



# Android Workshop

Informatiklehrertag Bayern (ILTB)

26.9.2011

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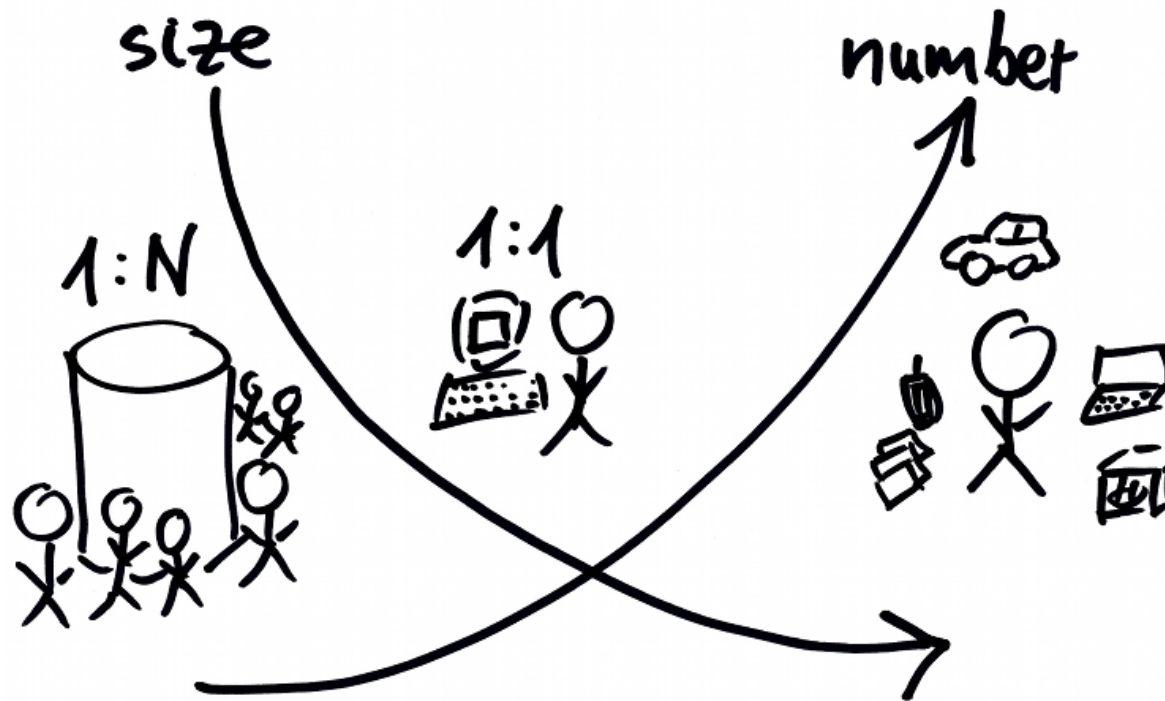
# Mobile Interaction is Usage in Context

- Primary real-world task



Adapted from a slide of Albrecht Schmidt at T-Labs

# Ubiquitous Computing



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







# iPhone Sandwich Pressure Input

Michael Rohs, Sven Kratz  
Deutsche Telekom  
Laboratories, TU Berlin

# Mobile Application Development

- Who of you owns a mobile phone?
  - Which platform does it have?
  - How to install the programs on the device?
  - Is it possible to develop applications for this device?
  - Which programming languages and tools can be used?

# Zeitplanung

10:45-12:00	Android Workshop, Teil 1, 1h15
12:00-12:15	Kaffeepause
12:15-13:30	Android Workshop, Teil 2, 1h15
13:30-14:45	Mittagessen
14:45-16:00	Smartphones programmieren (Ute Heuer)

Diese Folien:

<http://tdi.ifi.lmu.de/2011>

▪ [Versenden](#)  
▪ [Drucken](#)

**Einführung in die Handy-Programmierung mit Java auf Android**  
Sekundarstufe II

<b>Anmeldung</b>	Die maximale Teilnehmerzahl wurde erreicht.
<b>Teilnehmerzahl</b>	20 (aktuell angemeldet: 20)
<b>Veranstaltungstyp</b>	Vortrag
<b>Dozent</b>	Prof. Dr. Michael Rohs
<b>Zeit</b>	Montag, 26.09.2011, 10:45-12:00
<b>Raum</b>	E 204 (Nebengebäude)

Die Teilnehmerzahl dieser Veranstaltung ist beschränkt und eine [Anmeldung](#) ist erforderlich.

Materialien  
▪ [Folien](#)



# 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 einen günstigeren Eintritt im Museum.“

# Realisierung

- Ortsinformation verarbeiten
- Bild und Text auf dem Display anzeigen
- Eingaben vom Touch-Screen verarbeiten
- zwischen Bildschirmen hin- und herschalten

**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

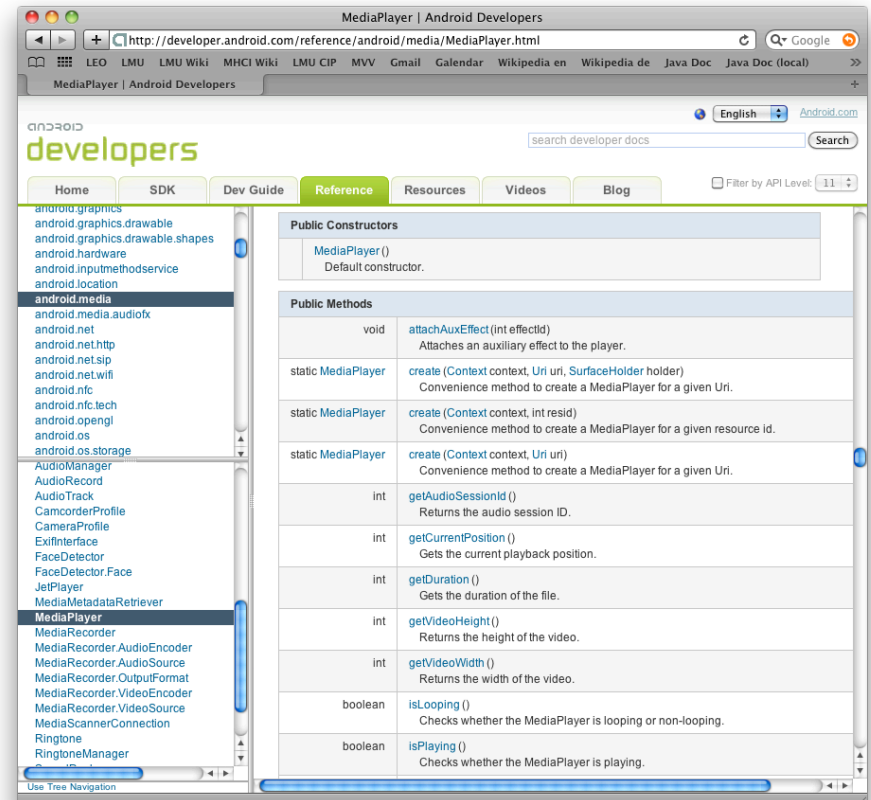
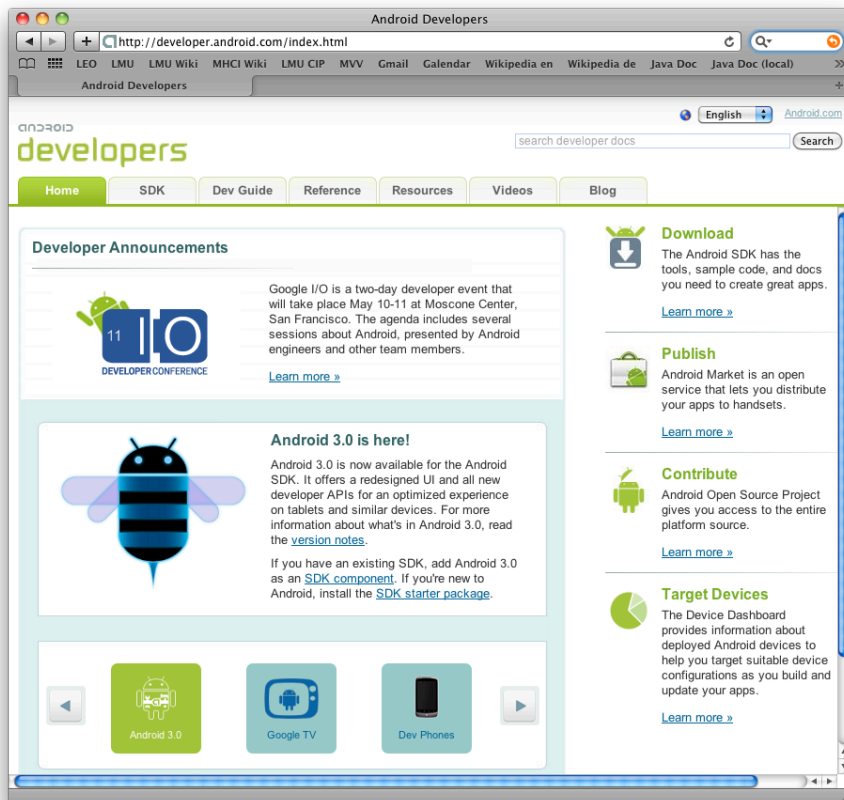
- Activity
  - Activities are the components of an application
  - Represent a logical unit of user action
  - Typically represented by a screen containing views
  - Can be invoked externally
- Declarative UI definition
  - XML files specify user interface resources
  - Resources (layout definitions, strings, bitmaps)
  - Separation of code and user interface
- “Teachable”
  - Clear semantics of Java, clear design and concepts

# Installing Android



# Android Resources

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



# Required Software

- Java JDK 6, Standard Edition (not only JRE)
  - <http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp>
- Eclipse IDE (3.4 or newer)
  - <http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>
  - Eclipse IDE for Java Developers
- Android SDK starter package (depending on your platform)
  - [http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk\\_r08-windows.zip](http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r08-windows.zip)
  - [http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk\\_r08-mac\\_86.zip](http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r08-mac_86.zip)
  - [http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk\\_r08-linux\\_86.tgz](http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk_r08-linux_86.tgz)
- See also: “Quick Steps”
  - <http://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html>

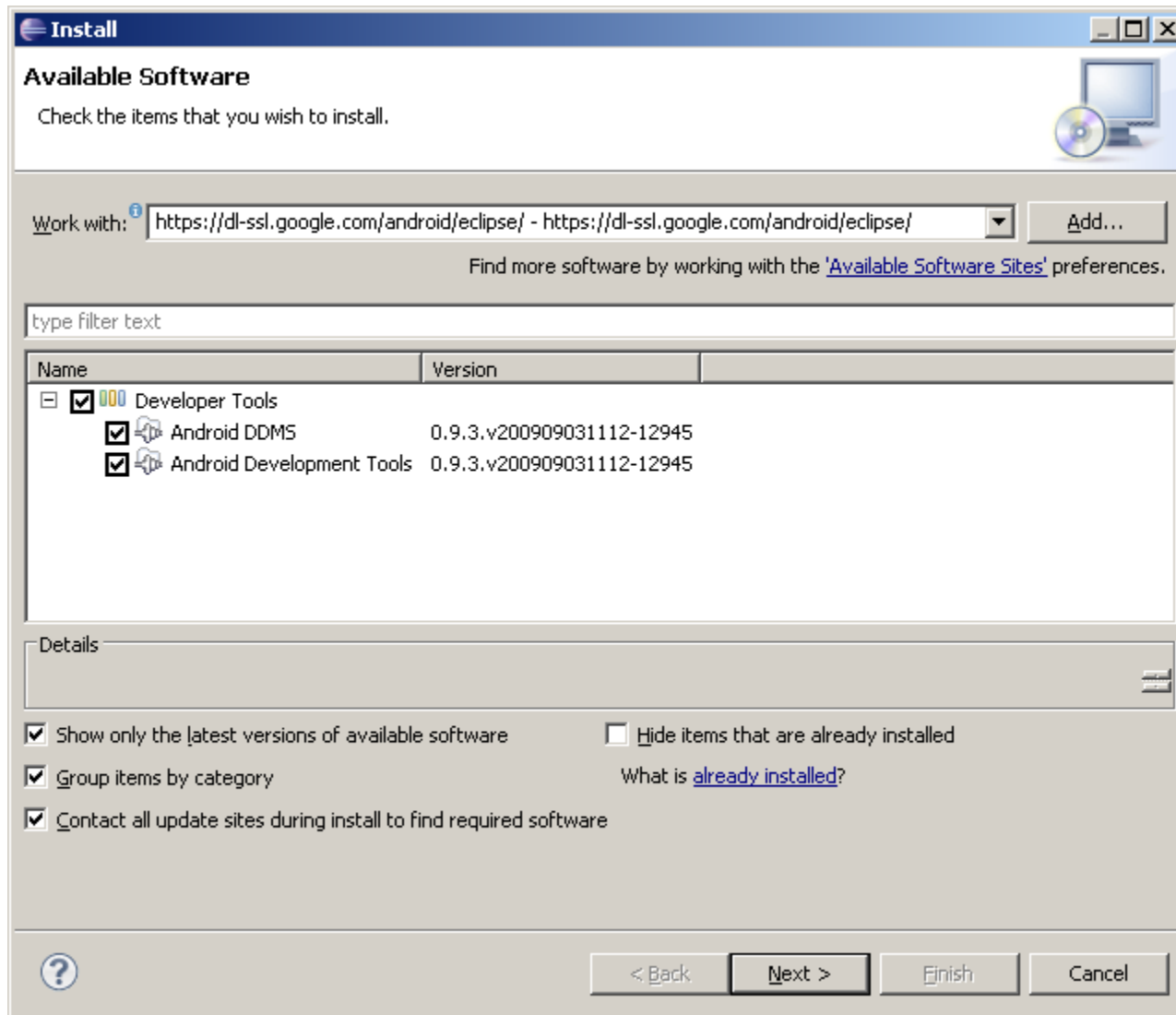
# Installation

- Start Eclipse
  - Terminal oder Alt-F2: “eclipse-ide-3.6” eintippen
- 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-r10/iX86-unknown-linux
- In Eclipse: Android SDK and AVD Manager
  - Window / Android SDK and AVD Manager
  - New... / Virtual Devices / 2.2 (oder 1.6) mit Google API
- Mobile Phone
  - Anwendungen, Entwicklung: USB-Debugging, ...

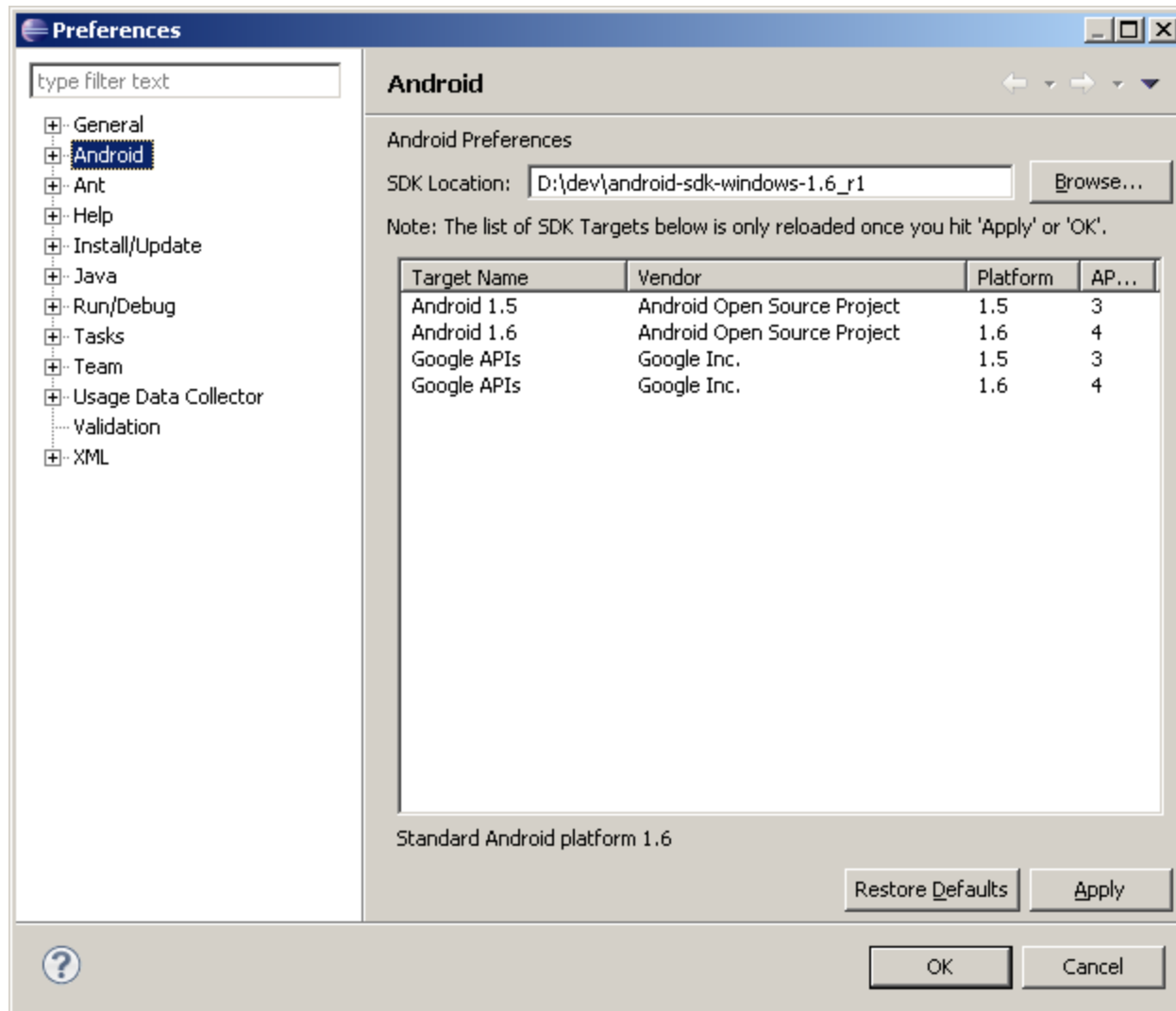


# In Eclipse: Install New Software...

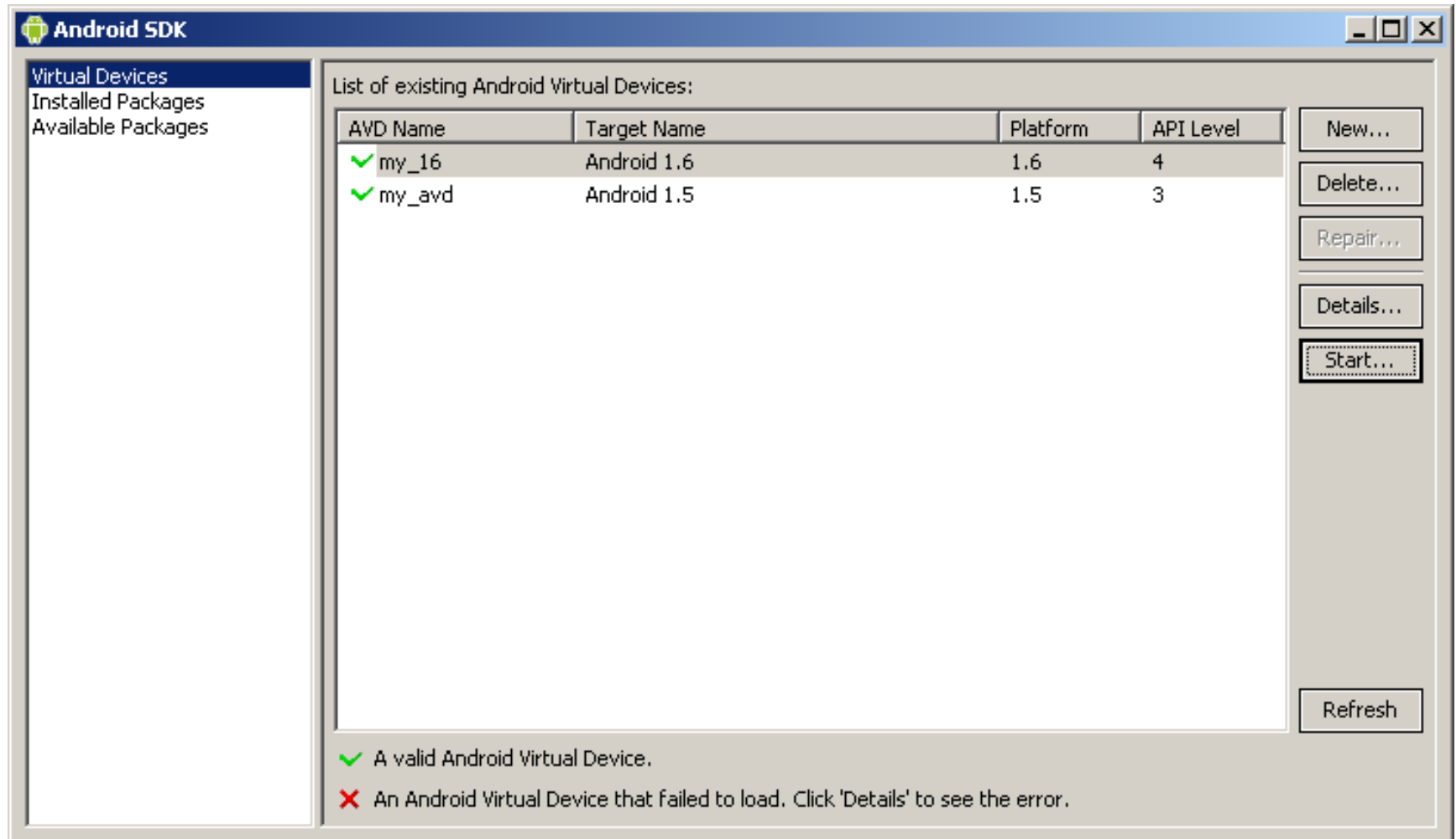
Android Plugin – <https://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/>



# Set Path to Android SDK Starter Package



# Define Android Virtual Device

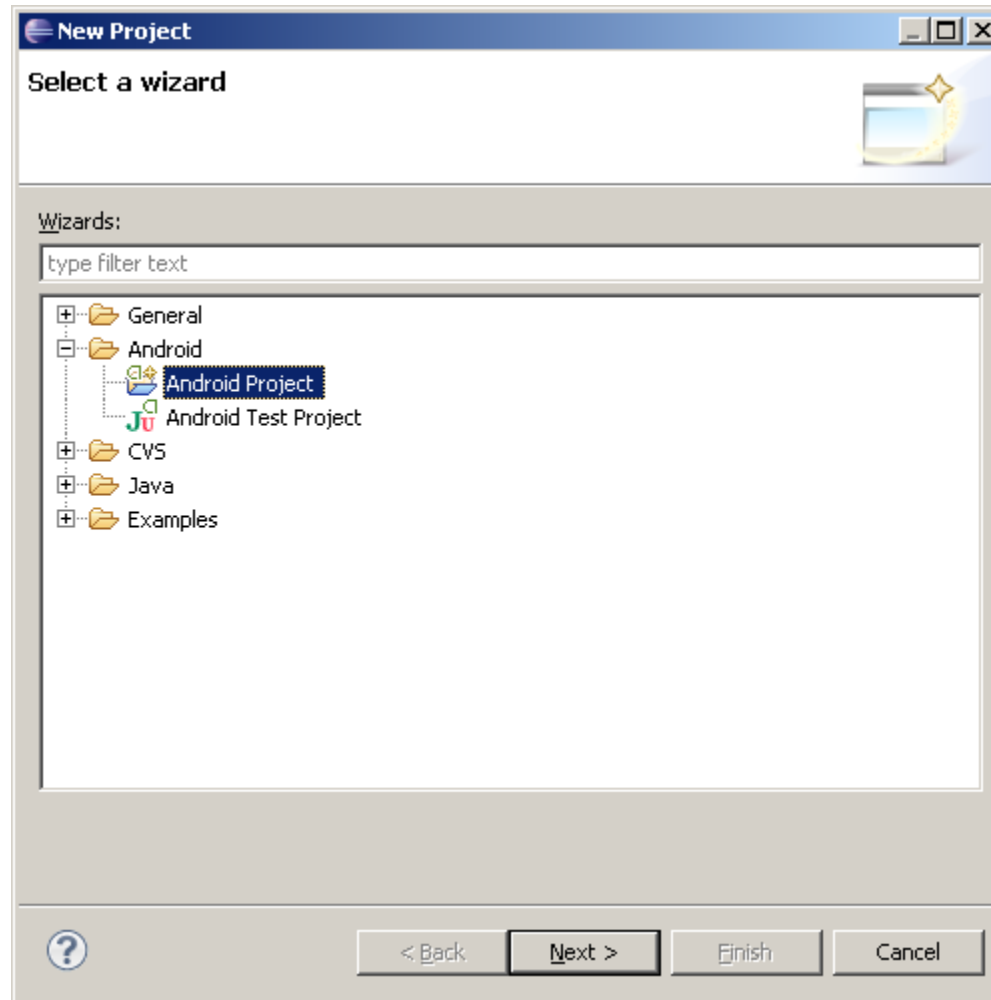


**“Hello World”**



# Creating Your First Android Project

File → New Project → Android → Android Project



**New Android Project**

Creates a new Android Project resource.

Project name:

Contents

Create new project in workspace  
 Create project from existing source  
 Use default location

Location:

Build Target

Target Name	Vendor	Platform	API ...
<input type="checkbox"/> Android 1.5	Android Open Source Project	1.5	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Android 1.6	Android Open Source Project	1.6	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Google APIs	Google Inc.	1.5	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Google APIs	Google Inc.	1.6	4

Standard Android platform 1.6

Properties

Application name:

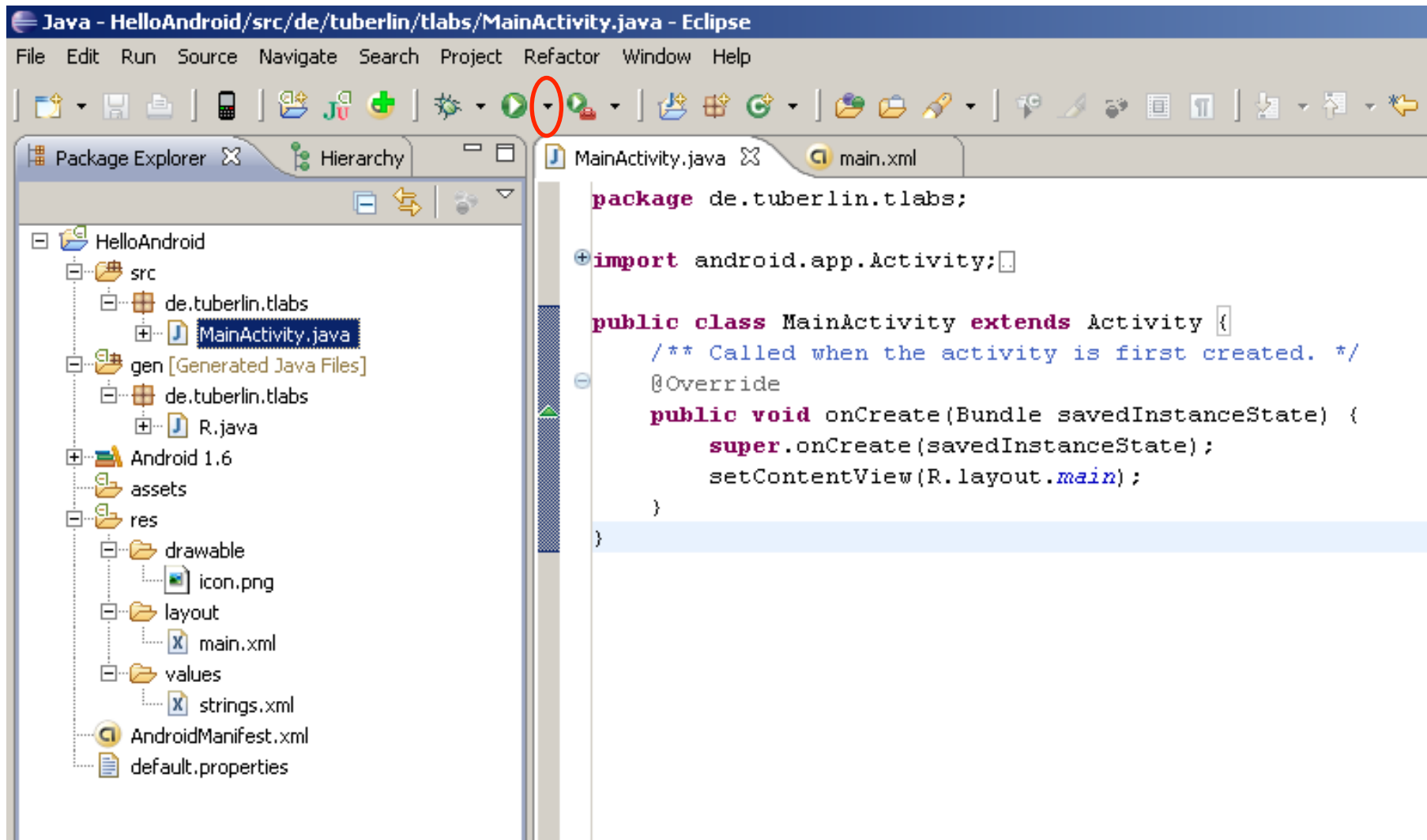
Package name:

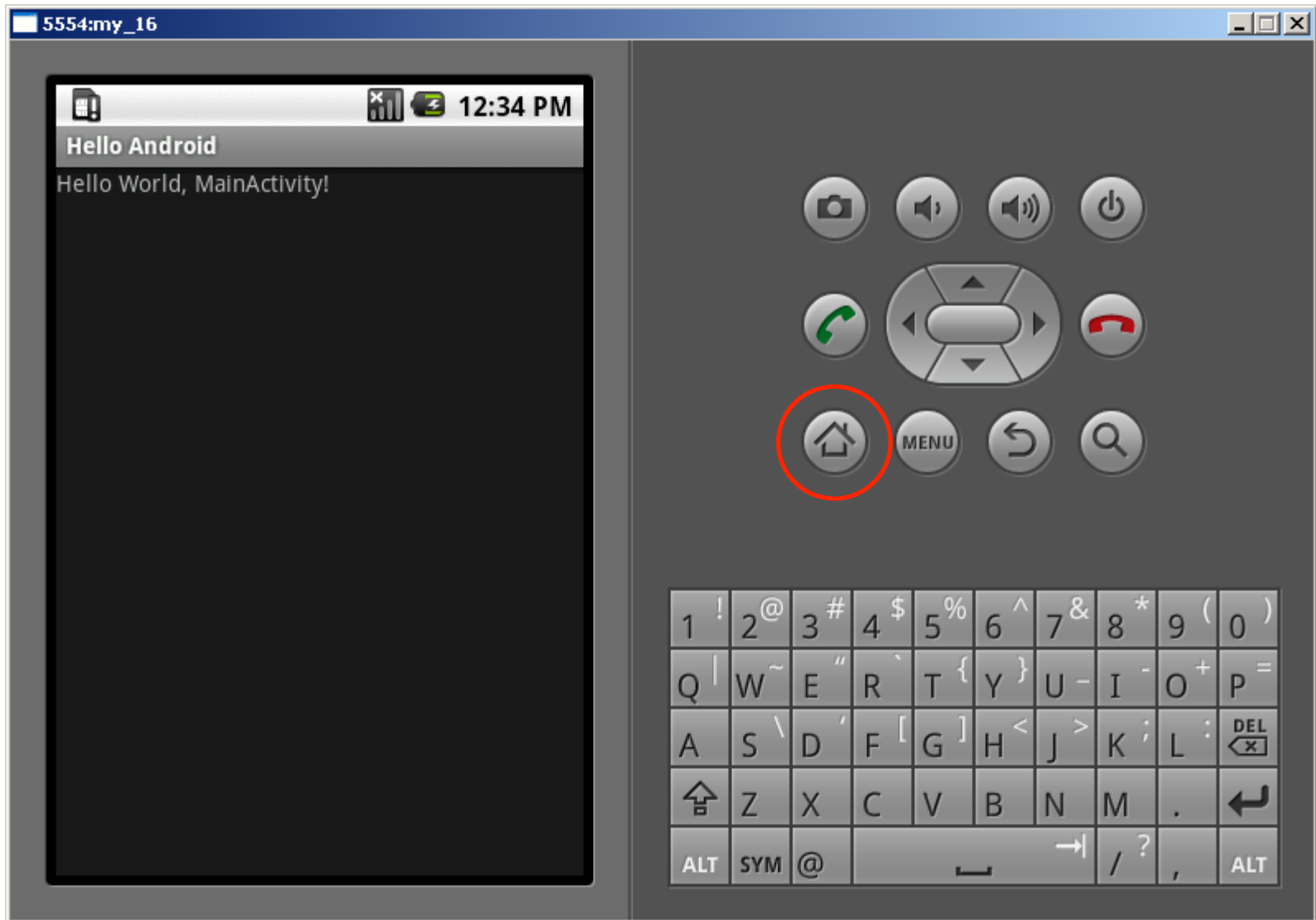
Create Activity:

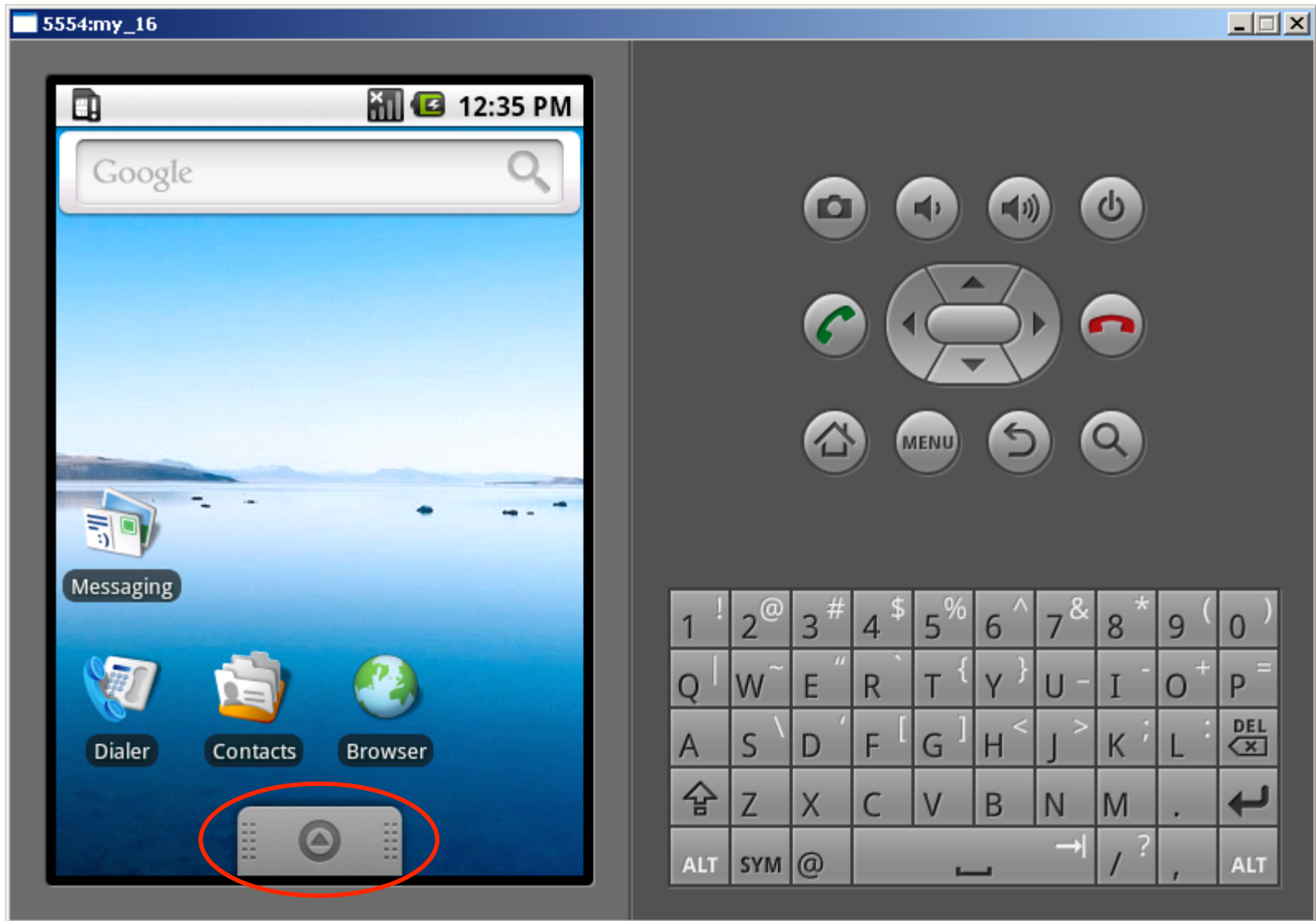
Min SDK Version:

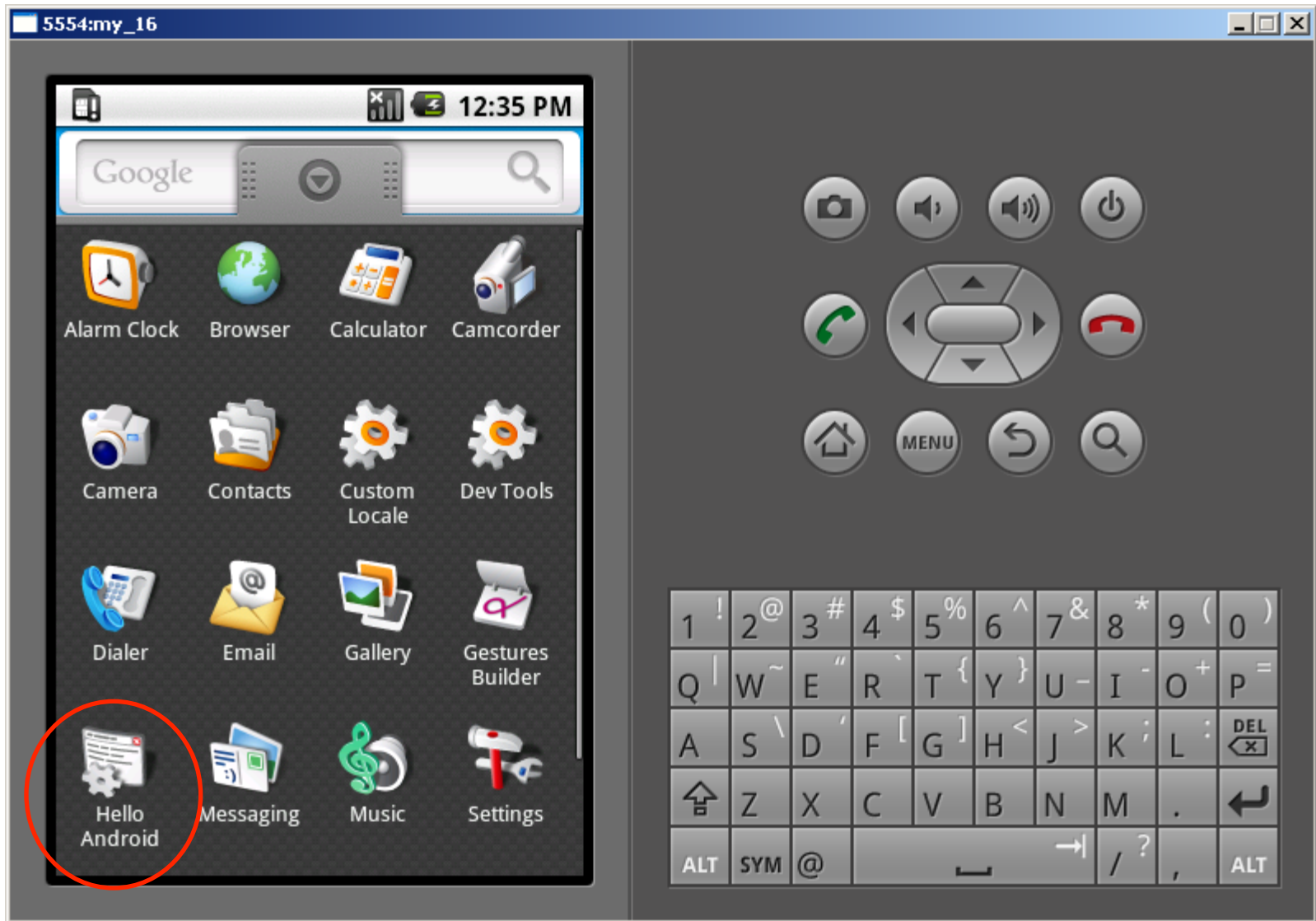
Uniquely identifies the application!











## Exercise:

Install Android + Create “Hello World”

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

File Edit Run Source Navigate Search Project Refactor Window Help

The Package Explorer on the left shows the project structure for HelloAndroid. The 'res' folder is expanded, showing 'drawable' and 'layout'. 'R.java' is circled in red. The 'layout' folder contains 'main.xml', also circled in red.

```
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;

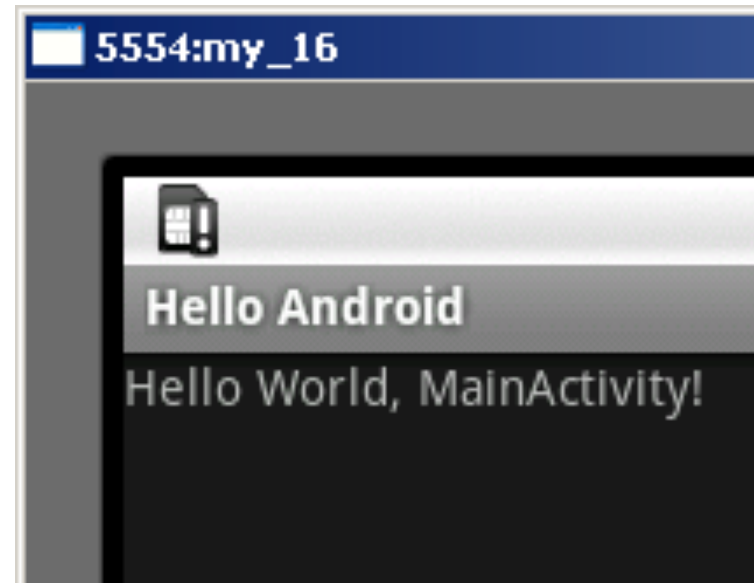
import android.app.Activity;

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

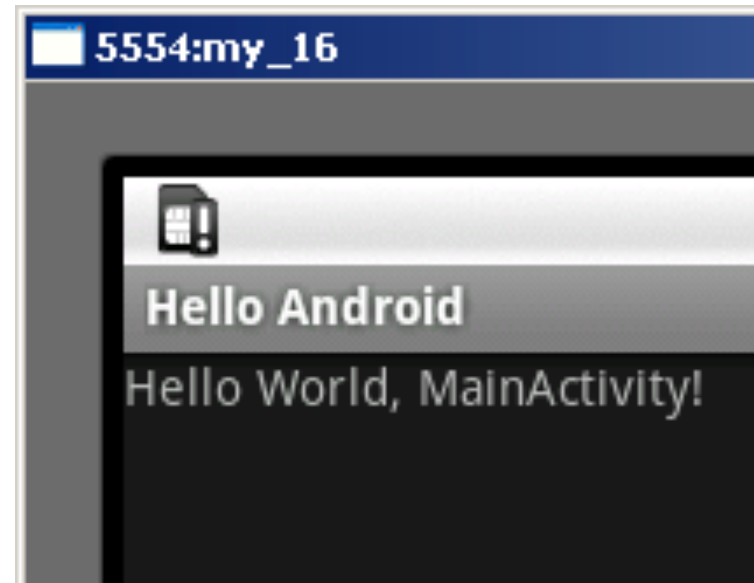
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"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



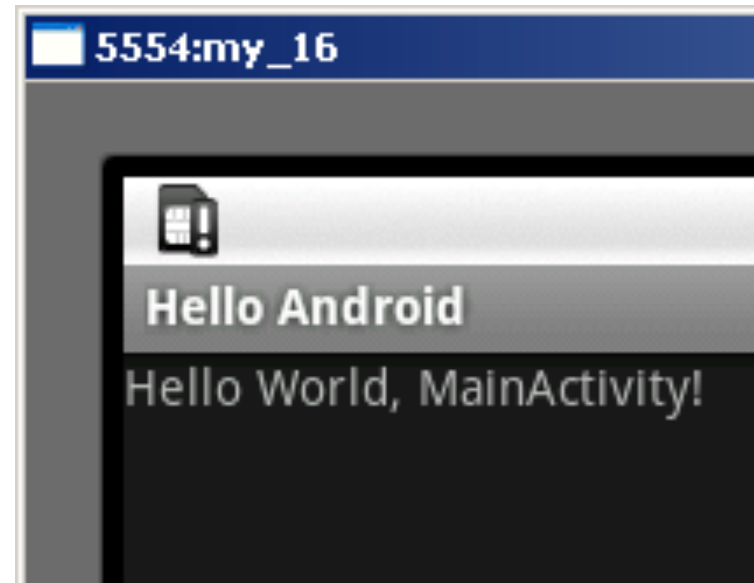
# R.java

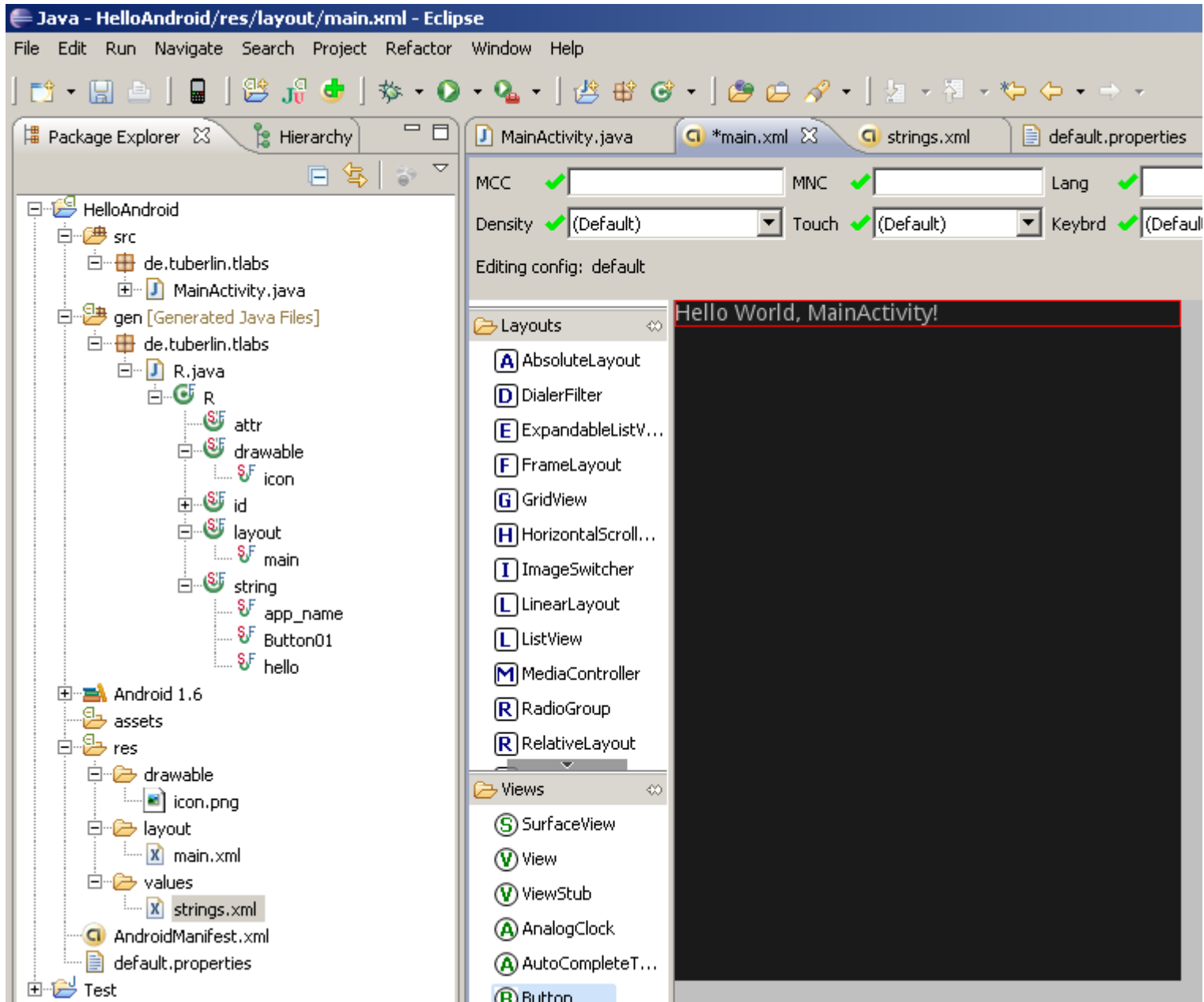
```
/* AUTO-GENERATED FILE. DO NOT MODIFY.  
 *  
 * This class was automatically generated by the  
 * aapt tool from the resource data it found. It  
 * should not be modified by hand.  
 */
```

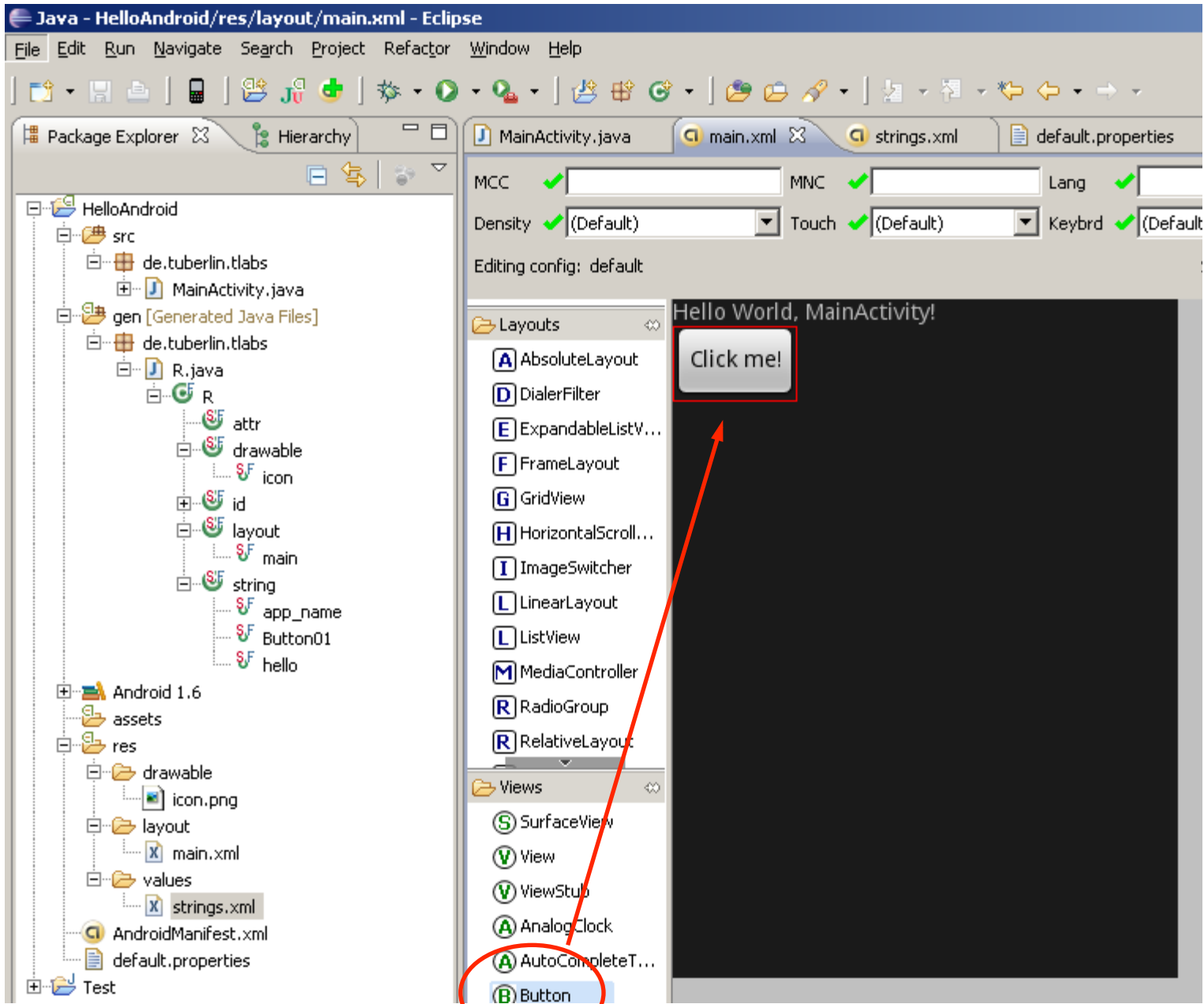
```
package de.tuberlin.tlabs;
```

```
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

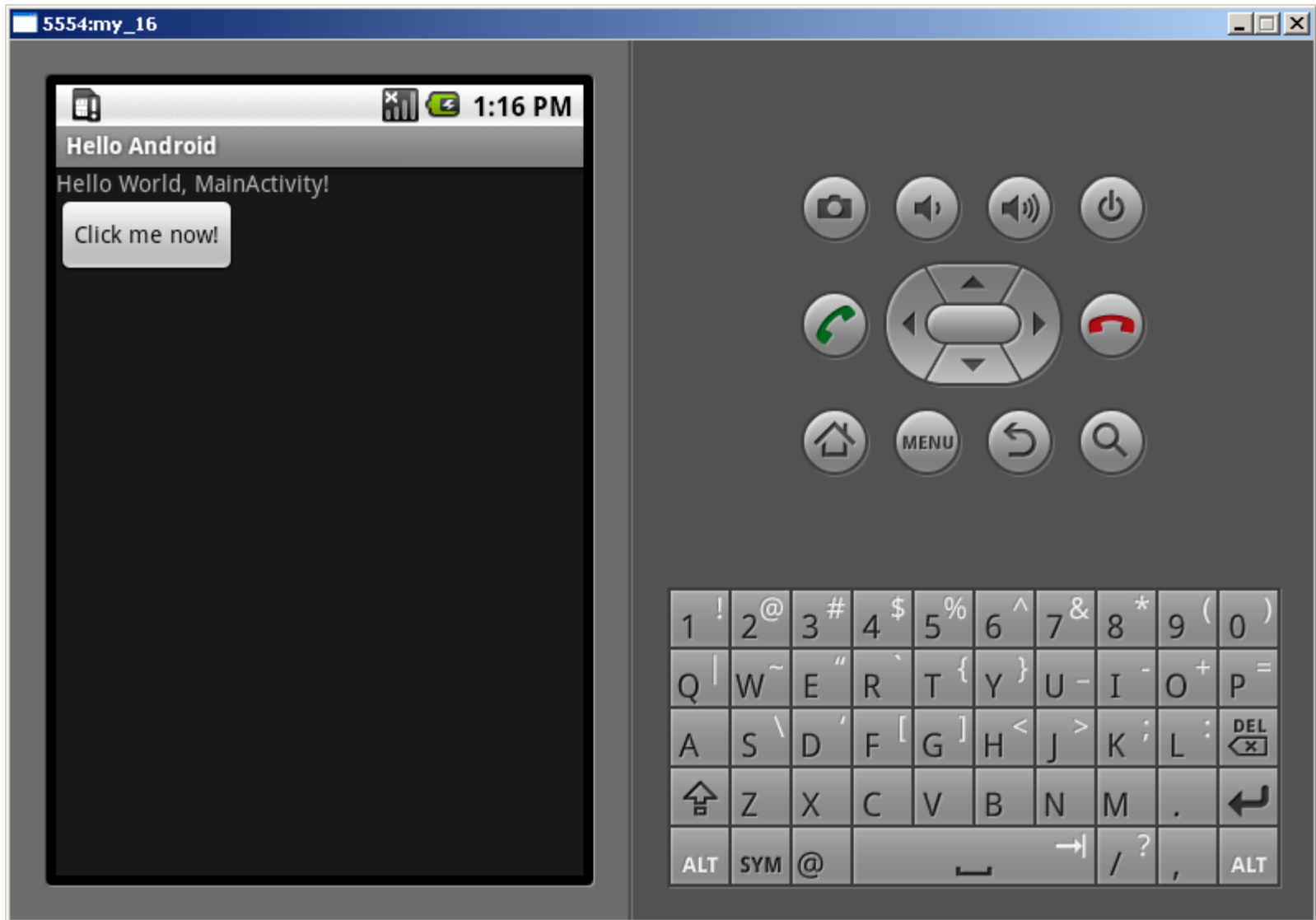
## main.xml

```
<?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/Button01"
    android:id="@+id/Button01"
    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="Button01">Click me now!</string>  
</resources>
```





# Handling Button Click Events

- XML

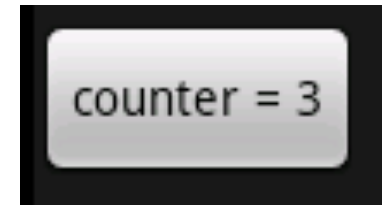
```
<Button android:id="@+id/button1" android:text="Basic Button"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

- 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”

# 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);
```

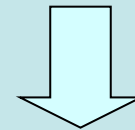
```
        tv.setText("Hello World (TextView)!");
```

```
        setContentView(tv);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

XML resource <TextView...>



Java object  
android.widget.TextView

# Touch Input: MotionEvent

- Method `View.onTouchEvent(MotionEvent e)`
- Motion event data
  - `x`, `y`, `time`, `action`, `source`, `pressure`, `size`
- Sources depend on hardware
  - `Mouse`, `pen`, `finger`, `trackball`
- Actions
  - `ACTION_DOWN`
  - `ACTION_MOVE`
  - `ACTION_UP`
  - `ACTION_CANCEL`
- Motion history
  - Sequence of coordinates between events

# Touch Input Painting

```
public class TouchPaint extends Activity {  
  
    private MyView myView;  
  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        myView = new MyView(this);  
        setContentView(myView);  
    }  
}
```



# Touch Input Painting

```
public class MyView extends View {  
    private final Paint paint = new Paint();  
    private int x = 0, y = 0;  
  
    public MyView(Context c) {  
        super(c);  
        paint.setARGB(255, 255, 255, 255);  
    }  
  
    protected void onDraw(Canvas c) {  
        c.drawCircle(x, y, 3, paint);  
    }  
  
    public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent e) {  
        x = (int)e.getX(); y = (int)e.getY();  
        invalidate();  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```





# Concepts so far

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

# 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

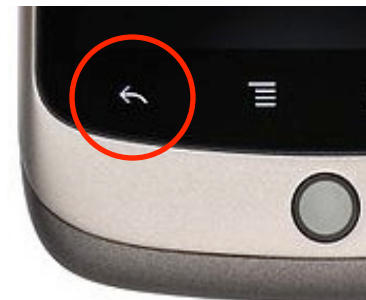
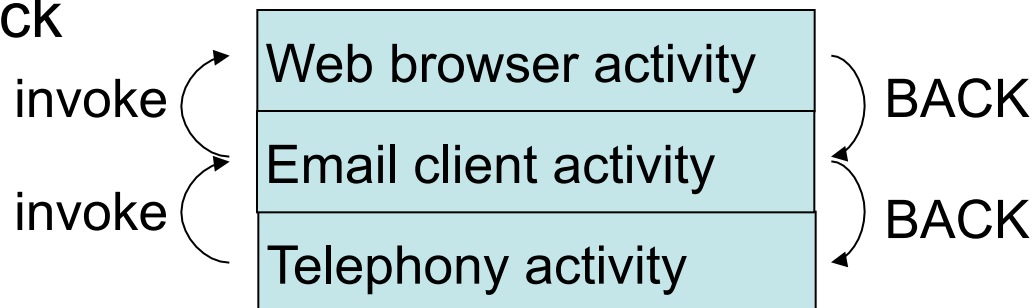
- Managed by system based on resources and user needs
- States
  - Running: in foreground (at top of activity stack)
  - Paused: partially visible, lost focus (e.g. dialog on top)
  - Stopped: invisible
- Lifecycle callback methods of an Activity
  - **protected void** onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState);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

```
  android:versionCode="1"
```

```
  android:versionName="1.0">
```

```
<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" />
```

Uniquely identifies the application!

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

- Initial activity of application
- Listed in application launcher

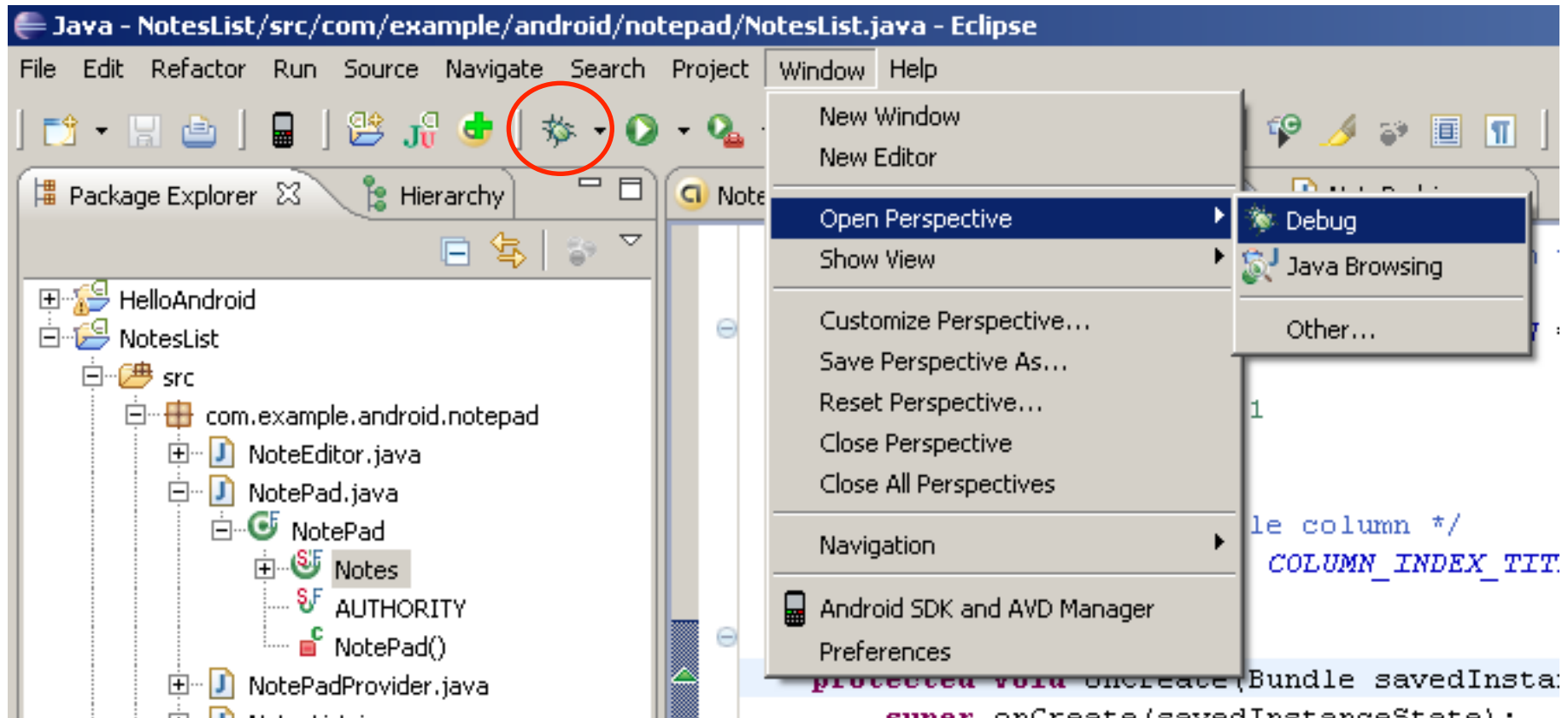


# Eclipse



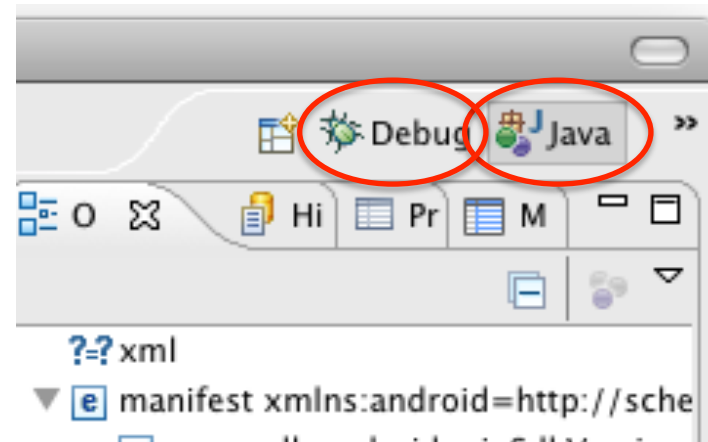
Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

# Eclipse Perspectives



# Eclipse Perspectives

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



## Eclipse tips:

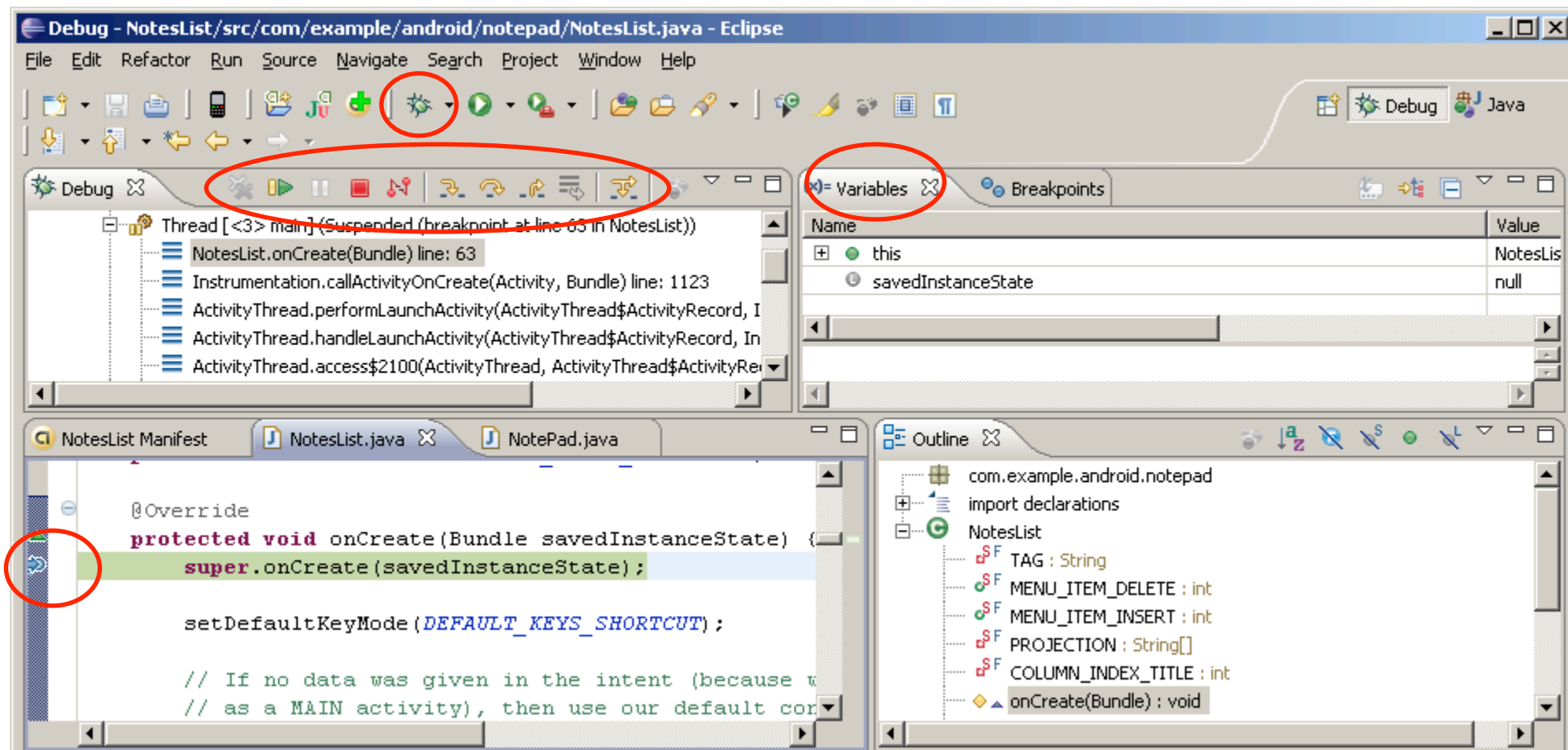
Ctrl + Shift + O: organize imports

Ctrl + Space: show completions

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

# Debugging in the Emulator

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



# 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...

rying

null,

# Logging and Tracing

- android.util.Log

- informational, warning, error methods

- Example:

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

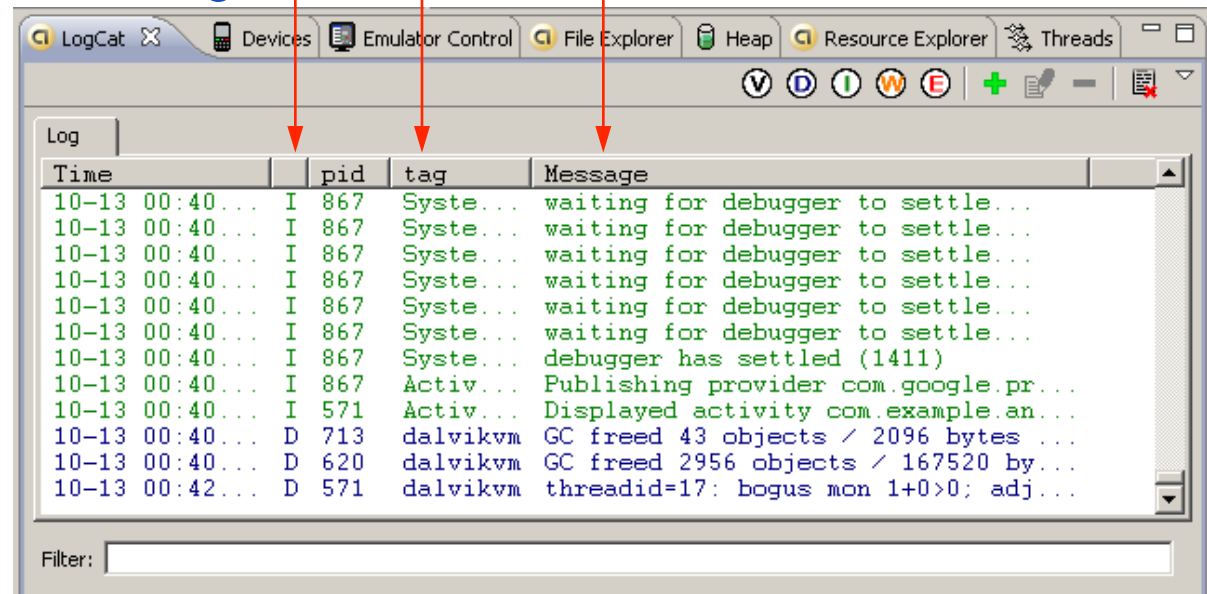
- android.os.Debug

- Debug.startMethodTracing

- Debug.stopMethodTracing

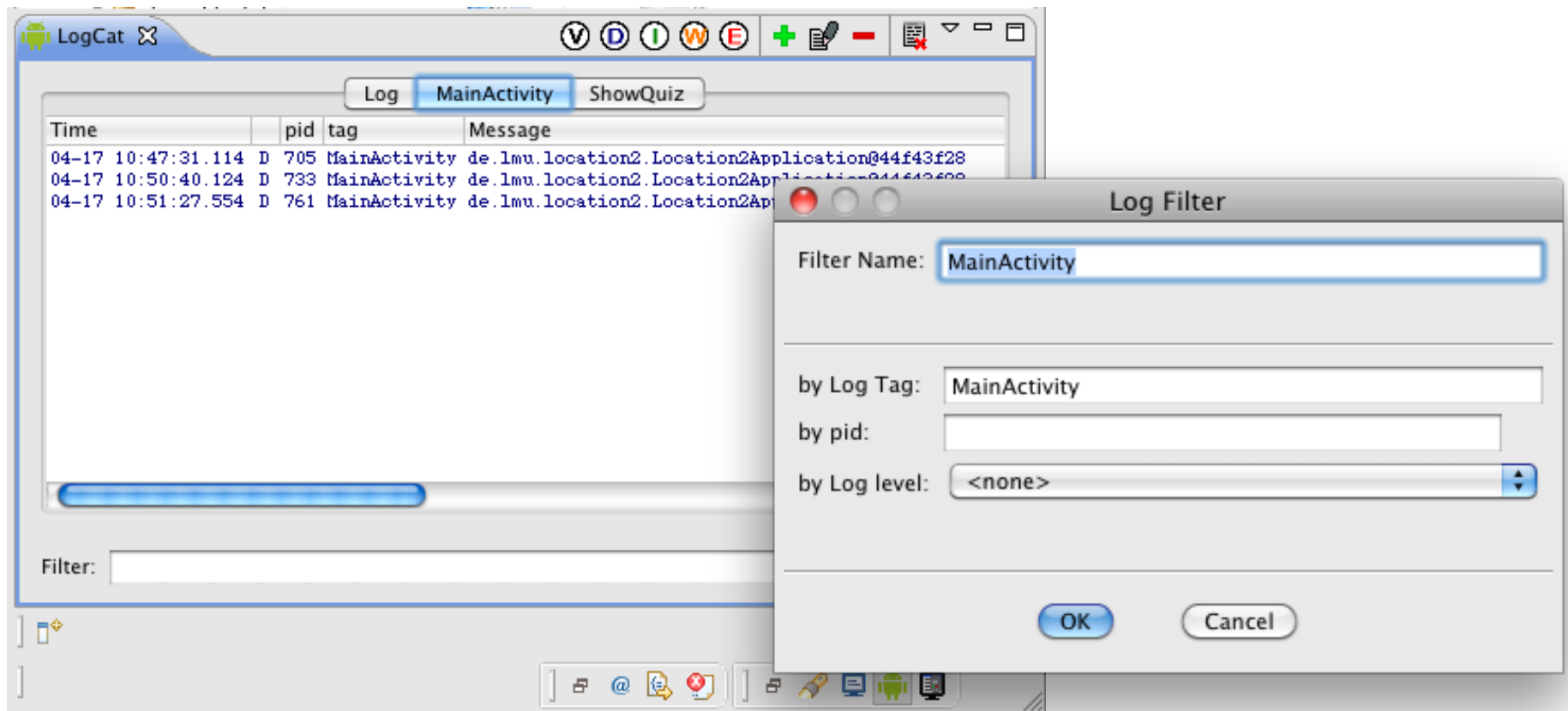
- trace viewer tool

- File explorer tool to view files on the device



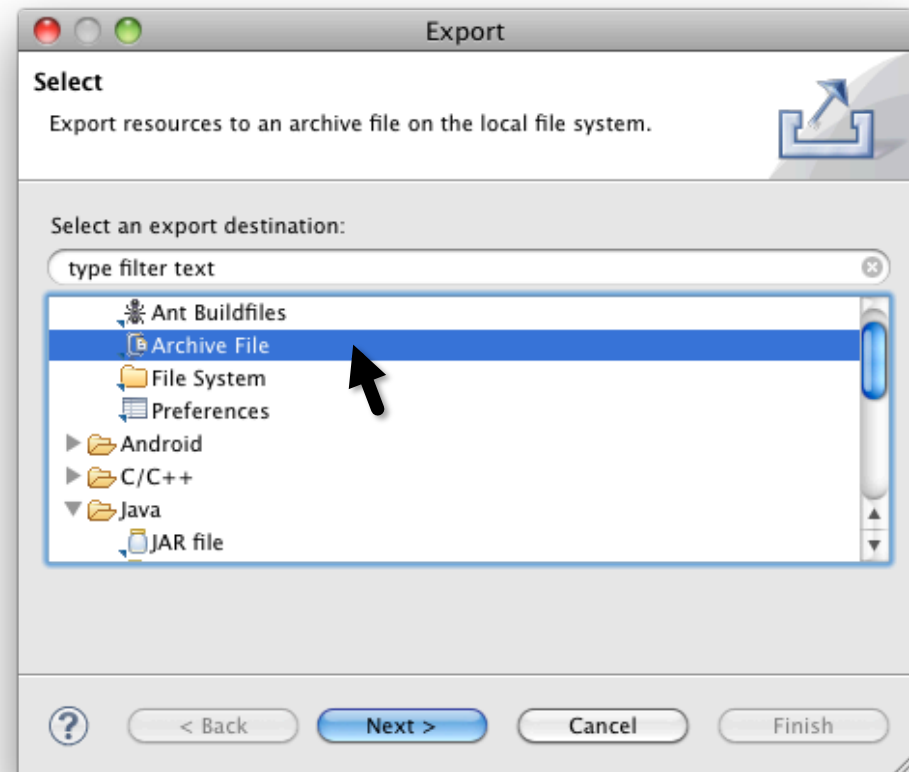
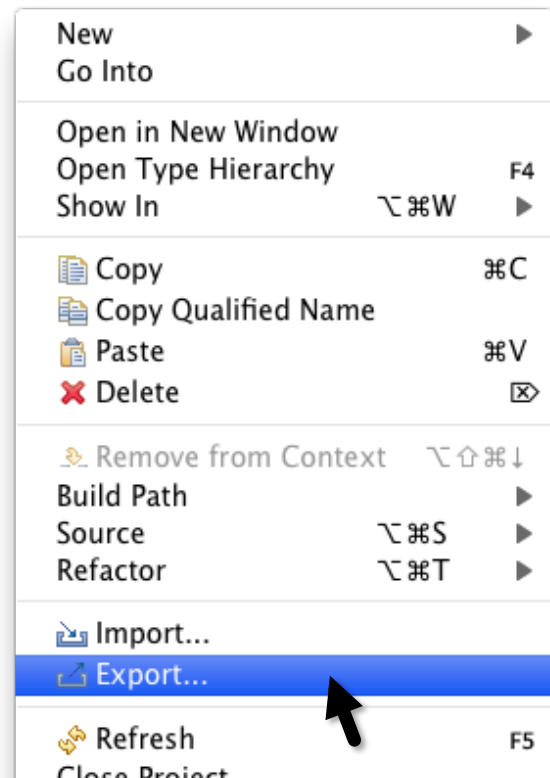
# Filtering Eclipse Debug Output

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



# Exportieren / Importieren von Projekten

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





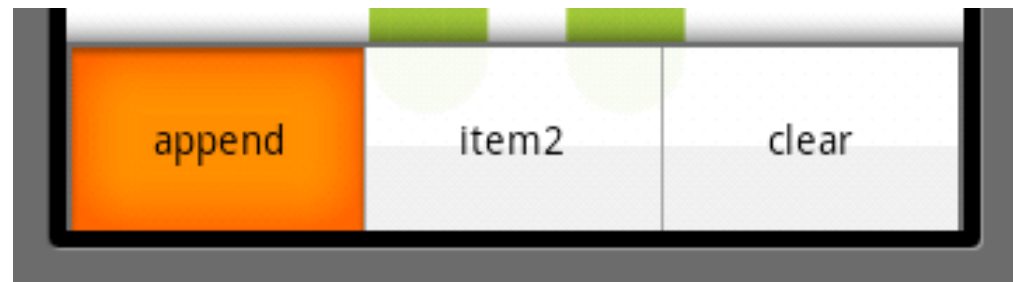
**Menus**



# 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  
}
```



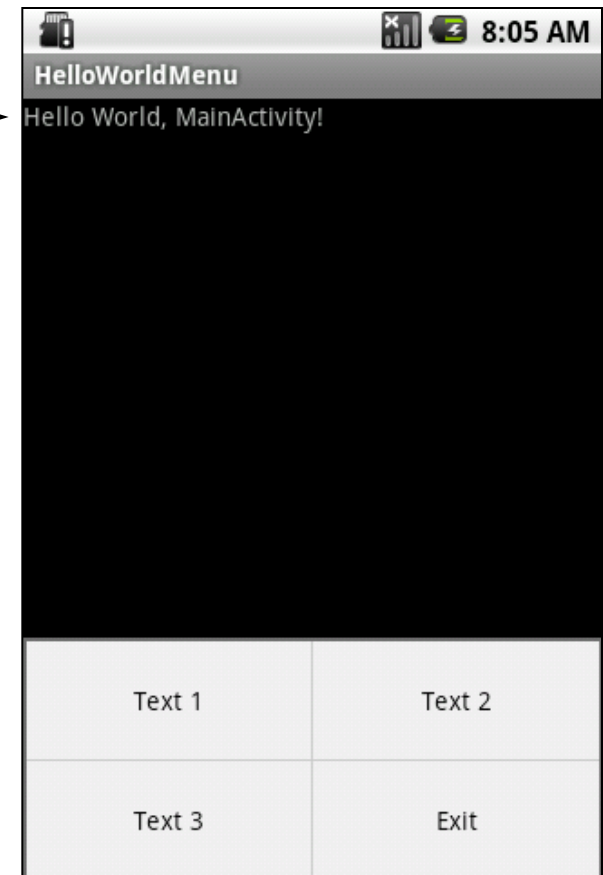
# Responding to Menu Selection

- 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 World

- Add a menu with four items to “Hello World”
- 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



- Common Controls
- Layout Managers
- Menus
- Dialogs



# Core UI Component Classes

- `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)

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

# 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." />
```

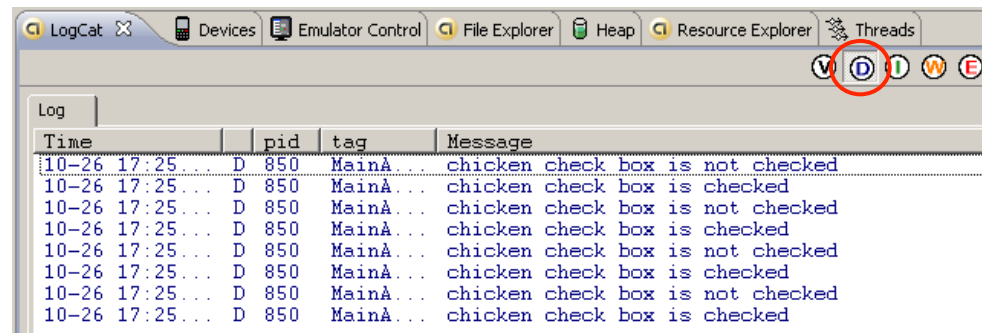
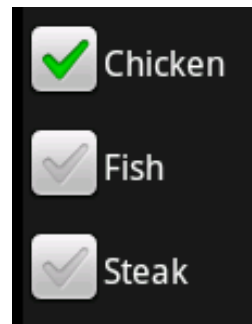
```
</LinearLayout>
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

# Setting the XML UI in Java

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

# CheckBox



- XML

```
<LinearLayout android:orientation="vertical" ... >  
  <CheckBox android:id="@+id/chicken" android:text="Chicken" ... />  
  <CheckBox android:id="@+id/fish" android:text="Fish" ... />  
  <CheckBox android:id="@+id/steak" android:text="Steak" ... />  
</LinearLayout>
```

- Java

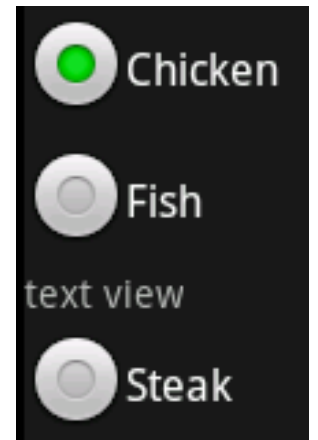
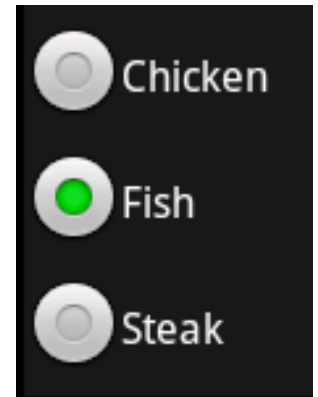
```
CheckBox cb = (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id.chicken);  
cb.setChecked(true);  
cb.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new OnCheckedChangeListener() {  
  public void onCheckedChanged(CompoundButton b, boolean isChecked) {  
    Log.d("MainActivity", "chicken check box is " +  
      (isChecked ? "" : "not ") + "checked");  
  }  
});
```

# 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



# Location-Based Services

# Location-Based Services

- Location APIs: Access location data (GPS, WiFi, GSM)
  - `android.location`
  - `LocationManager`
  - `Geocoder`
- Mapping APIs: Display and navigate maps
  - `com.google.android.maps`
  - `MapView`
  - `MapActivity`



# Permissions (in AndroidManifest.xml)

- Permissions for location-based services

```
<uses-permission
```

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

```
<uses-permission
```

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

```
<uses-permission
```

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

- Child of element `<application>`

- `<uses-library android:name="com.google.android.maps" />`

- Example

- <http://developer.android.com/intl/fr/guide/tutorials/views/hello-mapview.html>

# Location Manager Service

- Obtain device's geographical location
- Get notification upon entering a specified location

# Example: Last Location

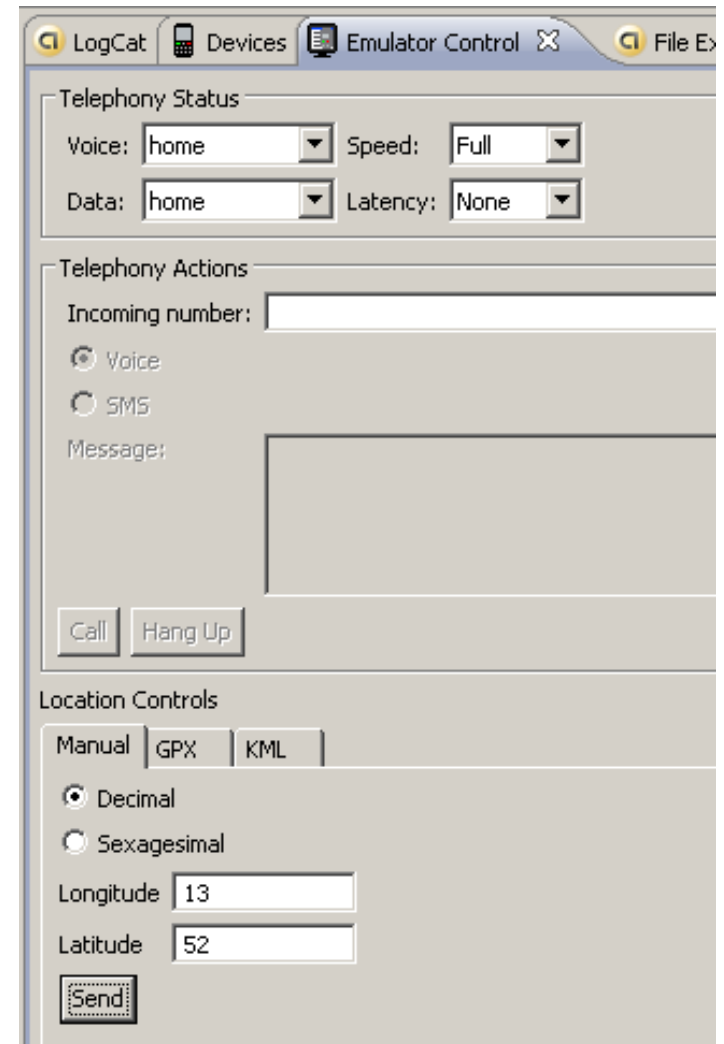
```
public class LocationManagerDemoActivity extends Activity {  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        LocationManager locMgr = (LocationManager)  
            getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);  
        Location loc = locMgr  
            .getLastKnownLocation(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER);  
        Toast.makeText(this, loc.toString(), 10000).show();  
        Log.d("last location", loc.toString());  
        List<String> providerList = locMgr.getAllProviders();  
        Iterator<String> iter = providerList.iterator();  
        while (iter.hasNext()) {  
            Log.d("provider", iter.next().toString());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Example: Location Updates

```
public class LocationUpdateDemoActivity extends Activity {
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        LocationManager locMgr = (LocationManager)
            getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
        LocationListener locListener = new LocationListener() {
            public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
                if (location != null) {
                    Toast.makeText(getBaseContext(),
                        "New location (" + location.getLatitude() + ", " +
                        location.getLongitude() + ")", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
                }
            }
            public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}
            public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}
            public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {}
        };
        locMgr.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER,
            0, 0, locListener);
    }
}
```

# Simulated Location for the Emulator

- Dalvik Debug Monitor Service
- Play back GPS traces
  - GPX: GPS Exchange Format
  - KML: Keyhole Markup Language
- Telnet to a running emulator
  - `telnet localhost <emulator port>`
  - `geo fix <lon> <lat>`
  - `geo nmea <nmea sentence>`
- Example
  - `telnet localhost 5554`
  - `geo fix 13 52`
  - <http://developer.android.com/intl/fr/guide/developing/tools/emulator.html>



# Map API Key

- Locate keystore
- Open command line
- Get MD5 hash of debug certificate

`keytool -list -alias androiddebugkey`

`-keystore "C:\Documents and Settings\\.android\debug.keystore"`

`-storepass android -keypass android`

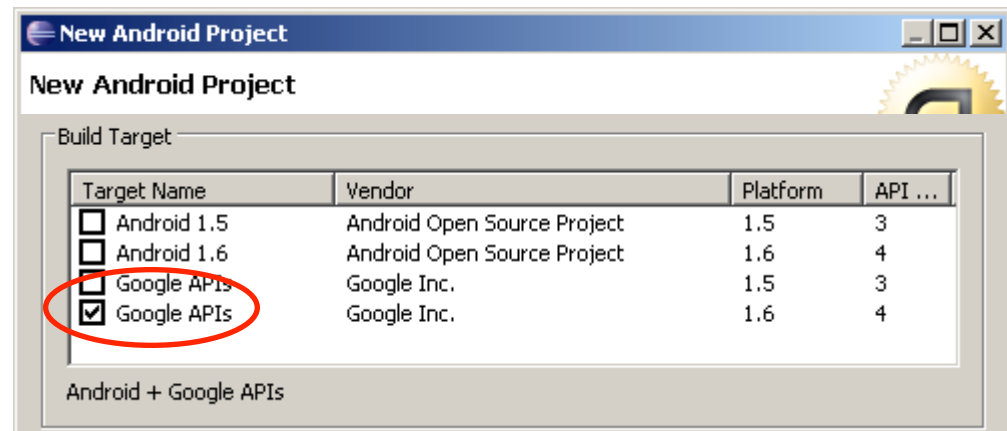
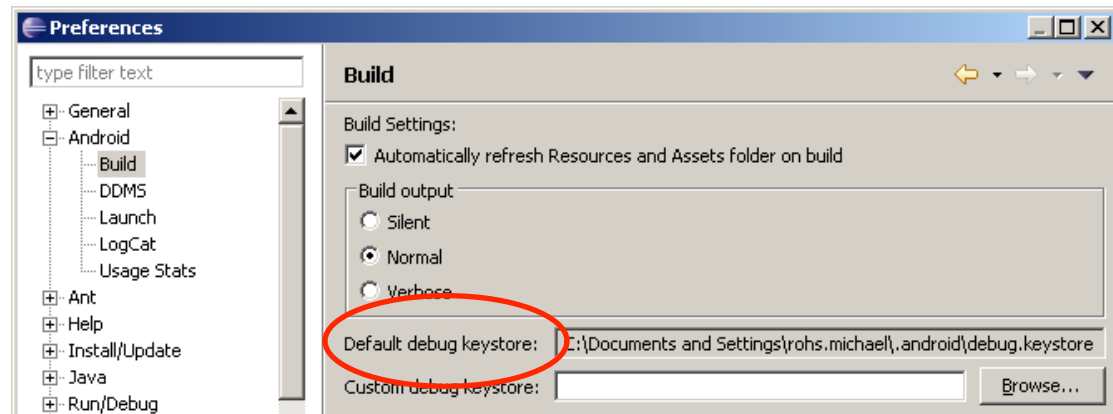
- Get the key from Google

– <http://code.google.com/android/maps-api-signup.html>

- Projects using maps need build target

“GoogleAPIs”

– Potentially needs a new AVD



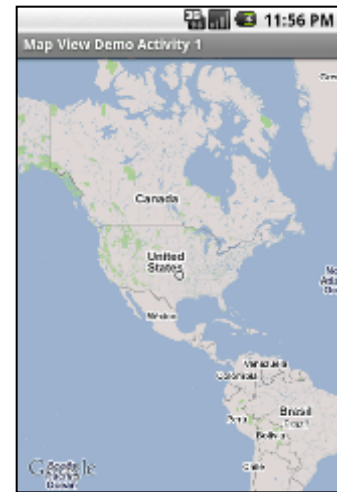
# Example Map View

- XML

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas..."  
    android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_... >  
    <com.google.android.maps.MapView android:layout_...  
        android:apiKey="02LvHoUW1Z_HVYZWU..." />  
</LinearLayout>
```

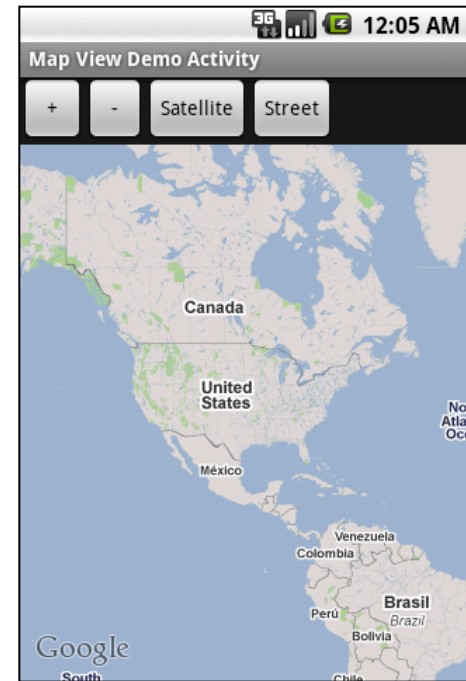
- Java

```
public class MapViewDemoActivity extends MapActivity {  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.mapview);  
    }  
    protected boolean isRouteDisplayed() { return false; }  
}
```



# Example Map View with Controls

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas..."  
    android:orientation="vertical" ...>  
    <LinearLayout android:orientation="horizontal" android:layout_...>  
        <Button android:id="@+id/zoomin" android:text=" + " ... />  
        <Button android:id="@+id/zoomout" android:text=" - " ... />  
        ...  
    </LinearLayout>  
    <com.google.android.maps.MapView  
        android:id="@+id/mapview"  
        android:apiKey="02Lv..." ... />  
</LinearLayout>
```





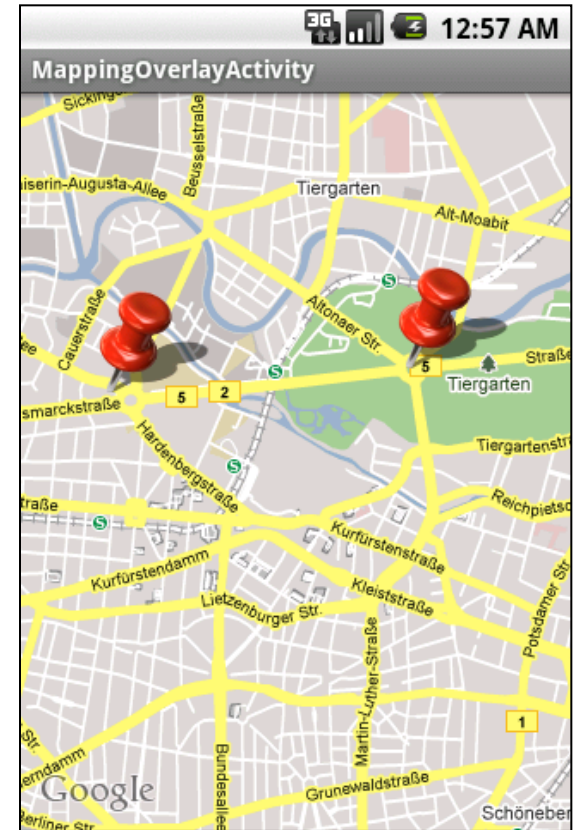
# Example Map View with Controls

```
public class MapViewDemoActivity extends MapActivity {  
    private MapView mapView;  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.mapview);  
        mapView = (MapView) findViewById(R.id.mapview);  
        Button zoominBtn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.zoomin);  
        zoominBtn.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {  
            public void onClick(View view) {  
                mapView.getController().zoomIn();  
            }  
        });  
        ...  
    }  
    protected boolean isRouteDisplayed() { return false; }  
}
```

# Using Overlays

- /res/layout/mapviewoverlay.xml

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas..."  
    android:orientation="vertical" ...>  
    <com.google.android.maps.MapView  
        android:id="@+id/mapviewoverlay"  
        android:apiKey="02Lv..." ... />  
</LinearLayout>
```



# Using Overlays

```
public class MappingOverlayActivity extends MapActivity {
    private MapView mapView;
    private GeoPoint tlabs = new GeoPoint((int)(
        52.513036 * 1000000), (int)(13.320281 * 1000000));
    private GeoPoint saeule = new GeoPoint((int)(
        52.514495 * 1000000), (int)(13.350130 * 1000000));

    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.mapviewoverlay);
        mapView = (MapView) findViewById(R.id.mapviewoverlay);
        mapView.setBuiltInZoomControls(true);
        mapView.setClickable(true);
        mapView.getController().setCenter(tlabs);
        mapView.getController().setZoom(14);
        Drawable marker = getResources().getDrawable(R.drawable.pushpin);
        mapView.getOverlays().add(new InterestingLocations(marker));
    }
    ...
}
```

# Using Overlays

```
class InterestingLocations extends ItemizedOverlay<OverlayItem> {  
    private List<OverlayItem> locations = new ArrayList<OverlayItem>();  
    private Drawable marker;  
    public InterestingLocations(Drawable marker) {  
        super(marker);  
        this.marker = marker;  
        locations.add(new OverlayItem(tlabs, "T-Labs", "T-Labs"));  
        locations.add(new OverlayItem(saeule, "Siegessäule", "Siegessäule"));  
        populate();  
    }  
    public void draw(Canvas canvas, MapView mapView, boolean shadow) {  
        super.draw(canvas, mapView, shadow);  
        boundCenterBottom(marker);  
    }  
    protected OverlayItem createItem(int i) {  
        return locations.get(i);  
    }  
    public int size() {  
        return locations.size();  
    }  
}
```



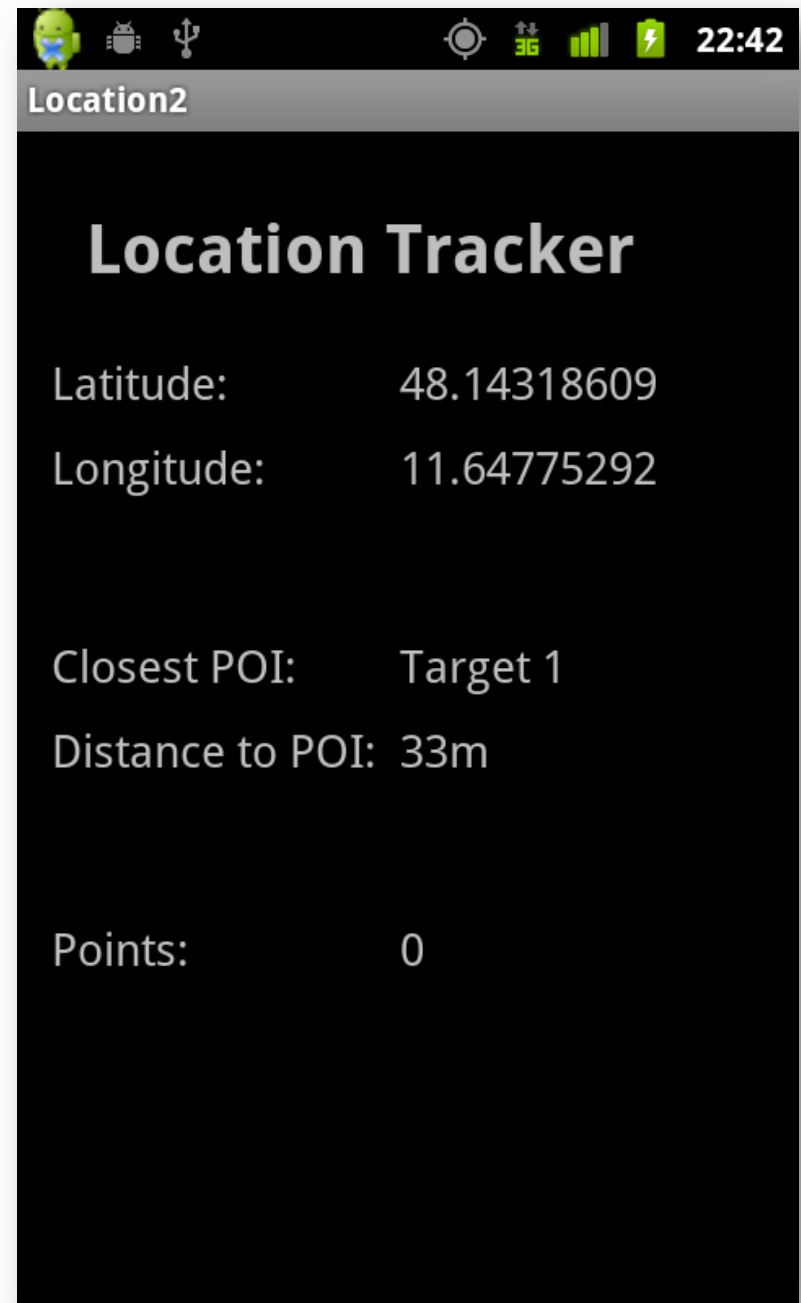
Marker hotspot: bottom center

# The Location Quiz

# The Main Screen

## → MainActivity

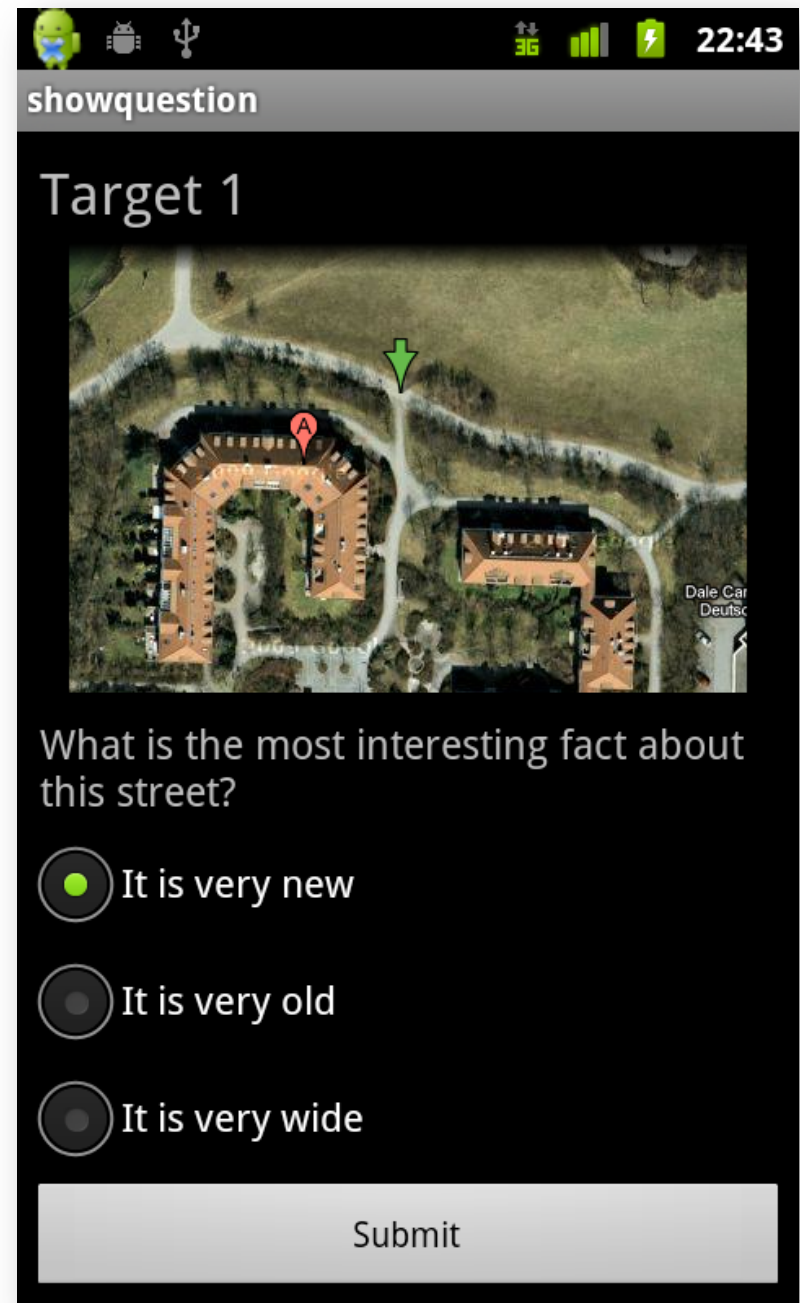
- Show current location
- Show nearest point-of-interest
- Show number of game points

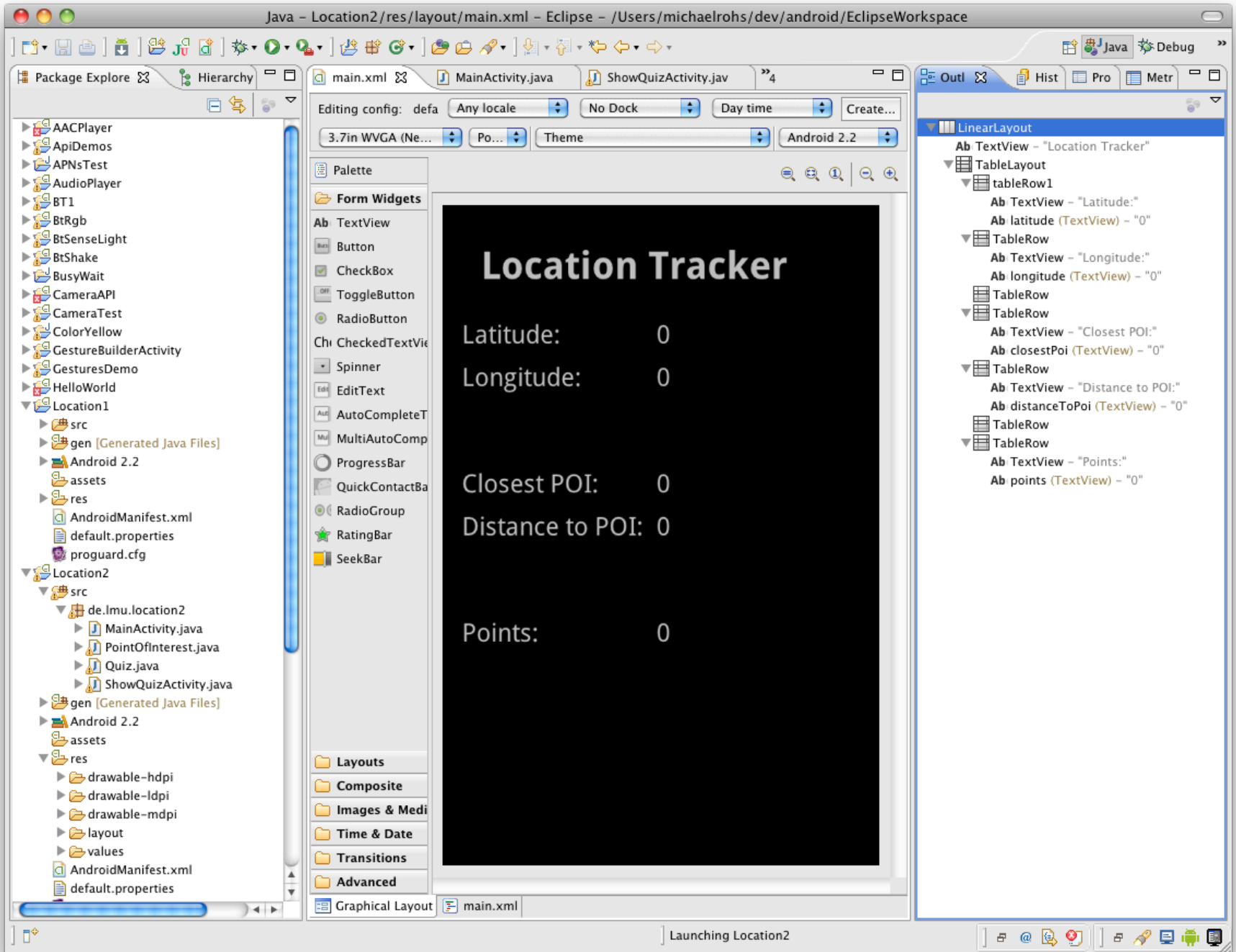


# The Quiz Screen

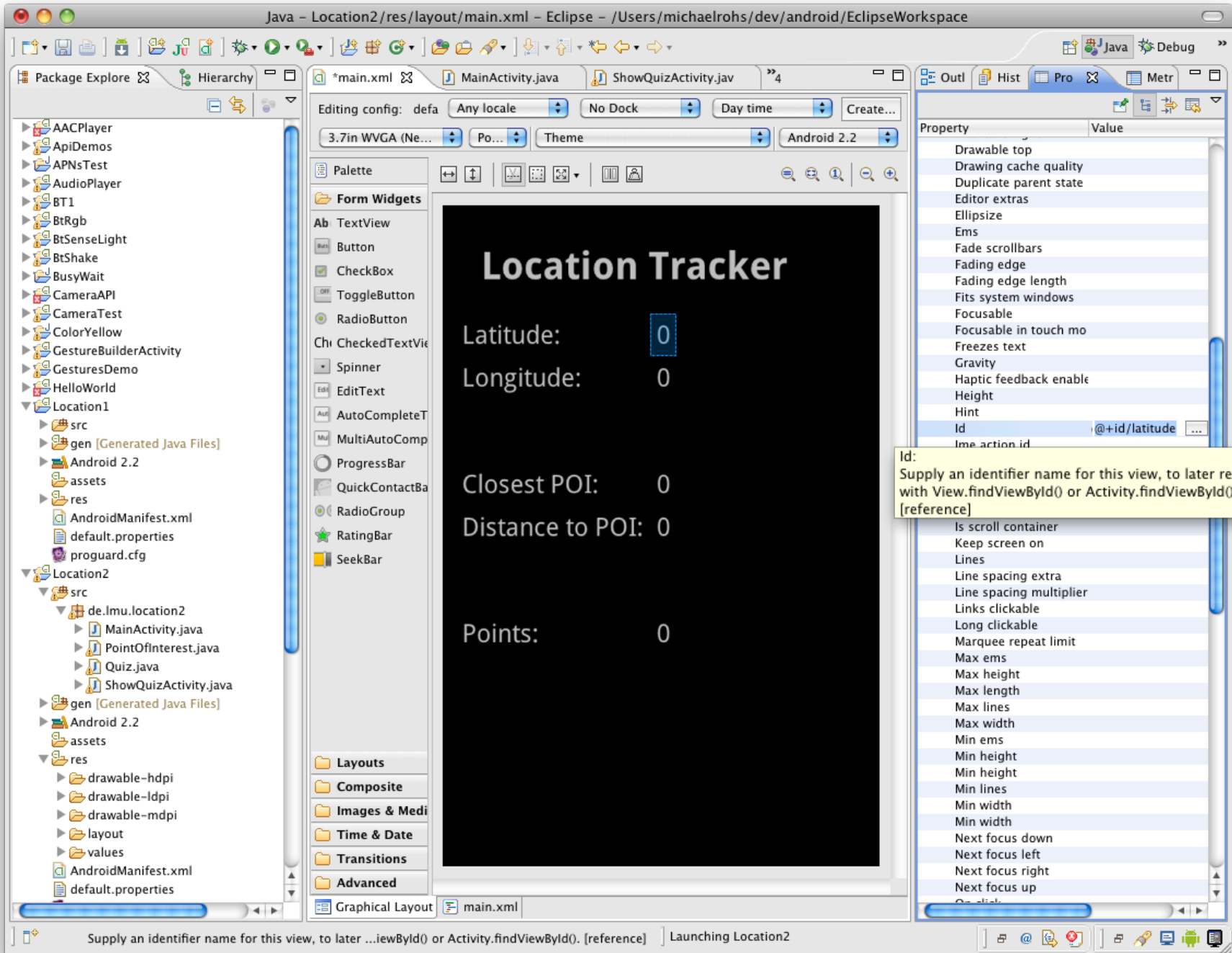
## → ShowQuizActivity

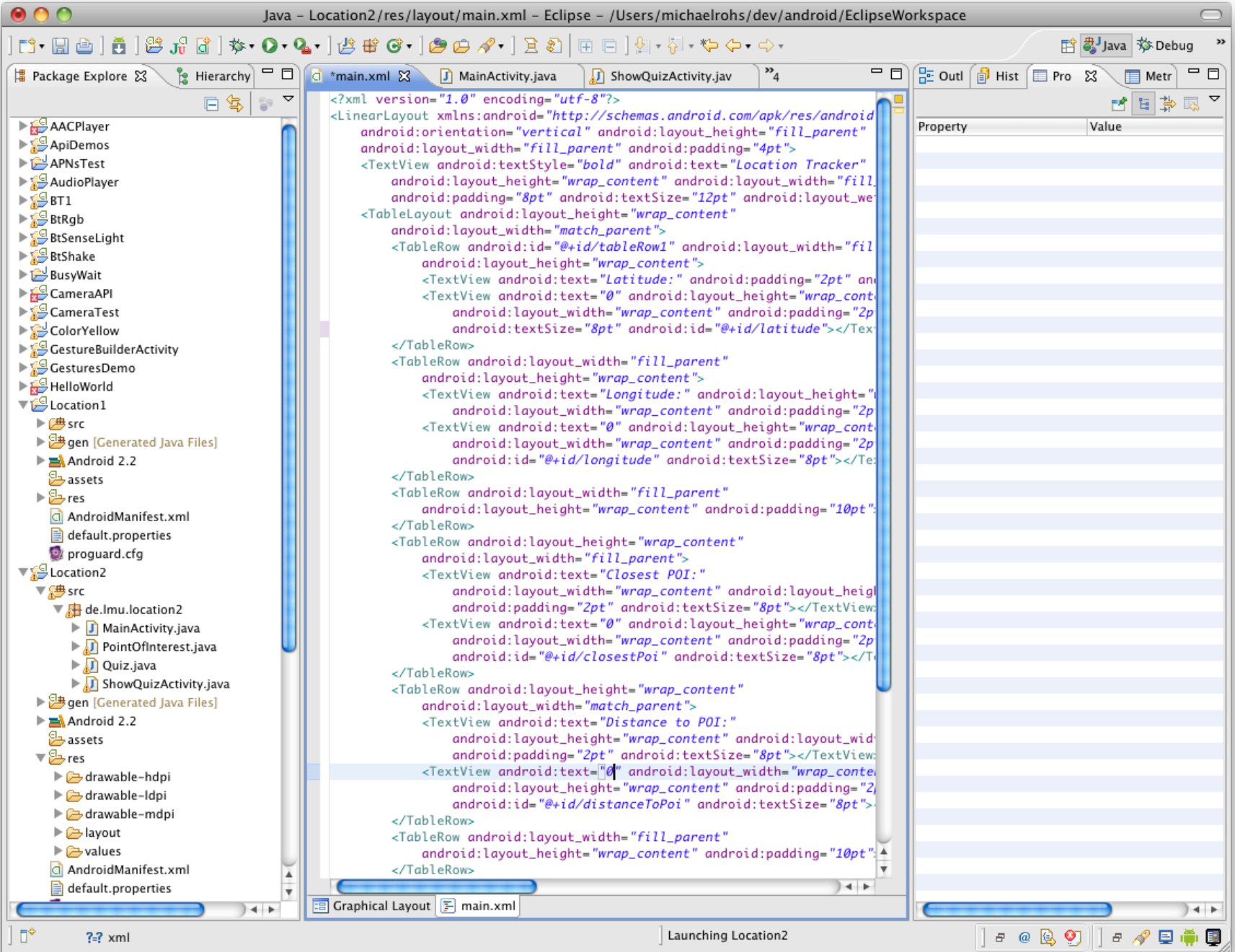
- Title of the point-of-interest
- Image of the POI
- Question
- Choices
  - (the correct one gives positive, the wrong one negative points)
- Submit button











# 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"

Title



Question Question Question Question  
 Question Question Question Question  
 Question Question Question

answer 1  
 answer 2  
 answer 3

→ ShowQuizActivity

LinearLayout/ScrollView/LinearLayout/RadioGroup/RadioButton/android:text | Launching Location2

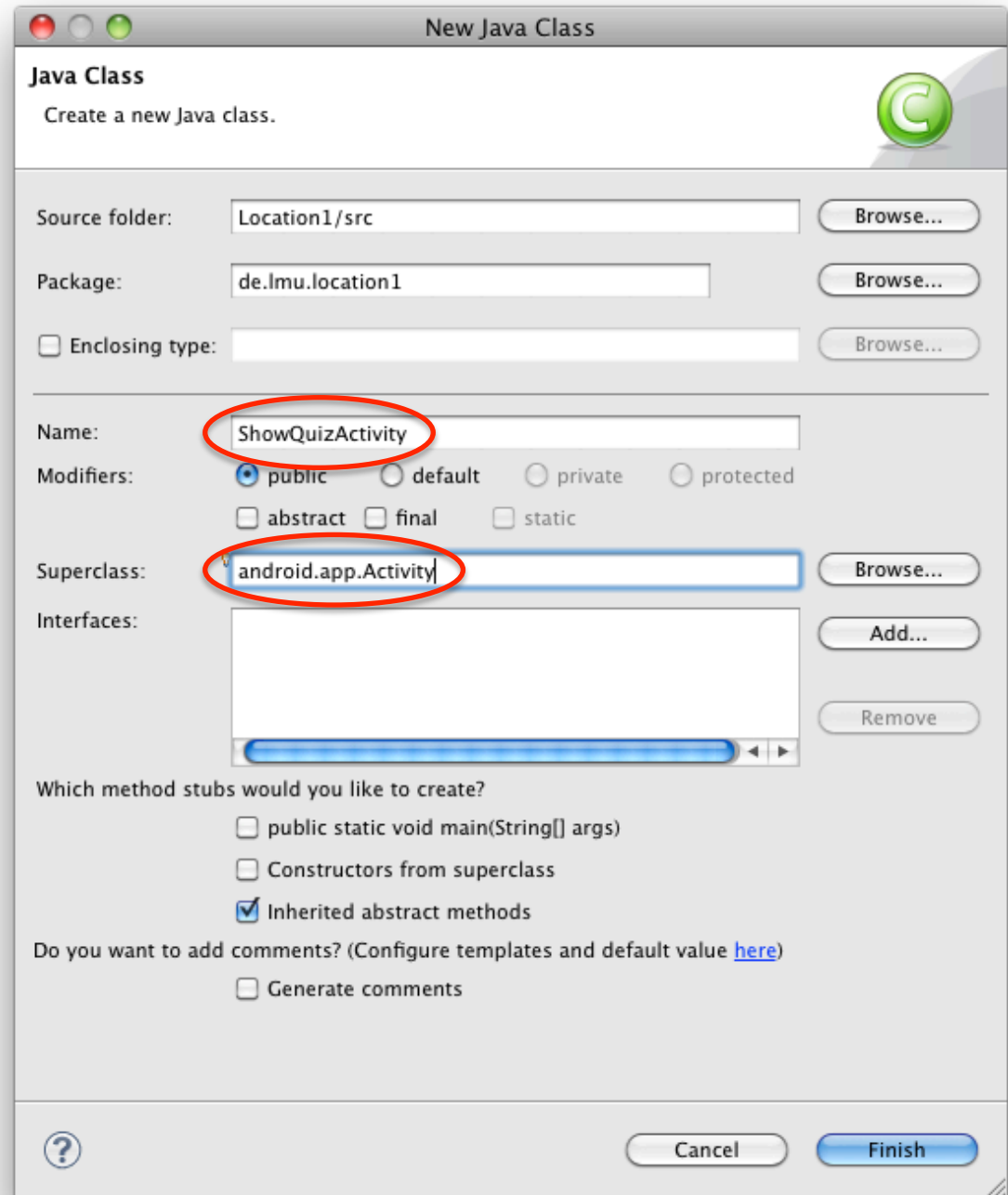
# Exercise

- Exercise: Create Main View and Quiz View
  - main view in `/res/layout/main.xml`
  - quiz view in `/res/layout/showquiz.xml`  
(start by copying `main.xml`, then adapt it)

# 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 of 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?

- 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

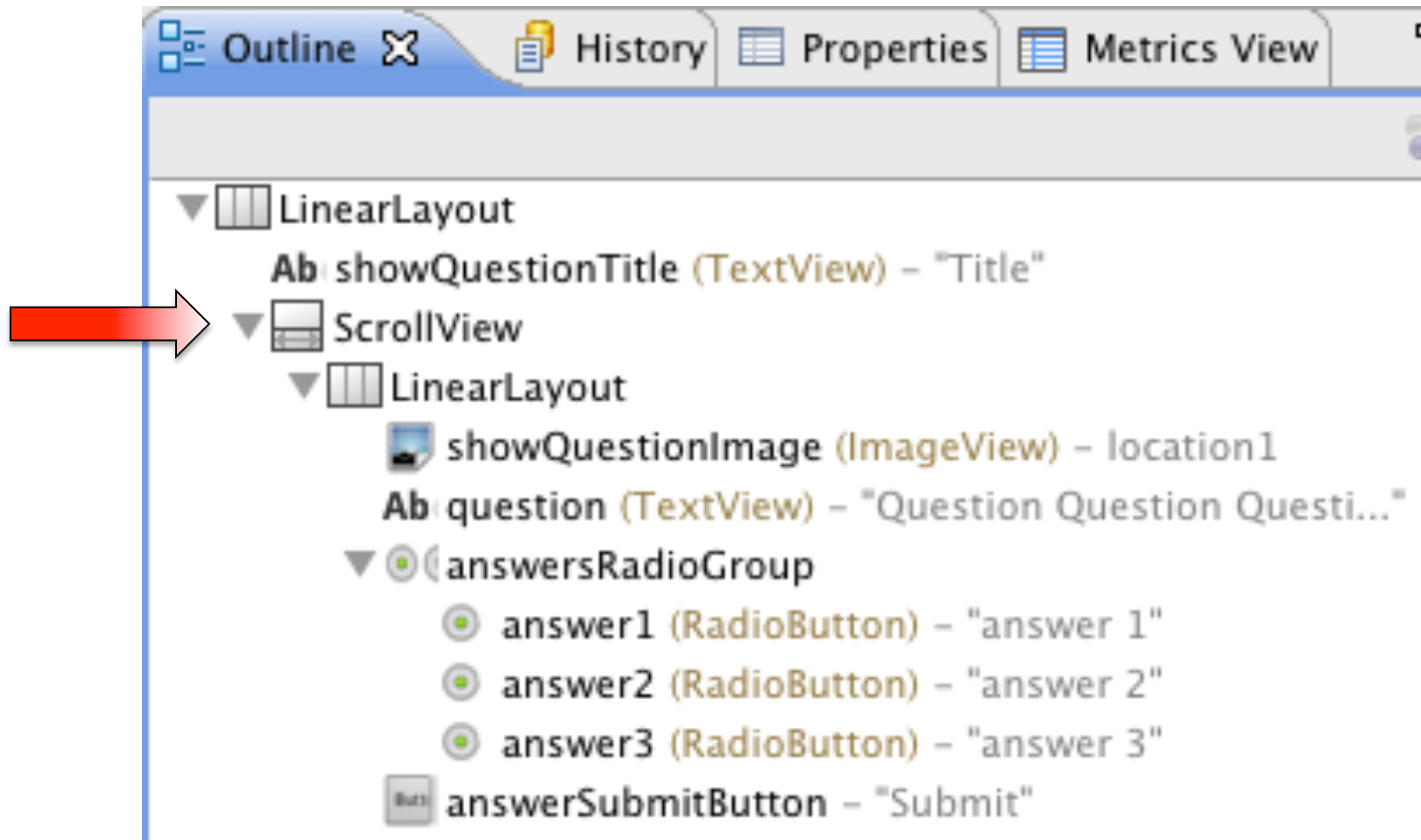
# GPS (Global Positioning System)





# Layout of QuizActivity

- If content can be larger than the screen: ScrollView



# Data Structures

- Need to define classes that hold data
- Which classes to define?
  
- Exercise: Create classes to hold the required data
  
- Exercise: Example POIs and quizzes
  - Take a few sample points-of-interest and quizzes and enter them in your data structures

# class PointOfInterest

- longitude, latitude
  - double
- Name
  - string
- Bild
  - int (Resource-ID)
- Radius
  - double
- Frage:
  - QuizQuestion

# class QuizQuestion

- Frage
  - String
- Antworten
  - String[n] – feste Anz. Antworten
  - ArrayList<String> -- variable Anz. Antworten
- Bewertung
  - Versch. Punkte pro Antwort: int[n] (nach Schwierigkeitsgrad?)
  - Nur eine richtige Antwort: int

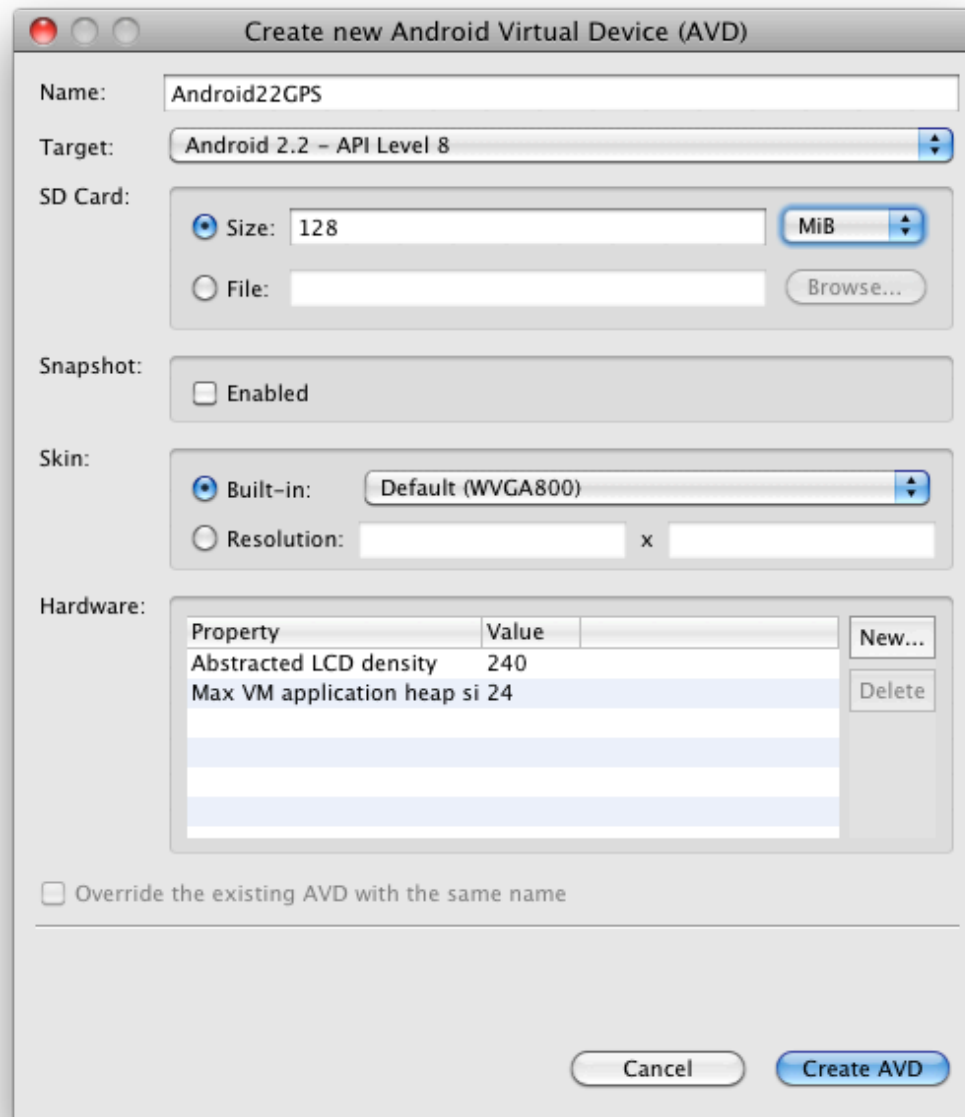
# Class POI Constructor

```
POI( double lat,  
     double lon,  
     double radius,  
     String name,  
     int imageID,  
     QuizQuestion q ) {}  
  
QuizQuestion ( String frage,  
              String antwort1,  
              String antwort2,  
              String antwort3,  
              int richtigeAntwort) {}
```

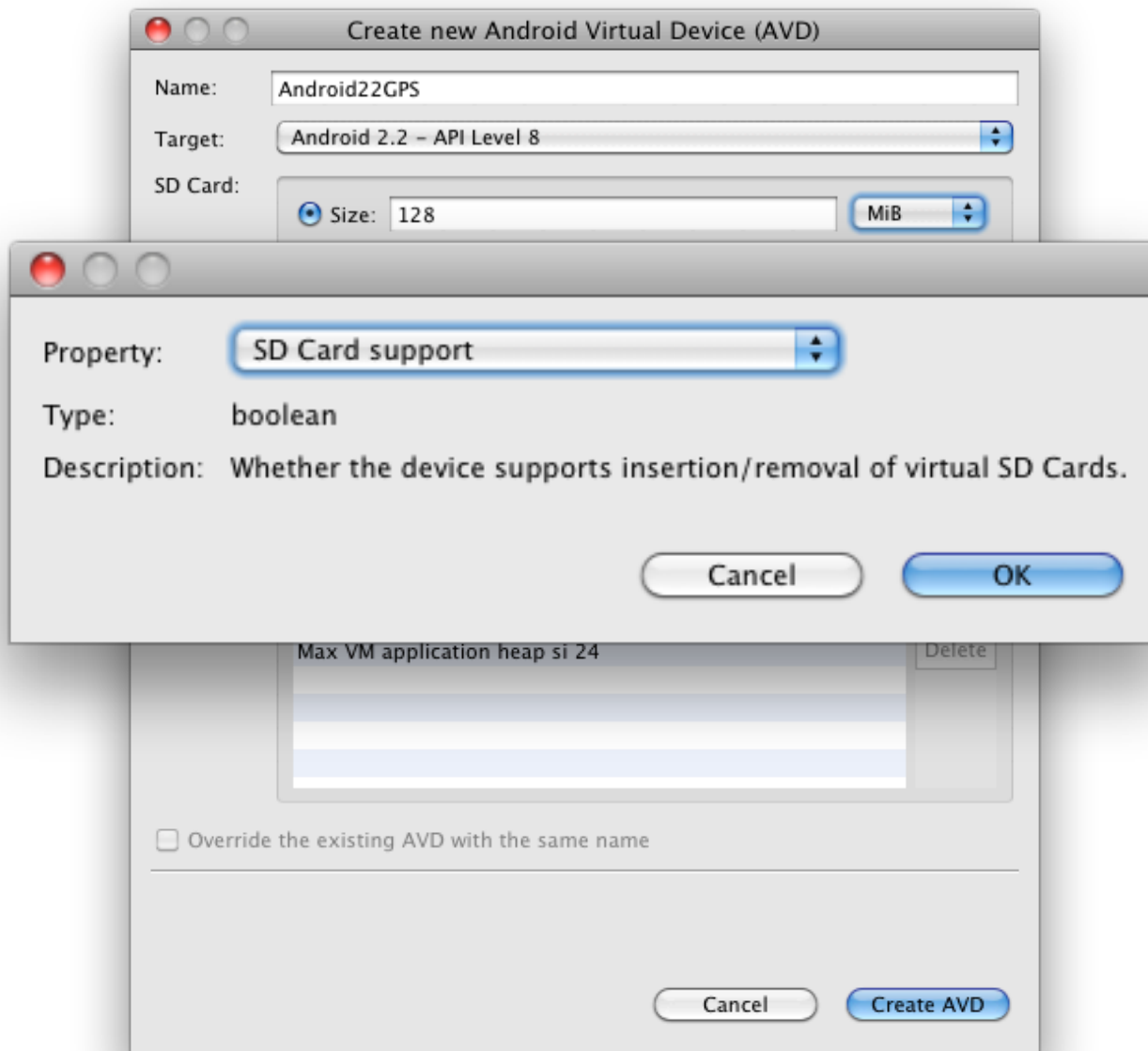
# How to save POIs?

- Dynamic List
  - e.g., ArrayList
  - create in MainActivity

# Enabling GPS on the Emulator

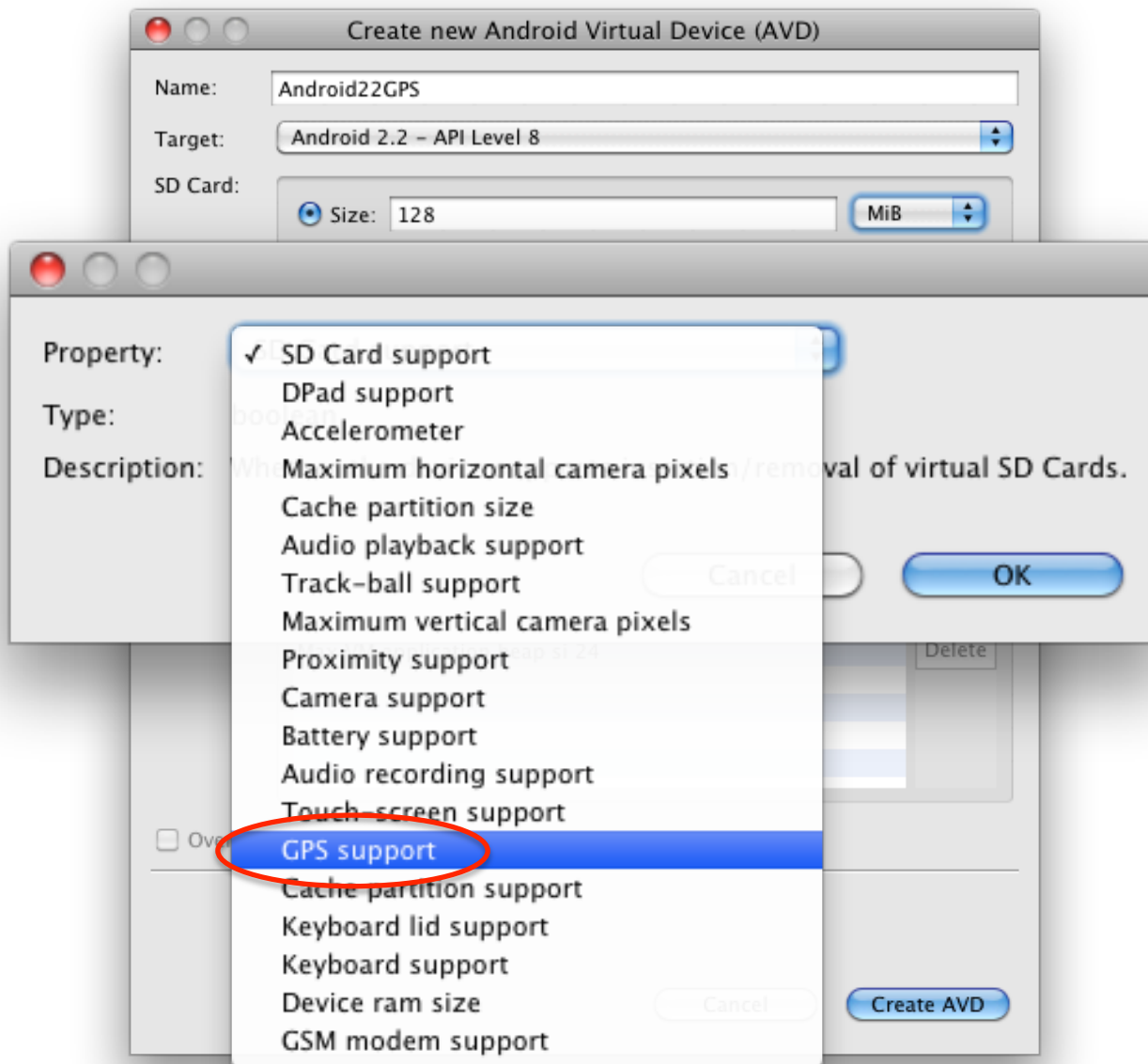


# Enabling GPS on the Emulator

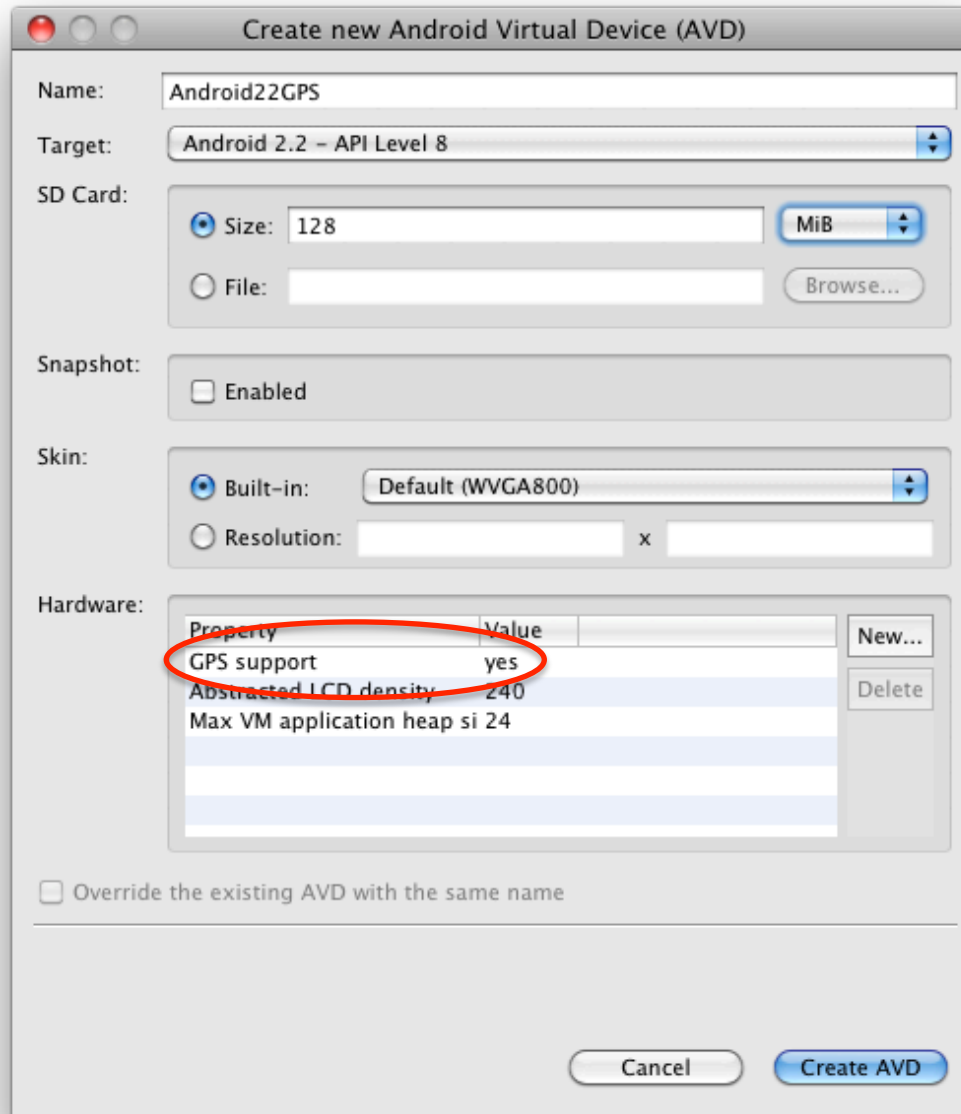




# Enabling GPS on the Emulator

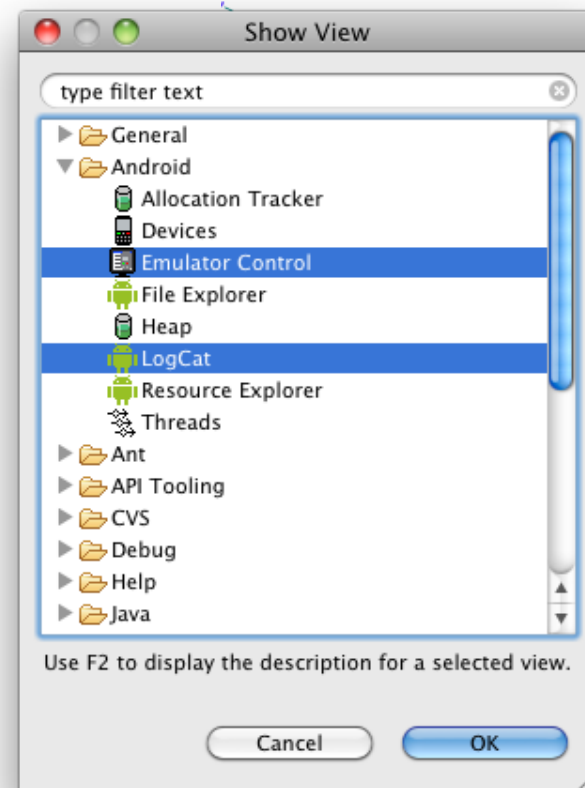
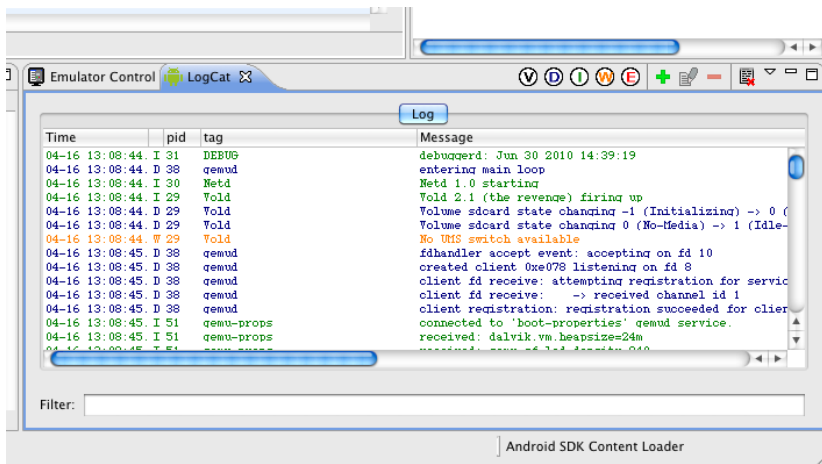
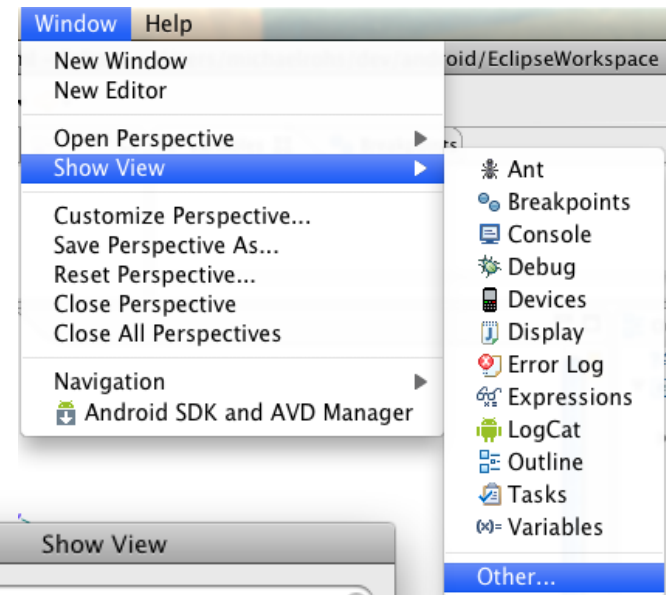


# Enabling GPS on the Emulator



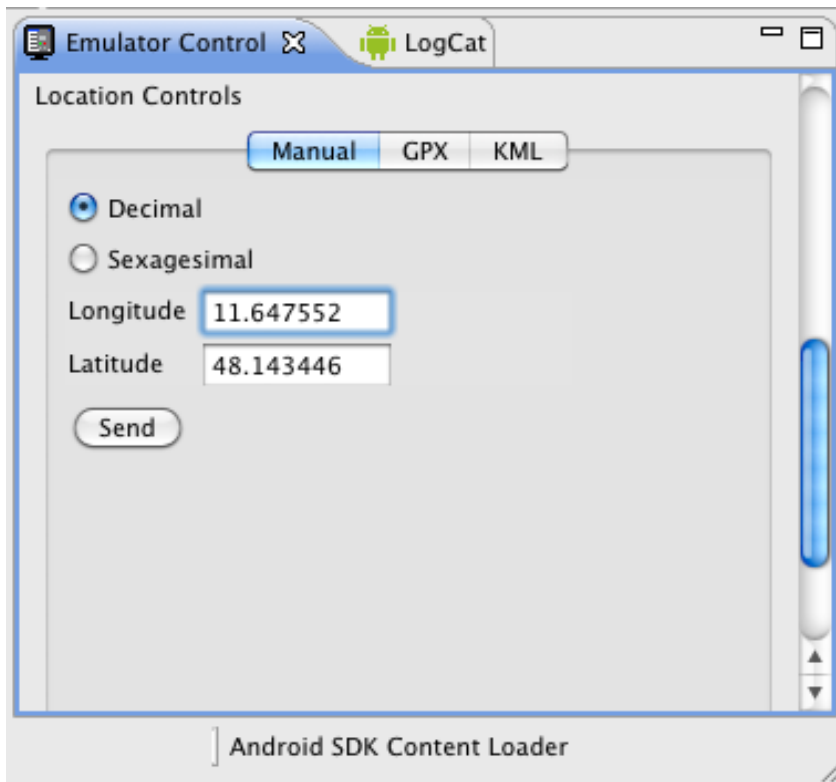
# Eclipse Configuration

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



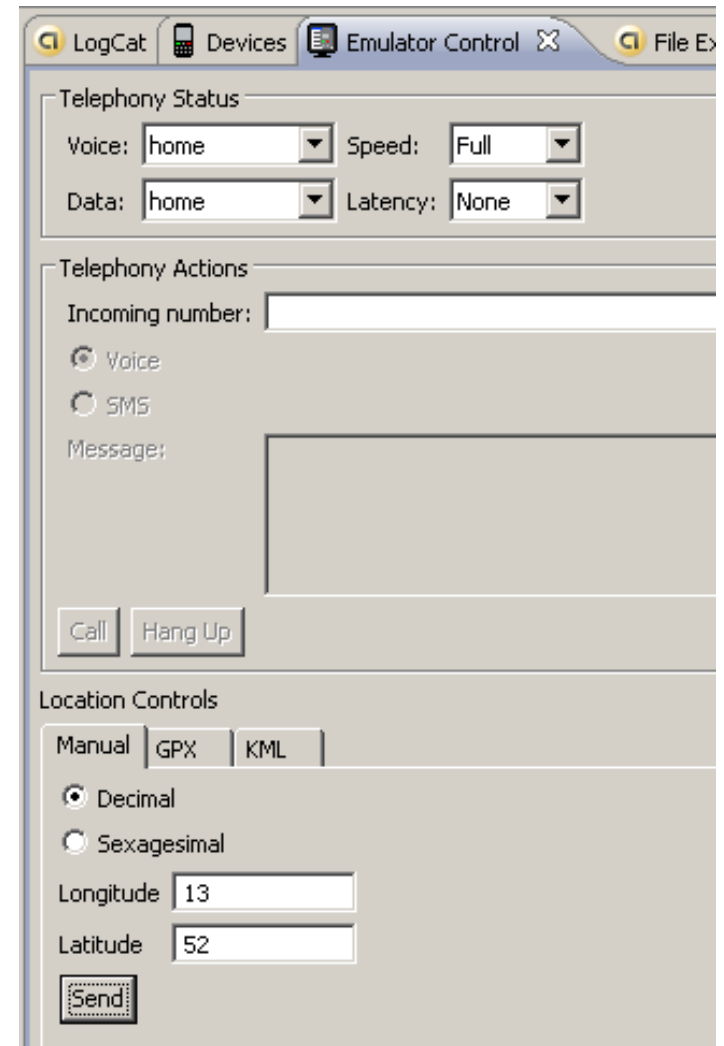
# Entering Locations in Emulator Control View

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



# Simulated Location for the Emulator

- Dalvik Debug Monitor Service
- Play back GPS traces
  - GPX: GPS Exchange Format
  - KML: Keyhole Markup Language
- Telnet to a running emulator
  - `telnet localhost <emulator port>`
  - `geo fix <lon> <lat>`
  - `geo nmea <nmea sentence>`
- Example
  - `telnet localhost 5554`
  - `geo fix 13 52`
  - <http://developer.android.com/intl/fr/guide/developing/tools/emulator.html>



# 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>
```

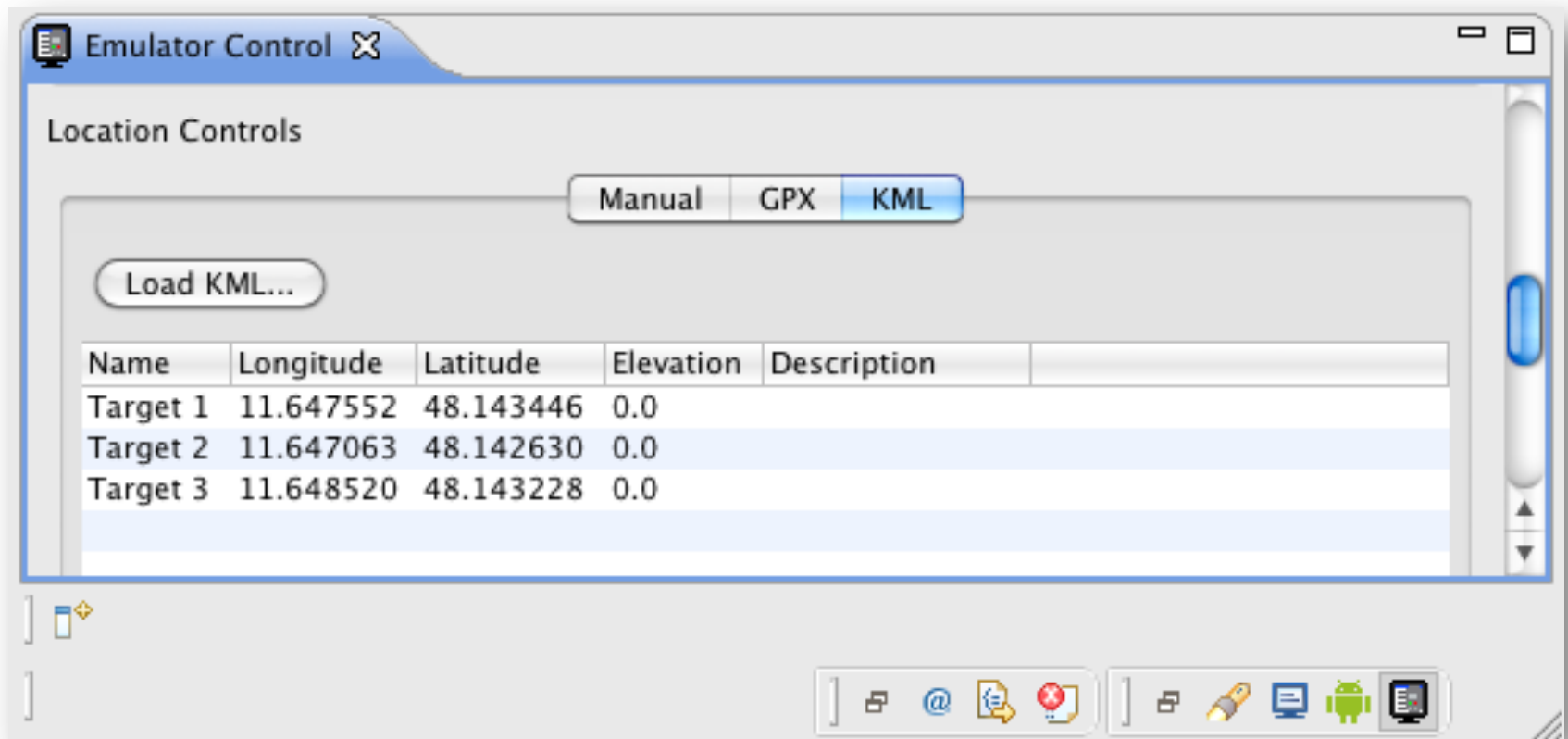
```
  </Document>
```

```
</kml>
```

- Try it out: [kml-samples.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/interactive/index.html](http://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/

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48.149159,11.598569 - Google Maps Google Maps

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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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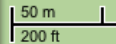
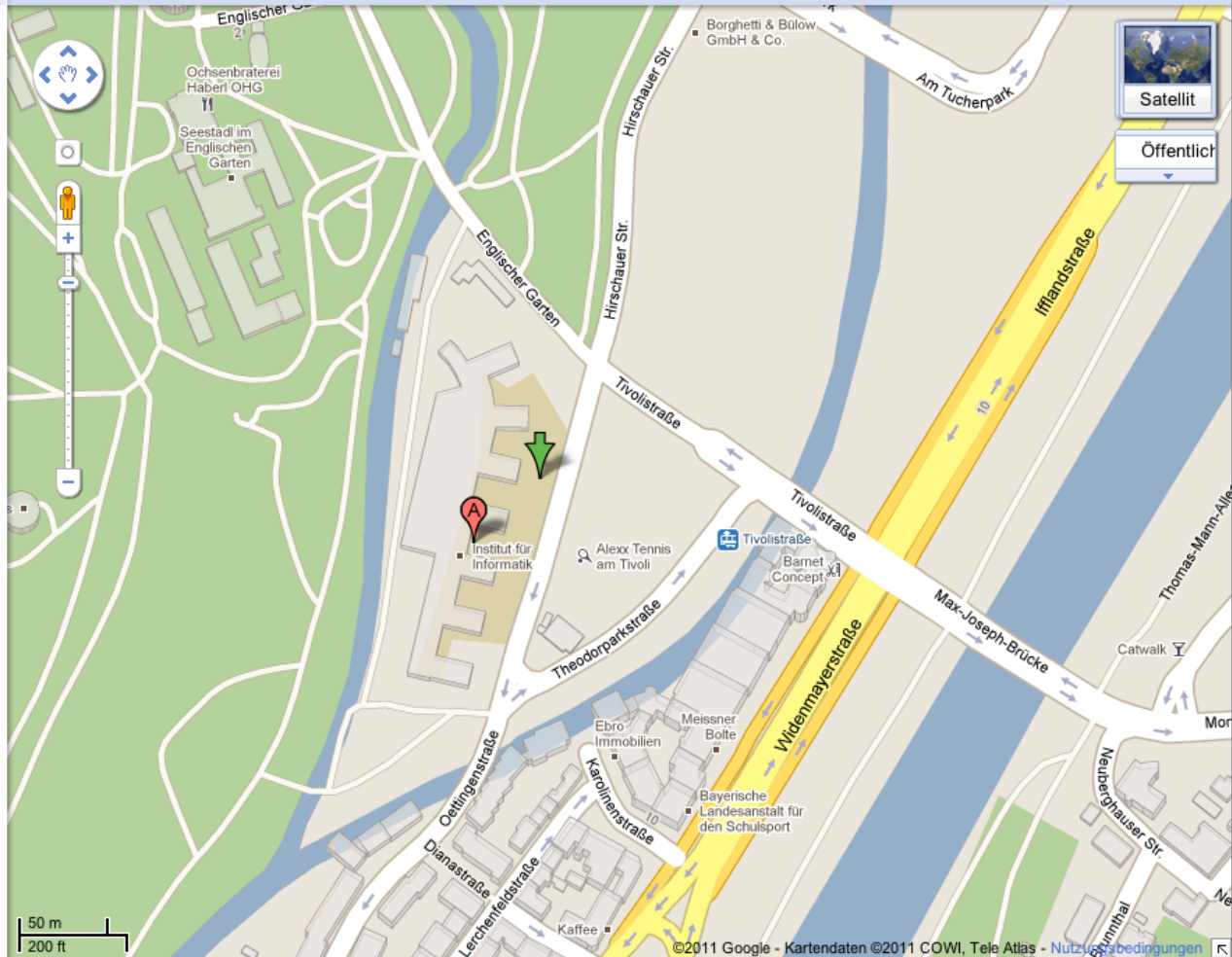
Oettingenstraße 67  
80538 München



Routenplaner In der Nähe suchen Mehr

Erkunden Sie dieses Gebiet

Orte  
Torre Chinese





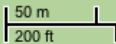
48.149767,11.59622

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Orte  
 Bogenhausener Friedhof

50 m  
200 ft

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48.149903,11.590919 - Google Maps

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 80538 München  
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Mit dieser Adresse:  
 Seestadt im Englischen Garten - ★★★★★  
 111 Erfahrungsberichte  
 Verwaltung des Englischen Gartens -

50 m  
200 ft

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Fotos

Orte  
Torre Chinese

Map details: Chinese Tower, Englischer Garten, Ochenbrätereier Haberl OHG, Seestadt im Englischen Garten, Monopteros, Institut für Informatik, Alexx Tennis am Tivoli, Barnet Concept, Theodorparkstraße, Tivolistraße, Hirschauer Str., Widenmayerstraße, Meissner Bolte, Ebro.

Scale: 50 m / 200 ft

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# 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>
```



# 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];
```

# 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
  - Put POI data structure into Intent-extra

# 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 program outdoors



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



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