

Distributed Systems HS2016 – Android Tutorial

Android Basics

Start a new Android Project	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure your new project 	Application Name: Android Tutorial (will be the name when managing applications) Company Domain: <code><nethz-login>.vs.inf.ethz.ch</code> Package name: <code>ch.ethz.inf.vs.<nethz-login>.androidtutorial</code>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target Android Devices 	Phone/Tablet > Minimum SDK: API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add an activity to Mobile > Empty Activity 	Activity Name: MainActivity Layout Name: activity_main
Project Structure > Modules > app (Alternatively, edit build.gradle (Module app))	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile Sdk Version: API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat) Build Tools Version: 24.0.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flavors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min Sdk Version: API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop) Target Sdk Version: API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> com.android.support:appcompat-v7:24.2.0 (Compile) junit:junit:4.12 (Test compile)
Create virtual device: Nexus 5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure an AVD Start emulator Run as > Android Application 	System Image: API 21. ABI: x86_64 Emulated Performance: Hardware RAM: 768 MB. VM heap: 64 MB SD Card: Studio-managed 20 MB
res/layout/activity_main.xml	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check frontend to add elements Play with drop down menus 	Screen sizes, orientation, API version
res/values/strings.xml	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frontend to add new strings or edit XML Create <code>hello_world</code> Replace literal string with <code>@string/<name></code> 	<pre>strings.xml <string name="hello_world">This is VS!</string> layout/activity_main.xml android:text="@string/hello_world"</pre>
src/.../MainActivity.java	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> onCreate() 	State change handlers are <code>@Override</code> → always remember to call super first! The layout in <code>activity_main.xml</code> is set via constant in generated resource class R
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add automatic ID to TextView: <code>@+id/text_main</code> 	<pre>layout/activity_main.xml android:id="@+id/text_main"</pre>

<p>The + says “create an automatic ID”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change text via code in MainActivity.java 	<p>MainActivity.java/onCreate():</p> <pre>TextView text = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.text_main); text.setText("I should not do it this way!");</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new string to XML • Update setText() to use the string resource 	<p>strings.xml</p> <pre><string name="welcome">This is the official way.</string></pre> <p>MainActivity.java</p> <pre>text.setText(R.string.welcome);</pre>
<p>Debugging with "printf()"</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set breakpoint at different setText() • Run debug • Step through with F8 → no output 	<p>MainActivity.java</p> <pre>text.setText(R.string.hello_world); text.setText(R.string.app_name); text.setText(R.string.welcome);</pre>
<p>Debugging with logcat</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use android.util.Log instead VERBOSE > DEBUG > INFO > WARN > ERROR > ASSERT • Put Log call after each setText() • Create a LogCat filter on tag 	<p>MainActivity.java</p> <pre>public static final String ACTIVITY_TAG = "### Main ###"; Log.d(ACTIVITY_TAG, "1");</pre>

Buttons and OnClick Listeners

Extend layout	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change layout to LinerLayout (vertical) • Add button <code>@+id/btn_test</code> "Click me" • ID and string naming convention: [a-z0-9_] (general for Android-XML identifiers) 	<pre>layout/activity_main.xml <LinearLayout ... android:orientation="vertical" <Button android:id="@+id/btn_test" android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="@string/btn_click"/> strings.xml <string name="btn_click">Click me</string></pre>
Listener	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add string <code>@string/btn_clicked</code> "Clicked" • Implement <code>onClick</code>Listener (IDE: Code -> Implement Methods...) • Register <code>OnClick</code>Listener 	<pre>strings.xml <string name="btn_clicked">Clicked</string> MainActivity.java public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements View.OnClickListener { ... protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { ... Button btn_test = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_test); btn_test.setOnClickListener(this); } @Override public void onClick(View v) { ((Button) v).setText(R.string.btn_clicked); } }</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add button <code>@+id/btn_action</code> "Action" • Register <code>OnClick</code>Listener 	<pre>layout/activity_main.xml <Button android:id="@+id/btn_action" android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="@string/btn_click"/> MainActivity.java protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { ... Button btn_test = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_test); btn_test.setOnClickListener(this); Button btn_action = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_action); btn_action.setOnClickListener(this); }</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add branching with switch-case for individual actions 	<pre>strings.xml <string name="btn_running">Running</string></pre>

	<pre> MainActivity.java @Override public void onClick(View v) { switch (v.getId()) { case R.id.btn_test: ((Button) v).setText(R.string.btn_clicked); break; case R.id.btn_action: ((Button) v).setText(R.string.btn_running); break; } } </pre>
XML linked Listener	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add <code>android:onClick</code> to XML (since 1.6) • Implement functions (depending on the name specified in <code>android:onClick</code>) • Remember to remove <code>setOnClickListener()</code> 	<pre> layout/activity_main.xml <Button android:id="@+id/btn_test" ... android:onClick="onClickTest"/> <Button android:id="@+id/btn_action" ... android:onClick="onClickAction"/> MainActivity.java public void onClickTest(View v) { ((Button) v).setText(R.string.btn_clicked); } public void onClickAction(View v) { ((Button) v).setText(R.string.btn_running); } </pre>
Other buttons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add <code>ToggleButton</code> <code>@+id/btn_toggle</code> "Stopped" • Add string <code>btn_stopped</code> • Note that some state is lost/overwritten when changing the orientation! → <code>onResume()</code> after orientation change 	<pre> layout/activity_main.xml <ToggleButton android:id="@+id/btn_toggle" android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="@string/btn_stopped" android:onClick="onClickToggle"/> strings.xml <string name="btn_stopped">Stopped</string> MainActivity.java public void onClickToggle(View v) { ToggleButton tb = (ToggleButton) v; if (tb.isChecked()) { tb.setText(R.string.btn_running); } else { tb.setText(R.string.btn_stopped); } } </pre>

Actuation and Permissions

New Activity, Intents	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create new Activity: File > New > Activity > Empty Activity Name: ActuatorsActivity Layout: <automatic> Play with back and home buttons Notice: App resumes last activity when launched from phone menu after home button was used 	<pre>layout/activity_actuators.xml <TextView android:id="@+id/txt_actuators" android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="@string/hello_world"/> MainActivity.java/onClickTest(): Intent myIntent = new Intent(this, ActuatorsActivity.class); this.startActivity(myIntent);</pre>
Vibrator	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add button <code>@+id/btn_vibrate</code> "Vibrate" Add and link <code>onClickVibrate()</code> method 	<pre>ActuatorsActivity.java public void onClickVibrate(View v) { Vibrator vib = (Vibrator) getSystemService(VIBRATOR_SERVICE); long[] pattern = { 0, 100, 100, 200, 100, 100 }; vib.vibrate(pattern, -1); }</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run → crash → why? Add <code>uses-permission</code> to Manifest 	<pre>AndroidManifest.xml <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE"></uses-permission</pre>
SeekBar	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add SeekBar to XML Make vib a member Anonymous inline implementation of <code>OnSeekBarChangeListener</code> (use anonymous classes only with care!) Keep pattern in <code>onClickVibrate</code> Add <code>duration vibrate()</code> to <code>onStopSeek()</code> Notice: <code>setContentView()</code> before <code>findViewById()</code> 	<pre>layout/activity_actuators.xml <SeekBar android:id="@+id/seek_duration" android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:max="100" android:progress="50"/> ActuatorsActivity.java private Vibrator vib = null; private int duration = 50; ActuatorsActivity.java/onCreate(): vib = (Vibrator) getSystemService(VIBRATOR_SERVICE); SeekBar seekBar = (SeekBar) findViewById(R.id.seek_duration); seekBar.setOnSeekBarChangeListener(new SeekBar.OnSeekBarChangeListener() { @Override public void onProgressChanged(SeekBar seekBar, int progress, boolean fromUser) { duration = progress; } @Override public void onStartTrackingTouch(SeekBar seekBar) { } @Override public void onStopTrackingTouch(SeekBar seekBar) {</pre>

	<pre>vib.vibrate(duration*10); } });</pre>
Media/Sound	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add button <code>@+id/btn_sound</code> "Play" • Implement and link <code>onClickSound()</code> Use <code>MediaPlayer</code> • Add file <code>sound.mp3</code> to <code>res/raw/</code> directory 	<pre>strings.xml <string name="sound">Play</string> layout/activity_actuators.xml <Button android:id="@+id/btn_sound" android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="@string/sound"/> ActuatorsActivity.java public void onClickSound(View v) { MediaPlayer mp = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.sound); mp.setVolume(1.0f, 1.0f); mp.start(); }</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to looping player • Make <code>mp</code> a member • Add file <code>loop.mp3</code> to <code>res/raw/</code> directory • Check <code>isPlaying()</code> for action 	<pre>ActuatorsActivity.java private MediaPlayer mp = null; private void initPlayer() { mp = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.loop); mp.setLooping(true); } protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { ... initPlayer(); } public void onClickSound(View v) { if (!mp.isPlaying()) { mp.start(); if (mp.isLooping()) { ((Button) v).setText(R.string.btn_running); } } else { mp.pause(); ((Button) v).setText(R.string.sound); } }</pre>
Add menu and settings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add menu item for settings • Implement <code>onCreateOptionsMenu()</code> • Implement <code>onOptionsItemSelected()</code> • Add preference for audio looping • Add Settings Activity and Fragment 	<pre>menu/menu_actuators.xml <menu xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"> <item android:id="@+id/menu_settings" android:title="@string/menu_settings" android:orderInCategory="1"/> </menu></pre>

- Implement SharedPreferencesChangeListener
- Register ActuatorsActivity as OnSharedPreferencesChangeListener
- Add loop argument to initPlayer()

ActuatorsActivity.java

```

@Override
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
    getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu_actuators, menu);
    return true;
}

@Override
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
    switch (item.getItemId()) {
        case R.id.menu_settings:
            Intent myIntent = new Intent(this, SettingsActivity.class);
            this.startActivity(myIntent);
            return true;
        default:
            return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
    }
}

```

xml/preferences.xml

```

<PreferenceScreen xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <CheckBoxPreference
        android:key="audio_loop"
        android:title="@string/setting_loop"
        android:defaultValue="false"
    />
</PreferenceScreen>

```

SettingsActivity.java

```

public class SettingsActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

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

        getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction()
            .replace(android.R.id.content, new SettingsFragment())
            .commit();
    }
}

```

SettingsFragment.java

```

public class SettingsFragment extends PreferenceFragment {

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

        addPreferencesFromResource(R.xml.preferences);
    }
}

```

ActuatorsActivity.java

```

public class ActuatorsActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements
SharedPreferences.OnSharedPreferenceChangeListener {
    private final String KEY_PREF_AUDIO_LOOP = "audio_loop";

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        PreferenceManager.getDefaultSharedPreferences(this)
            .registerOnSharedPreferenceChangeListener(this);

        initPlayer(false);
    }
    ...
    @Override
    public void onSharedPreferenceChanged(SharedPreferences sharedPreferences, String key) {
        if (key.equals(KEY_PREF_AUDIO_LOOP)) {
            SharedPreferences sharedPref = PreferenceManager
                .getDefaultSharedPreferences(this);
            boolean loop = sharedPref.getBoolean(KEY_PREF_AUDIO_LOOP, true);
            initPlayer(loop);
        }
    }
    ...
    private void initPlayer(boolean loop) {
        if (loop)
            mp = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.loop);
        else
            mp = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.sound);
        mp.setLooping(loop);
    }
}
}

```

Flashlight (optional as device-specific)

- Add title TextView “Flashlight” (paddingTop)
- Add ToggleButton `@+id/btn_toggle` (no text)
- Add Camera member
- Implement and link `onClickTorch()`
- Add uses-permission
- Some devices require `cam.setPreviewDisplay()` with `SurfaceTexture` and/or `SurfaceHolder` and `cam.startPreview()`; e.g., Nexus 5

layout/activity_actuators.xml

```

<ToggleButton android:id="@+id/btn_torch"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:onClick="onClickTorch"/>

```

ActuatorsActivity.java

```

import android.hardware.Camera;
private Camera cam = null;
public void onClickTorch(View v) {
    ToggleButton tb = (ToggleButton) findViewById(R.id.btn_torch);
    if (tb.isChecked()) {
        cam = Camera.open();
        Camera.Parameters parameters = cam.getParameters();
        parameters.setFlashMode(Camera.Parameters.FLASH_MODE_TORCH);
        cam.setParameters(parameters);
        cam.startPreview();
    }
}

```


	<pre> tb.setText(R.string.btn_torch_on); } else { cam.release(); cam = null; tb.setText(R.string.btn_torch_off); } } </pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goes off or crashes when rotating screen: Add release to onPause() • Display a Toast • Also allows other apps to access camera when switching apps • See transition diagrams from introduction 	<pre> ActuatorsActivity.java @Override protected void onResume() { super.onResume(); ToggleButton tb = (ToggleButton) findViewById(R.id.btn_torch); tb.setChecked(false); tb.setText(R.string.btn_torch_off); } @Override public void onPause() { super.onPause(); if (cam!=null) { cam.release(); cam = null; Toast.makeText(this, "Camera released", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show(); } } </pre>

Async Task

AsyncTask

- Note: Do not do heavy processing in onCreate()
- Never do blocking I/O on UI/main thread
- Create new Activity: WorkerActivity
- Add ProgressBar: `@+id/progress_bar`
- Add id to TextView: `@+id/txt_progress`
- Extend AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, Void>
- Add string `@string/done` "Done"
- Execute it in onCreate()
- Link activity to the action button in MainActivity
- Make sure to call `publishProgress()` when **updating the GUI** in `onProgressUpdate()`

MainActivity.java:

```
public void onClickAction(View v) {
    Intent myIntent = new Intent(this, WorkerActivity.class);
    this.startActivity(myIntent);
}
```

layout/activity_worker.xml

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/txt_progress"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="" />

<ProgressBar android:id="@+id/progress_bar"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

WorkerActivity.java

```
public class WorkerActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

    private ProgressBar progressBar;
    private TextView textView;

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_worker);

        progressBar = (ProgressBar) findViewById(R.id.progress_bar);
        textView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.txt_progress);

        new MyWorker().execute(20);
    }

    private int calculateProgress(int index, int max) {
        return index * 100 / max;
    }

    class MyWorker extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, Void> {
        private int progress;
        @Override
        protected void onPreExecute() {
            progressBar.setMax(100);
            progressBar.setProgress(0);
        }

        @Override
        protected Void doInBackground(Integer... params) {
            for (int i = 0; i < params[0]; i++) {
```

```

        try {
            Thread.sleep(100);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) { }
        publishProgress(i, params[0]); // run onProgressUpdate on UI thread
    }
    return null;
}

@Override
protected void onProgressUpdate(final Integer... values) {
    progress = calculateProgress(values[0], values[1]);
    Log.d("###", Integer.toString(progress));
    textView.setText(Integer.toString(progress));
    progressBar.incrementProgressBy(progress);
}

@Override
protected void onPostExecute(final Void result) {
    textView.setText(R.string.done);
}
}
}

```

JUnit Tests

JUnit

- Make calculateProgress() in WorkerActivity public static
- Add Tests in ExampleUnitTests
- Add Run Configuration for JUnit
- Classpath of module: app
- Class: ExampleUnitTest
- Run with JUnit configuration

ExampleUnitTests.java:

```

public class ExampleUnitTest {
    @Test
    public void integer_fraction_is_correct() throws Exception {
        assertEquals(WorkerActivity.calculateProgress(7, 10), 70);
    }

    @Test
    public void float_fraction_is_correct() throws Exception {
        assertEquals(WorkerActivity.calculateProgress(2, 3), 66);
    }

    @Test
    public void max_is_hundred() throws Exception {
        assertEquals(WorkerActivity.calculateProgress(3, 1), 100);
    }
}

```