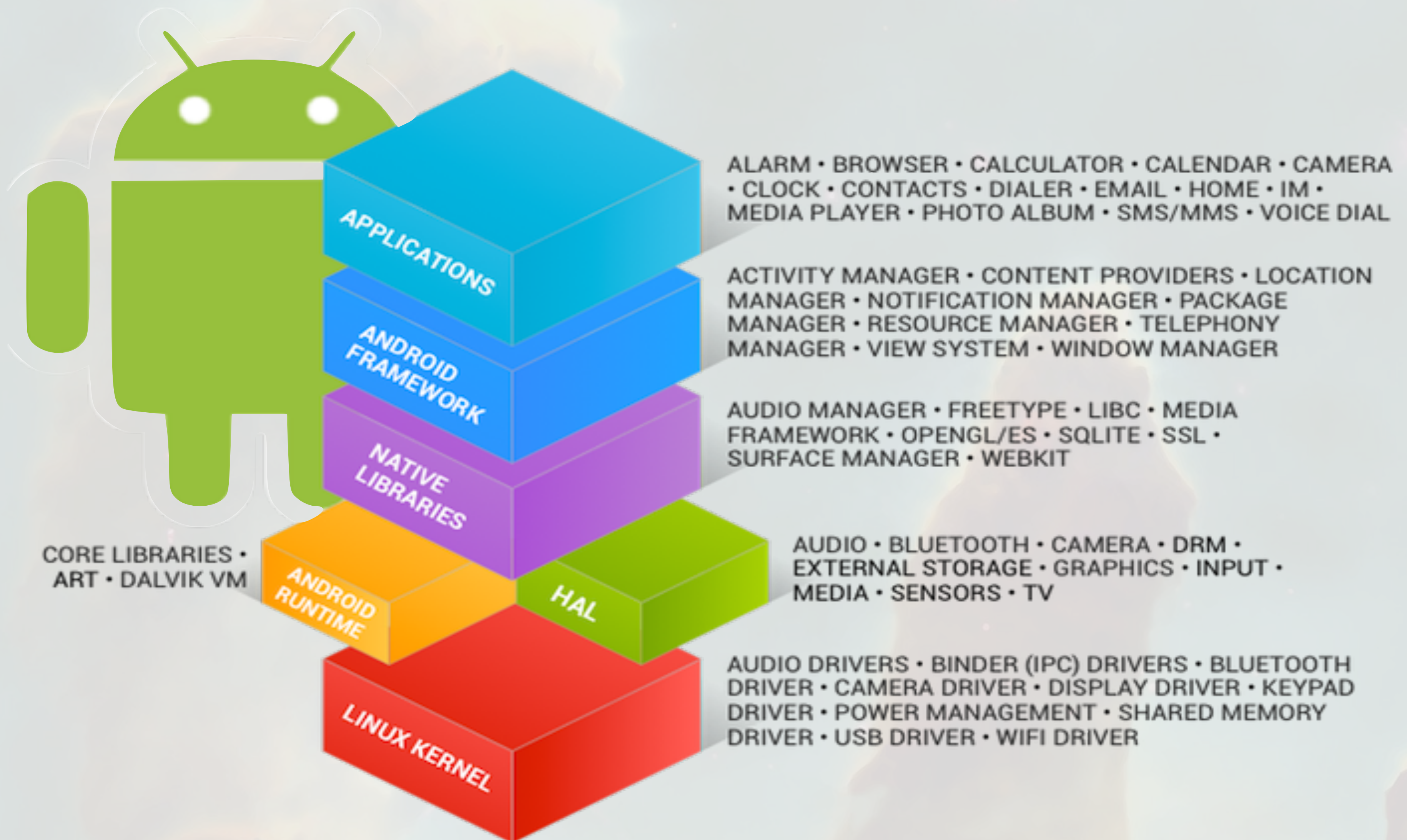


How to build a static application?

Renault@lrde.epita.fr



Android Applicative Stack





One sandbox per Android Application

- 📱 One application = One linux user
- 📱 One application = One process
- 📱 One application = One virtual machine



Permissions

- 📱 Declared in AndroidManifest.xml
- 📱 The user may actively authorize some permissions (later in the lecture)



Two application can share UID to exchange information

Applications & Activities



One application is composed of activities

For instance, a mail reader :

- ▶ One activity for displaying emails
- ▶ One activity for reading emails
- ▶ One activity for writing emails
- ▶ ...



An activity is:

- A simple screen with an user interface
- Must inherits from Activity class



An activity may launched from another application

- A mail reader can launch the camera

How activities are working ?

30



Model-View-Controller scheme



GUI is defined through XML files



res/layout: for views



res/menu: for the associated menus



Controller derived from the Activity class



Load the GUI



Register to events



Update the view



Model is updated by the controlling according to user actions

Building a GUI

Easy, use a WYSIWYG editor

 Use simple drag-and-drops

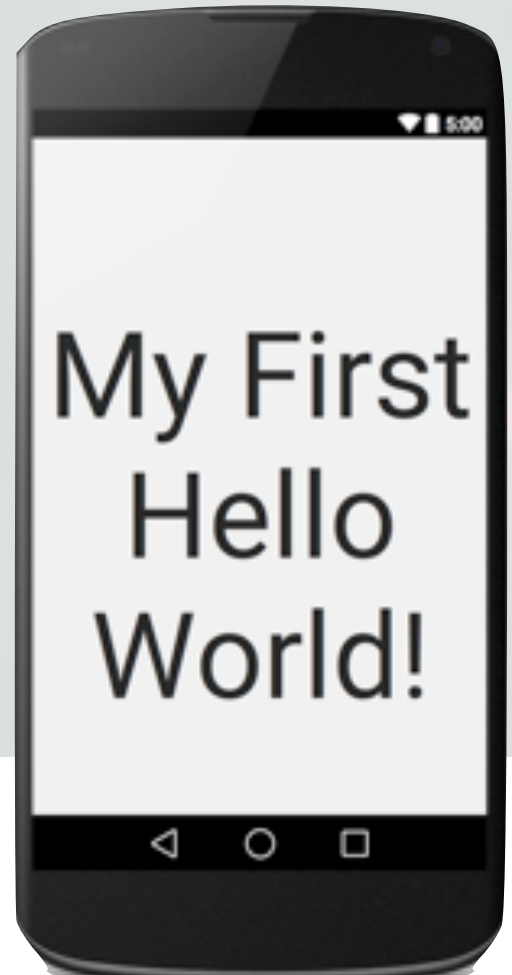
res/layout/activity_main.xml:

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="fill_parent"
  android:orientation="horizontal"
  android:baselineAligned="false"
  android:weightSum="1">
```

<TextView

```
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="635dp"
  android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceLarge"
  android:text="My First Hello World!"
  android:id="@+id/textView"
  android:layout_weight="1.05"
  android:gravity="center_vertical|center_horizontal"
  android:textSize="100dp" />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```



Building a GUI

Easy, use a WYSIWYG editor

 Use simple drag-and-drops

res/layout/activity_main.xml:

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="fill_parent"
  android:orientation="horizontal"
  android:baselineAligned="false"
  android:weightSum="1">
```

<TextView

```
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="635dp"
  android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceLarge"
  android:text="My First Hello World!"
  android:id="@+id/textView"
  android:layout_weight="1.05"
  android:gravity="center_vertical|center_horizontal"
  android:textSize="100dp" />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```



Building a GUI

Easy, use a WYSIWYG editor

 Use simple drag-and-drops

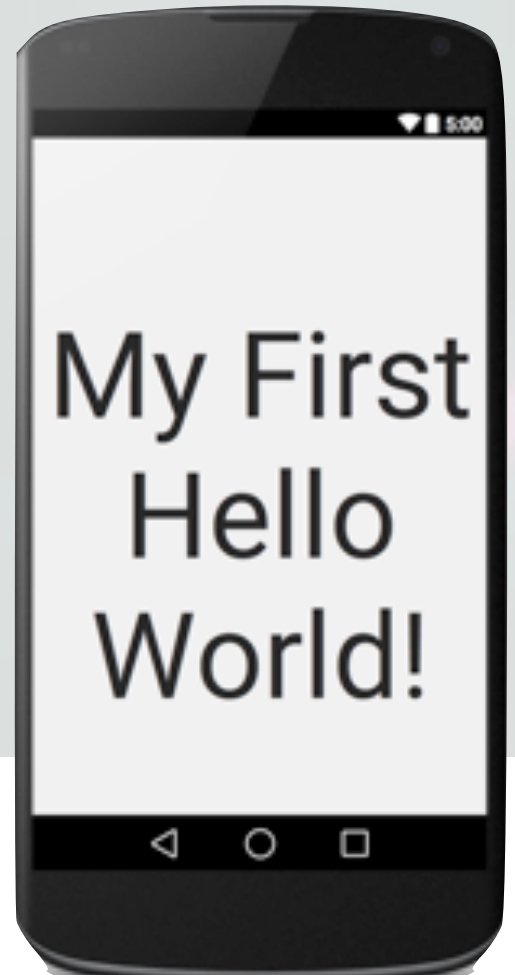
res/layout/activity_main.xml:

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="fill_parent"
  android:orientation="horizontal"
  android:baselineAligned="false"
  android:weightSum="1">
```

<TextView

```
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"
  android:layout_height="635dp"
  android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceLarge"
  android:text="My First Hello World!"
  android:id="@+id/textView"
  android:layout_weight="1.05"
  android:gravity="center_vertical|center_horizontal"
  android:textSize="100dp" />
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```



Layouts

Setup for the GUI structure

ViewGroup implementation

Three main layout

Linear Layout

- ▶ Elements are ordered horizontally or vertically
- ▶ A scrollbar is generated for invisible elements

Relative Layout

- ▶ Elements are ordered according to their relative position with other elements

Webview

- ▶ Display a webpage



```
<html>  
  <!-- web page -->  
</html>
```

Views Hierarchy



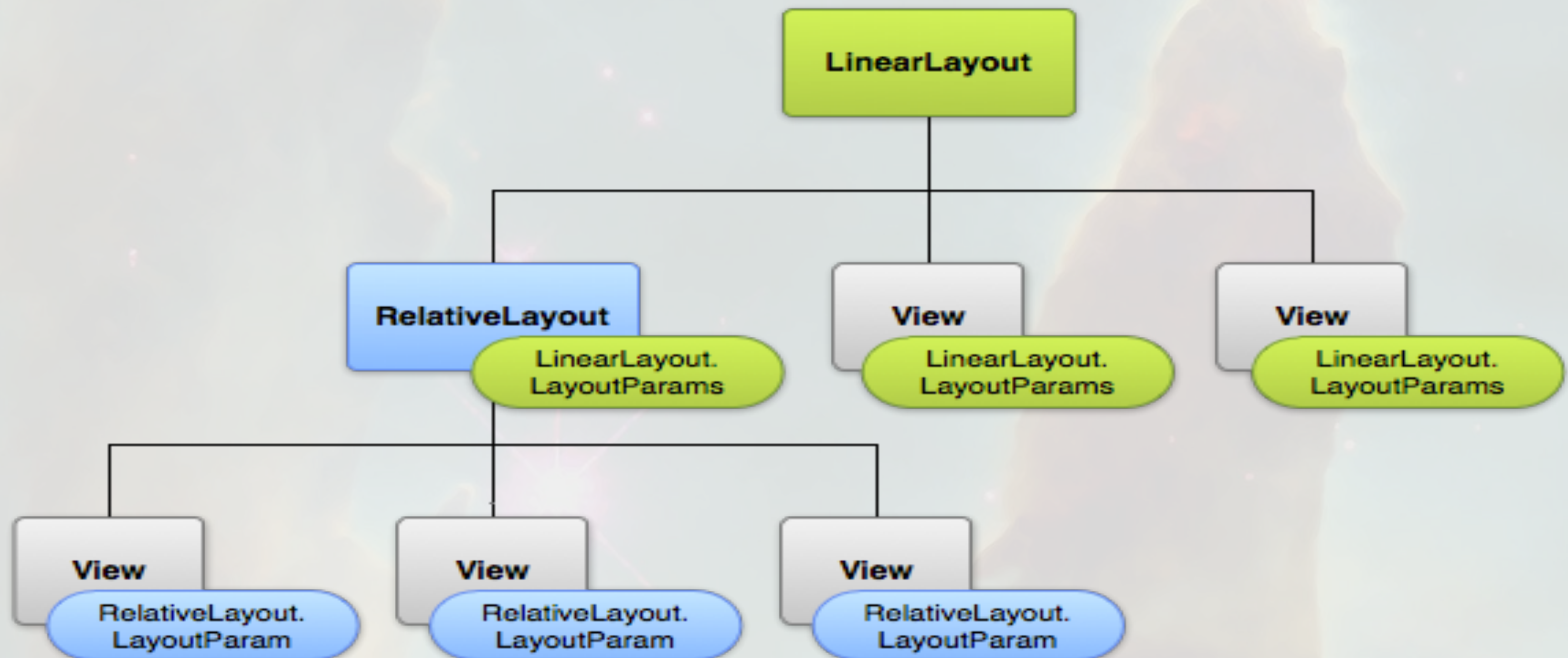
A screen can be seen as a tree view

ViewGroup

▶ views containers (internal nodes of the tree)

Views

▶ TextView, Buttons, etc. (leaf nodes of the tree)



Display a GUI



In the controller

- modify `java/.../MainActivity.java`
- Setup in the `onCreate` method
- Specify which GUI XML file we want to use

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
    }  
  
    // More stuff here ...  
}
```

Display a GUI



In the controller

- modify `java/.../MainActivity.java`
- Setup in the `onCreate` method
- Specify which GUI XML file we want to use

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
    }  
  
    // More stuff here ...  
}
```


The "mysterious" Ressource class

35



Automatically generated during the compilation

- Binding between the view and the controller



Associate an ID to all elements

- Layout
- Views
- Images
- ...

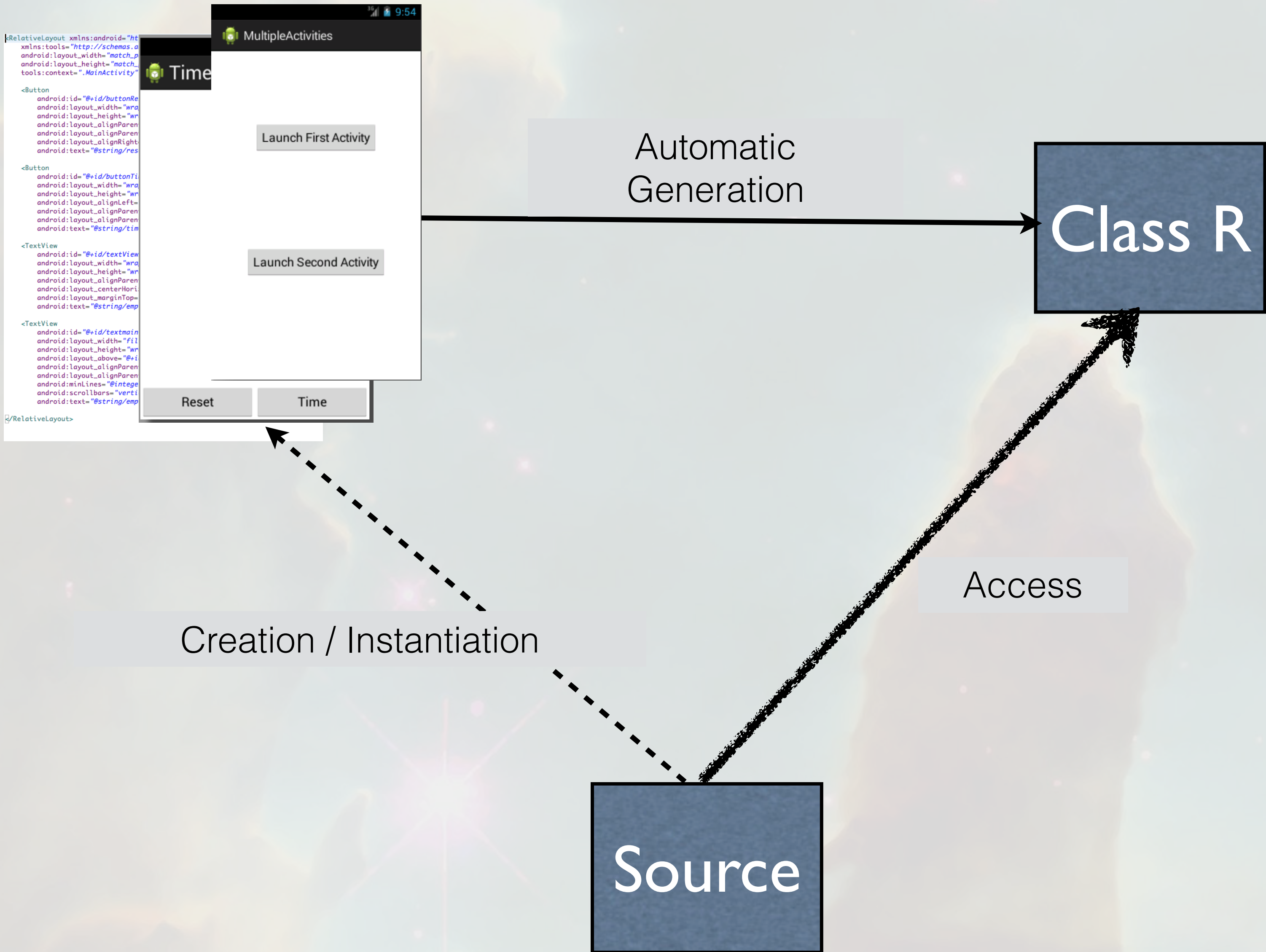


How to get the ID of an element

```
findViewById (R.id.my_fancy_object)
```

```
findViewById (R.layout.my_fancy_object)
```

The relation between the elements



Device orientation



We can build a view per orientation

- One XML for the landscape view
- One XML for the portrait view
- The two XML must have the same name

Device orientation



We can build a view per orientation

- One XML for the landscape view
- One XML for the portrait view
- The two XML must have the same name

Only for static application

Summary



Overview of an Android Application

- The applicative stack
- Sandboxing



How to define a GUI

- Through XML files
- View hierarchy
- Landscape / Portrait pre-defined views



How the R class is working

- Automatic Generation of ID for each elements



