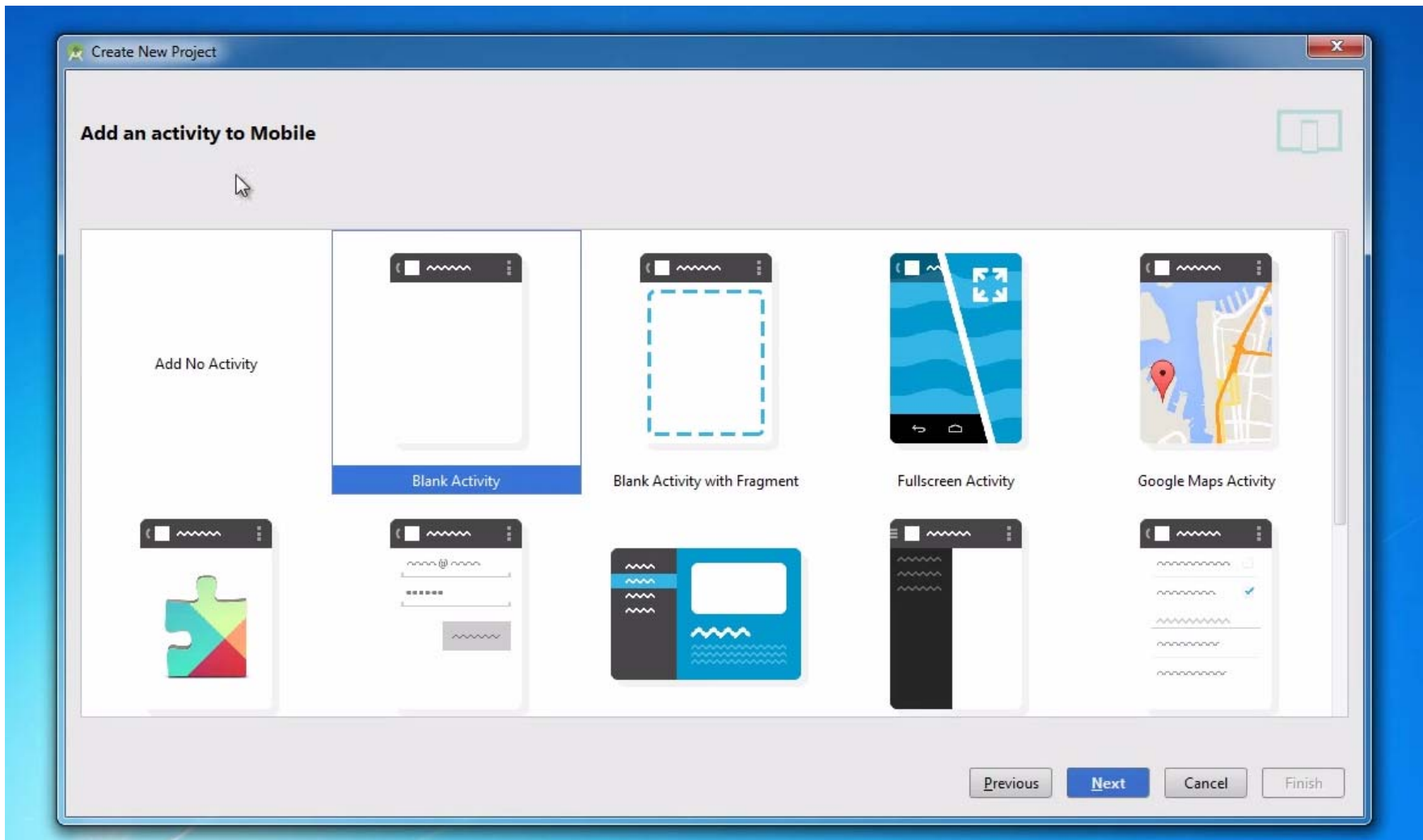
Setting up your Project

- After installing Android Studio, need to set up your project
- Tutorial: Android App Development for Beginners - 3
 - Setting up your project by Bucky Roberts (thenewboston)
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r4olez0sfvY>
- Main steps to set up Android Project
 - Start a new Android Project
 - Configure new Android Project (select app name, domain name, etc)
 - Set platform and minimum SDK
 - Add an Activity

Start a new Android Project



Add an Activity (Blank Activity is Simplest)

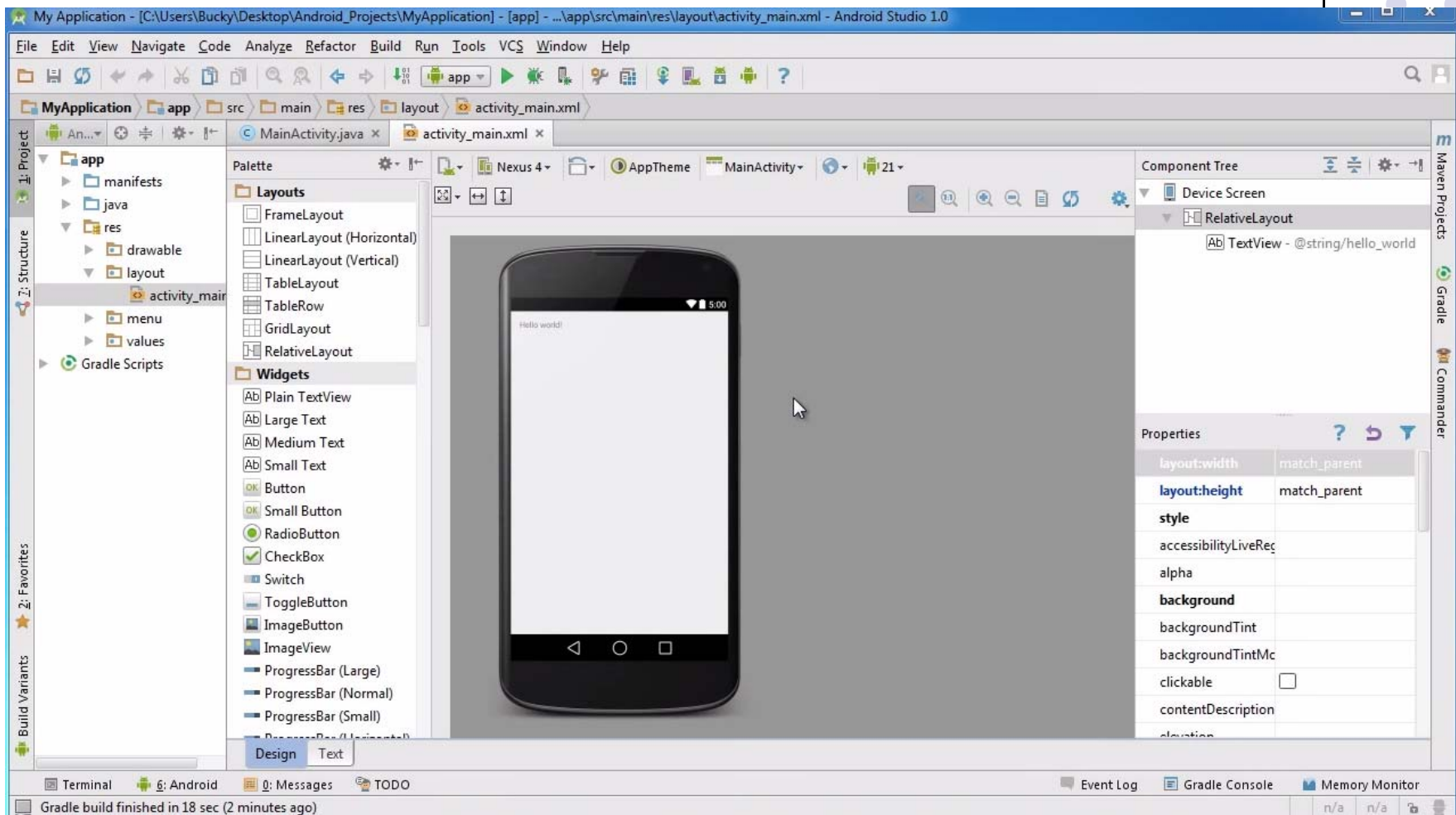
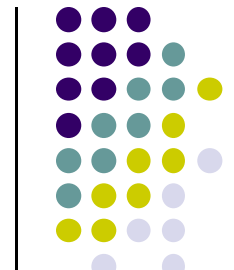




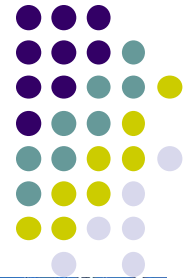
Running a Simple App

- Tutorial 4: Android App Development for Beginners - 4 – Running a Simple App [10:48 mins] by Bucky Roberts
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qKRWC3Q8wRw>
- Main steps
 - Run Android Studio
 - Fix any remaining issues
 - Run AVD, select virtual device
 - Run App on selected virtual device

Open Android Studio



Run AVD Manager



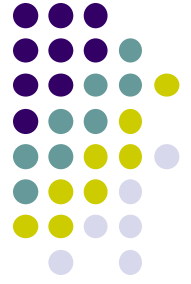
The screenshot shows the AVD Manager window in Android Studio. The window title is "AVD Manager" and it displays "Your Virtual Devices" for "Android Studio". Below the title bar is a table listing two virtual devices:

Type	Name	Resolution	API	Target	CPU/ABI	Size on Disk	Actions
	Buckys Phone	1080 × 1920: xxhdpi	21	Android 5.0.1	arm	1 GB	
	Nexus 5 API 21 x86	1080 × 1920: xxhdpi	21	Google APIs	x86	1 GB	

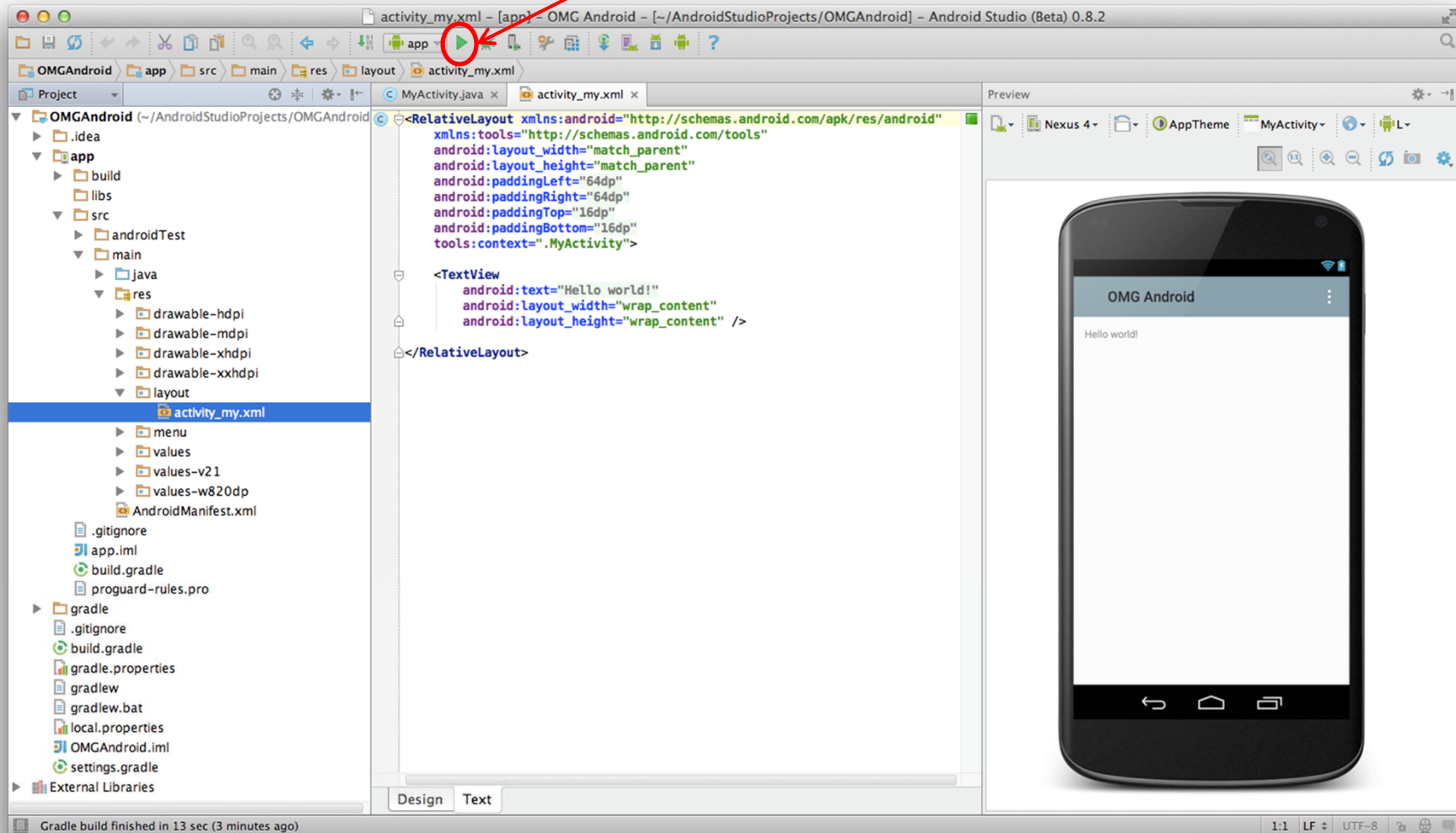
At the bottom of the window, there is a button labeled "+ Create Virtual Device..." and "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

The background shows the Android Studio interface with the "MyApplication" project open. The "Structure" view on the left shows the project hierarchy, and the "Design" view at the bottom shows a preview of a virtual device with a navigation bar.

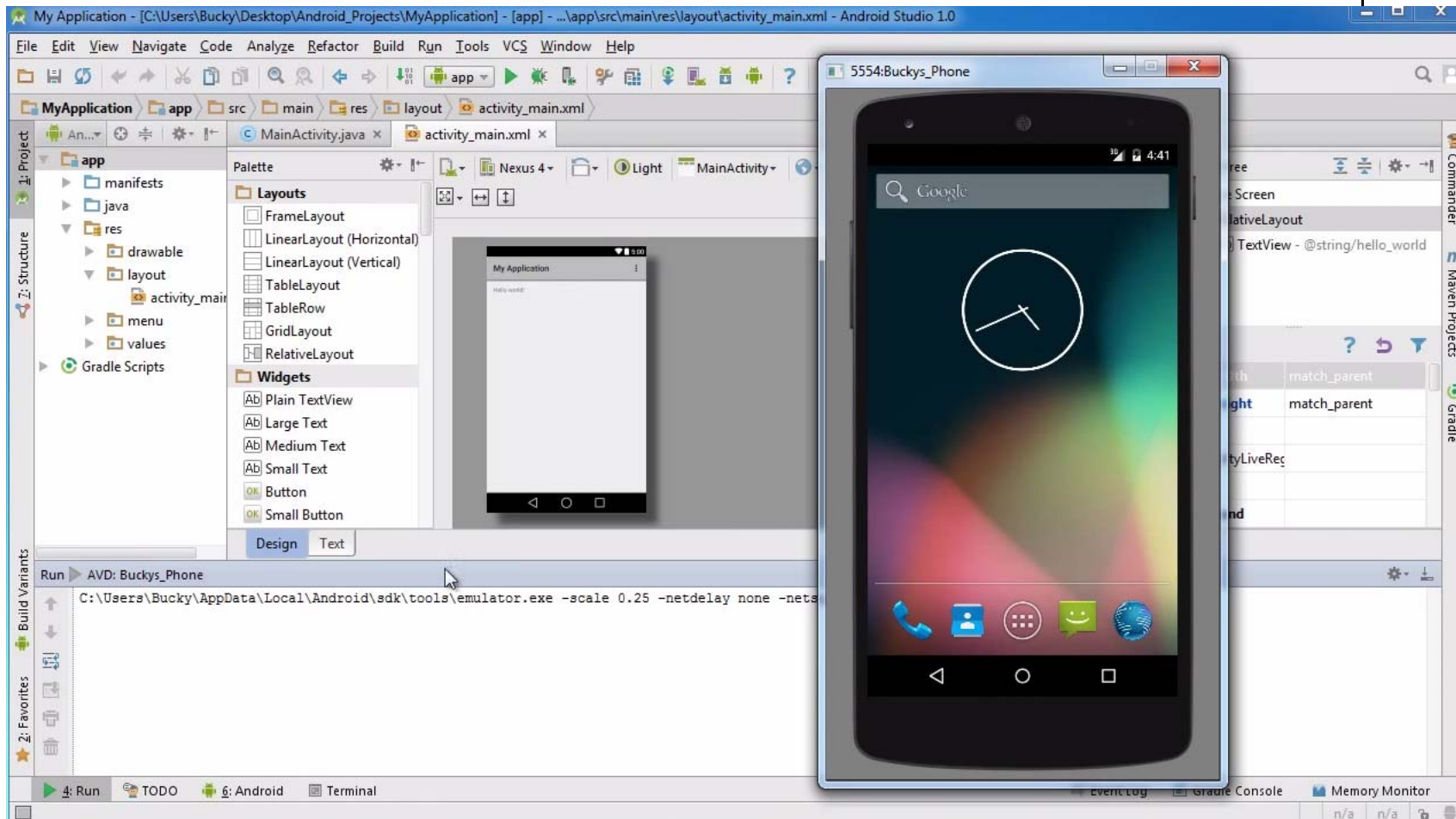
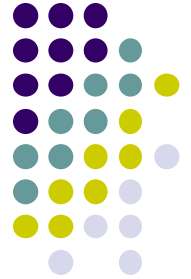
How to Run the App?



Click here to run the app



Run App on Virtual Device (Phone)

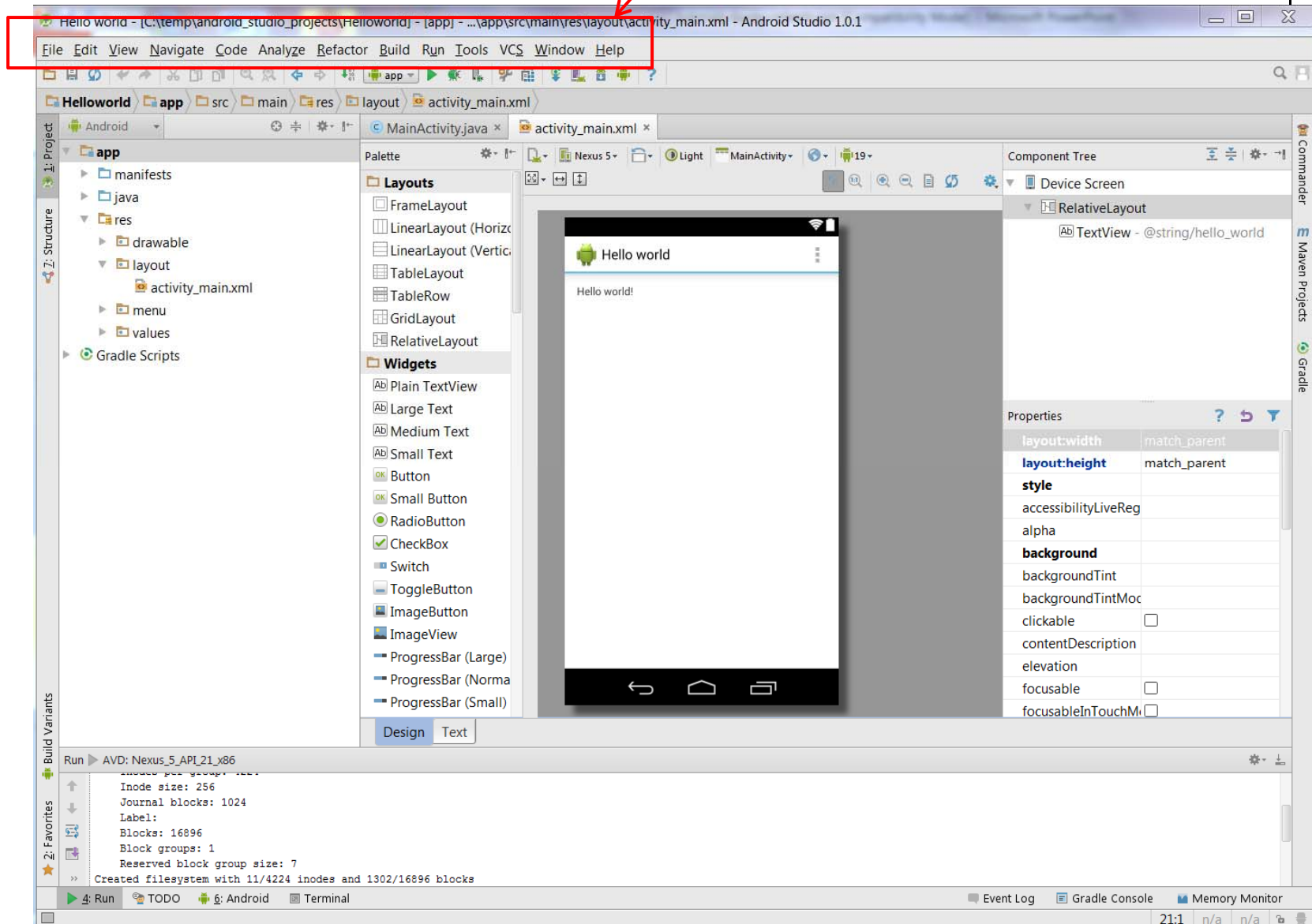




Tour of Android Studio Interface

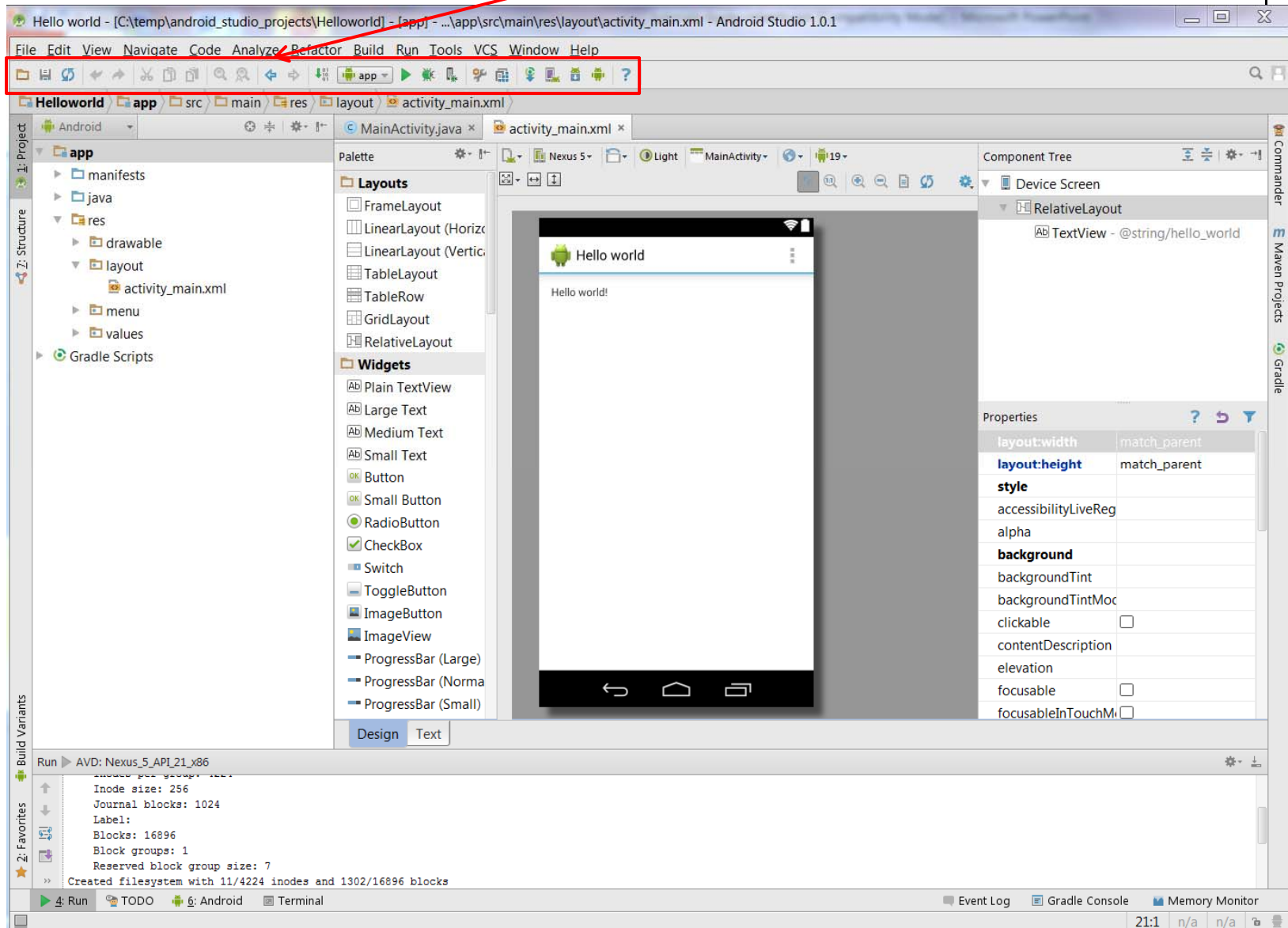
- Tutorial 5: Tour of Android Studio Interface [6:01 mins]
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pdTqBq2TFQ>
- Quick overview of main sections of Android Studio
 - Windows menu bar
 - Android tool bar
 - Project window
 - Editor Window
 - Palette for Drag-and-Drop Design of Android buttons
- More detailed coverage of specific UI aspects later

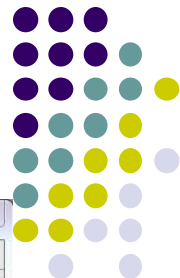
Typical Windows Menu Bar (File, edit, etc)





Tool Bar: Shortcuts to Frequently used Android-specific Functions (E.g. One-click access to SDK manager)





Path to Current File in IDE Window (Clickable)

The screenshot displays the Android Studio IDE interface. The breadcrumb path in the top toolbar is highlighted with a red box and labeled as the clickable path to the current file. The main editor shows a preview of the 'Hello world' app, and the right-hand panels show the Component Tree and Properties for the selected TextView widget.

Component Tree:

- Device Screen
 - RelativeLayout
 - TextView - @string/hello_world

Properties:

Property	Value
layout:width	match_parent
layout:height	match_parent
style	
accessibilityLiveReg	
alpha	
background	
backgroundTint	
backgroundTintMoc	
clickable	<input type="checkbox"/>
contentDescription	
elevation	
focusable	<input type="checkbox"/>
focusableInTouchM	<input type="checkbox"/>

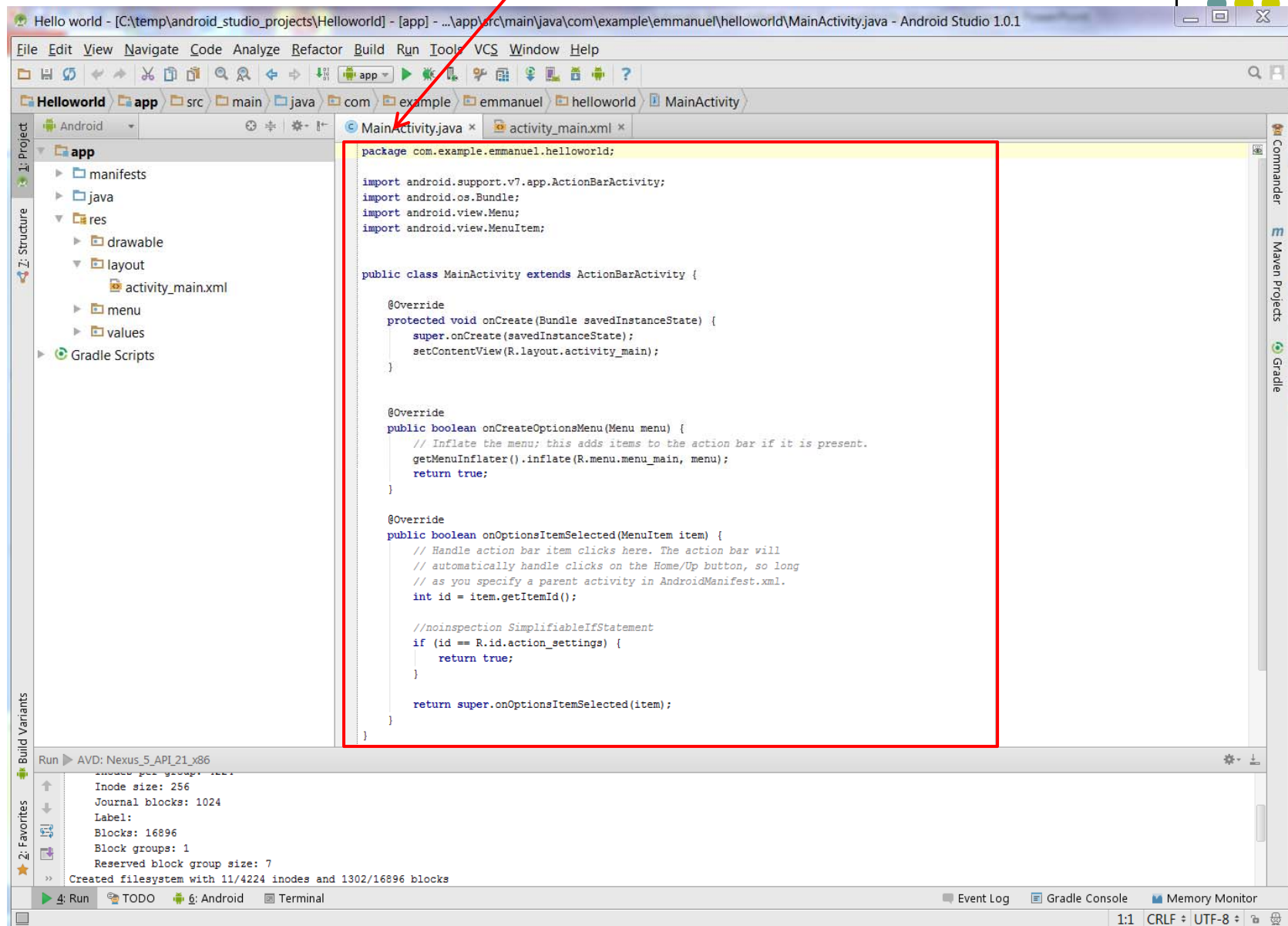


Editor Window (Allows editing of current file we are working on)

The screenshot displays the Android Studio IDE interface. The central Editor Window is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it from the text above. The Editor Window shows the design view of the activity_main.xml file, displaying a mobile screen with the text "Hello world!". The interface includes a Project view on the left showing the file structure, a Palette of UI components, a Component Tree on the right, and a Properties panel at the bottom right. The bottom status bar shows the current device (AVD: Nexus_5_API_21_x86) and various tool icons.

Property	Value
layout:width	match_parent
layout:height	match_parent
style	
accessibilityLiveReg	
alpha	
background	
backgroundTint	
backgroundTintMoc	
clickable	<input type="checkbox"/>
contentDescription	
elevation	
focusable	<input type="checkbox"/>
focusableInTouchM	<input type="checkbox"/>

Clicking on Editor Window Tabs switches between Java code and Visual Interface



Project Window (Allows between project files, packages, etc)

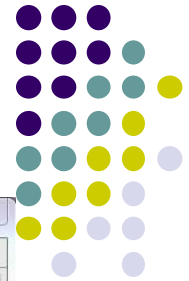


The screenshot displays the Android Studio IDE with the following components:

- Project Window (left):** A tree view showing the project structure for 'Hello world'. A red box highlights the 'app' folder and its subfolders: 'manifests', 'java', 'res' (containing 'drawable', 'layout', 'menu', 'values'), and 'Gradle Scripts'. A red arrow points from the text above to this window.
- Palette (middle-left):** A list of UI components categorized into 'Layouts' (FrameLayout, LinearLayout, TableLayout, GridLayout, RelativeLayout) and 'Widgets' (TextView, Button, Radio, CheckBox, etc.).
- Design View (center):** A visual representation of the app's main screen, showing a white background with the text 'Hello world!' and an Android logo.
- Component Tree (middle-right):** A hierarchical view of the UI components, showing a 'RelativeLayout' containing a 'TextView' with the text '@string/hello_world'.
- Properties Panel (bottom-right):** A table of properties for the selected 'TextView' component.

Property	Value
layout:width	match_parent
layout:height	match_parent
style	
accessibilityLiveReg	
alpha	
background	
backgroundTint	
backgroundTintMoc	
clickable	<input type="checkbox"/>
contentDescription	
elevation	
focusable	<input type="checkbox"/>
focusableInTouchM	<input type="checkbox"/>

Palette of Drag-and-Drop Elements for Designing Interface (Layout, widgets, etc)



Android Studio 1.0.1 interface showing the Palette of Drag-and-Drop Elements for designing an interface. The Palette is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it from the title above.

The Palette is divided into two sections: **Layouts** and **Widgets**.

Layouts:

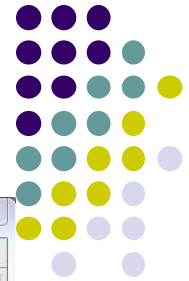
- FrameLayout
- LinearLayout (Horizontal)
- LinearLayout (Vertical)
- TableLayout
- TableRow
- GridLayout
- RelativeLayout

Widgets:

- Plain TextView
- Large Text
- Medium Text
- Small Text
- Button
- Small Button
- RadioButton
- CheckBox
- Switch
- ToggleButton
- ImageButton
- ImageView
- ProgressBar (Large)
- ProgressBar (Normal)
- ProgressBar (Small)

The main editor shows a preview of the app interface with the text "Hello world!" and the Android logo. The Component Tree on the right shows a RelativeLayout containing a TextView with the text "@string/hello_world". The Properties panel on the right shows various attributes for the selected TextView, such as layout:width, layout:height, style, accessibilityLiveReg, alpha, background, backgroundTint, backgroundTintMoc, clickable, contentDescription, elevation, focusable, and focusableInTouchM.

Parameters of Drag-and-Drop Elements for Designing Interface (e.g. colors, dimensions of widgets, etc)



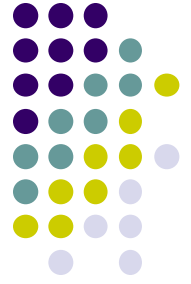
The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with the design interface for an activity. The main window displays a preview of the activity with the text "Hello world!". The Properties panel on the right is highlighted with a red box and contains the following parameters:

Parameter	Value
layout:width	match_parent
layout:height	match_parent
style	
accessibilityLiveReg	
alpha	
background	
backgroundTint	
backgroundTintMoc	
clickable	<input type="checkbox"/>
contentDescription	
elevation	
focusable	<input type="checkbox"/>
focusableInTouchM	<input type="checkbox"/>



Importing Existing Code

- Can also import existing code
- The text comes with lots of free code you can learn from, use in projects as starting point
- Can import from gitHub repository
- See tutorial #2 of busy coders book



Platform Version	API Level	VERSION_CODE
Android 5.0	21	LOLLIPOP
Android 4.4W	20	KITKAT_WATCH
Android 4.4	19	KITKAT
Android 4.3	18	JELLY_BEAN_MR2
Android 4.2, 4.2.2	17	JELLY_BEAN_MR1
Android 4.1, 4.1.1	16	JELLY_BEAN
Android 4.0.3, 4.0.4	15	ICE_CREAM_SANDWICH_MR1
Android 4.0, 4.0.1, 4.0.2	14	ICE_CREAM_SANDWICH
Android 3.2	13	HONEYCOMB_MR2
Android 3.1.x	12	HONEYCOMB_MR1
Android 3.0.x	11	HONEYCOMB
Android 2.3.4 Android 2.3.3	10	GINGERBREAD_MR1
Android 2.3.2 Android 2.3.1 Android 2.3	9	GINGERBREAD
Android 2.2.x	8	FROYO
Android 2.1.x	7	ECLAIR_MR1
Android 2.0.1	6	ECLAIR_0_1
Android 2.0	5	ECLAIR
Android 1.6	4	DONUT
Android 1.5	3	CUPCAKE
Android 1.1	2	BASE_1_1
Android 1.0	1	BASE

Android Versions/API Levels



References

- Ask A Dev, Android Wear: What Developers Need to Know, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTS2NZpLyQg>
- Ask A Dev, Mobile Minute: What to (Android) Wear, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5Yjzn3b_aQ
- Busy Coder's guide to Android version 4.4
- CS 65/165 slides, Dartmouth College, Spring 2014
- CS 371M slides, U of Texas Austin, Spring 2014