









Programming with Android: SDK install and initial setup

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SDK and initial setup: Outline

≻ Today:

- How to setup a machine to start developing Android applications
- An overview of an Android project
- Some useful tools
- Your first Android application
 - Maybe on a real device!



Two options

- > Historically Android development was in Eclipse
 - Download the SDK
 - **►Install the Android plugin**
- Now there is Android Studio
 - Customized environment

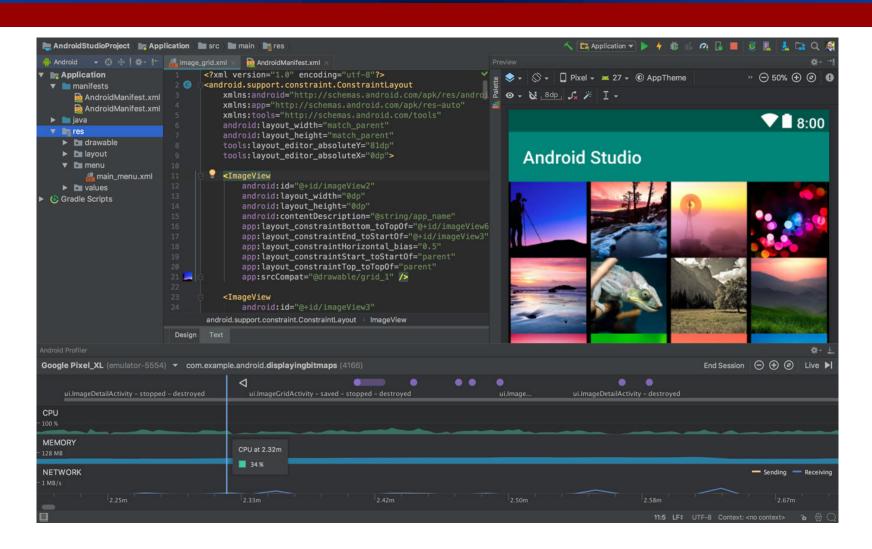


Which one?

- **For LAM**, it's the same
- ➤ If you already use and love Eclipse, go with it
- > You might see examples done in both platforms
 - You can always import an Eclipse project into Android Studio
 - >The inverse is difficult



Android Studio





Where and how to get it

➢ Go to https://developer.android.com/studio/index.html

Download Android Studio

and the SDK

➤ Install it and you're done!

Android Studio

The Official IDE for Android

Android Studio provides the fastest tools for building apps on every type of Android device.

World-class code editing, debugging, performance tooling, a flexible build system, and an instant build/deploy system all allow you to focus on building unique and high quality apps.

DOWNLOAD ANDROID STUDIO 3.0.1 FOR MAC (738 MB)





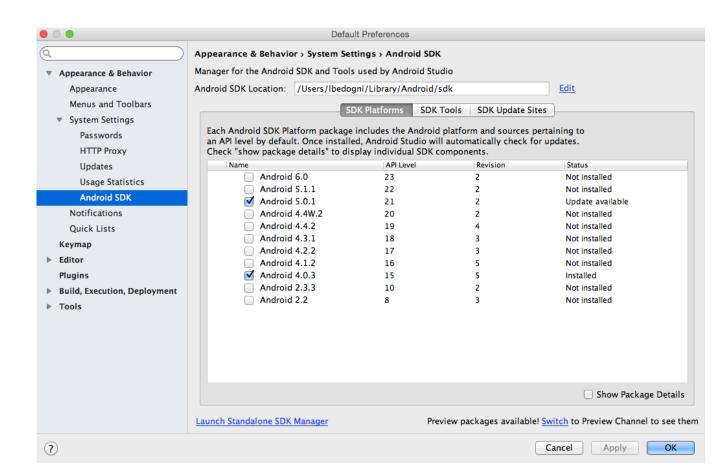
Basic requirements

- How to develop Android applications?
 - Linux/Mac OS X/Windows? Doesn't matter
 - >A real device is not mandatory
- **➤** Code your application in the IDE
 - > Test it with the emulator
 - **▶** Deploy it on a real device



SDK tools

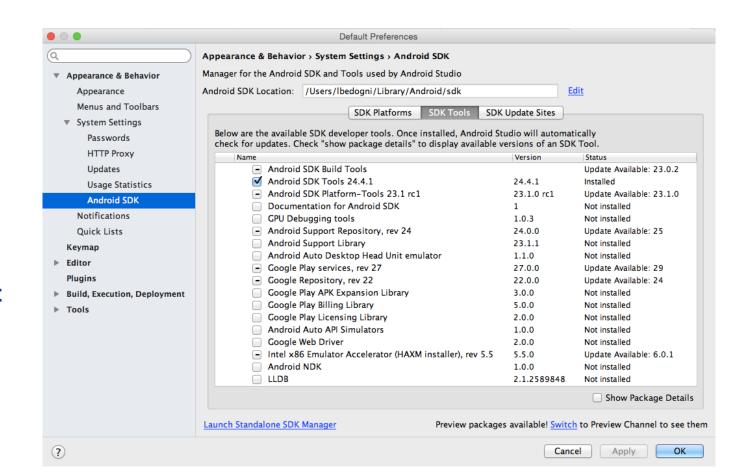
- Android tool
- Used to get APIs and add-ons
- You can also start it from Android Studio





SDK tools

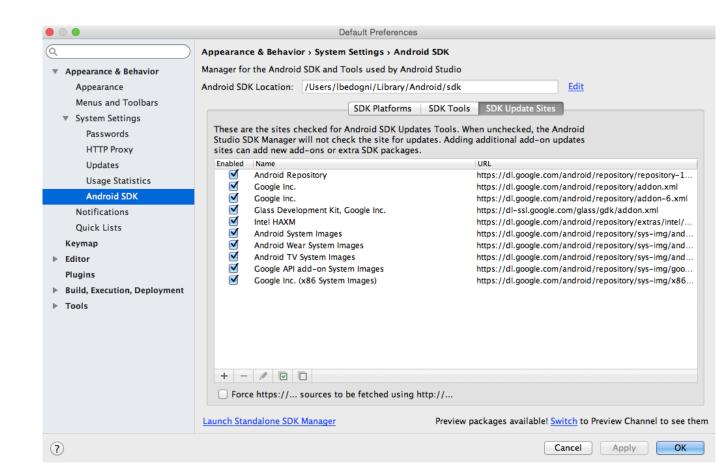
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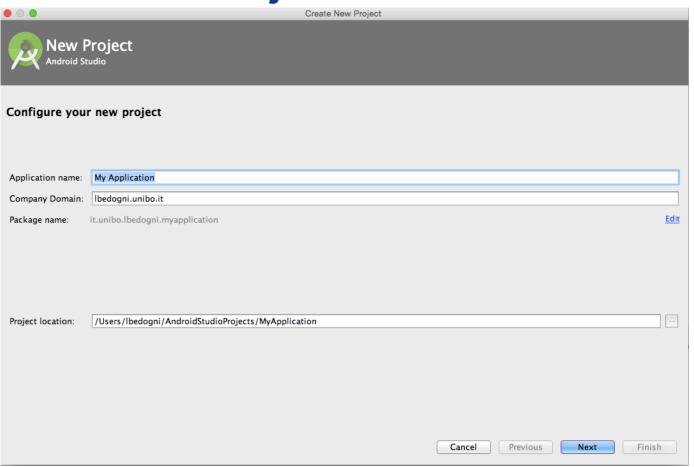
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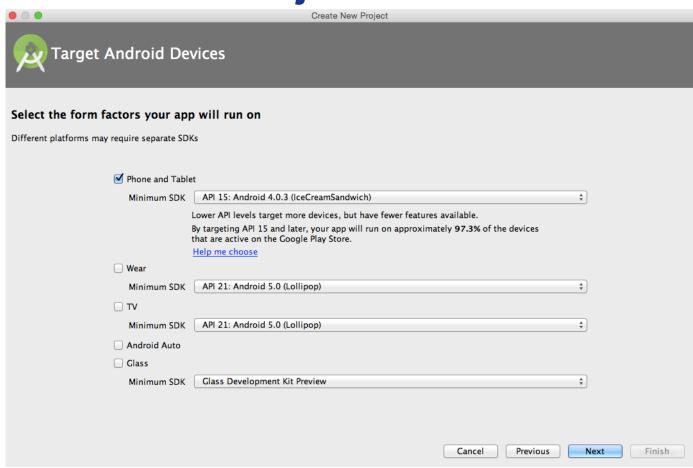


➢ Go to File > New Project



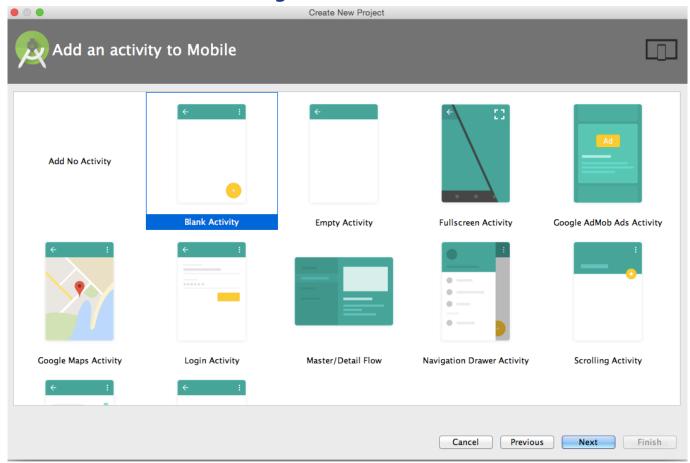


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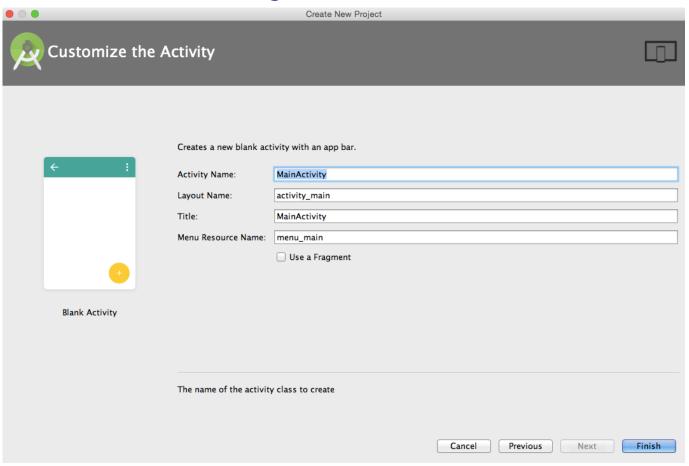


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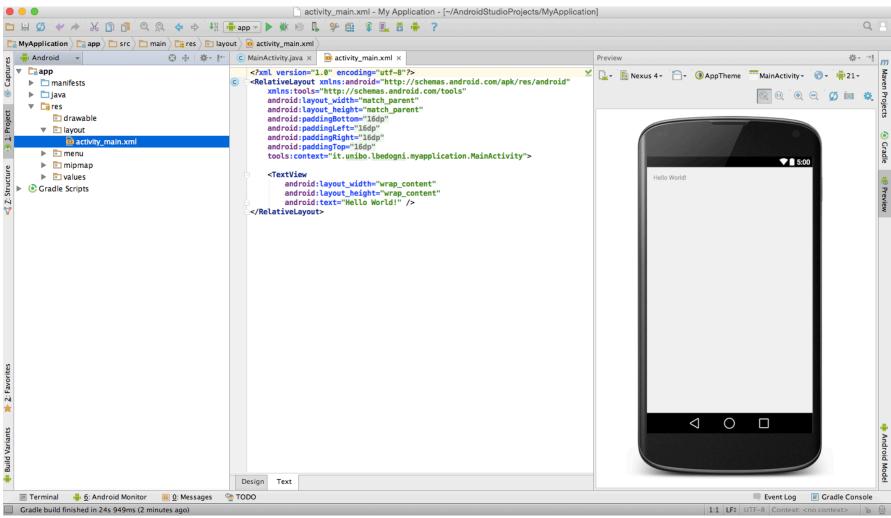




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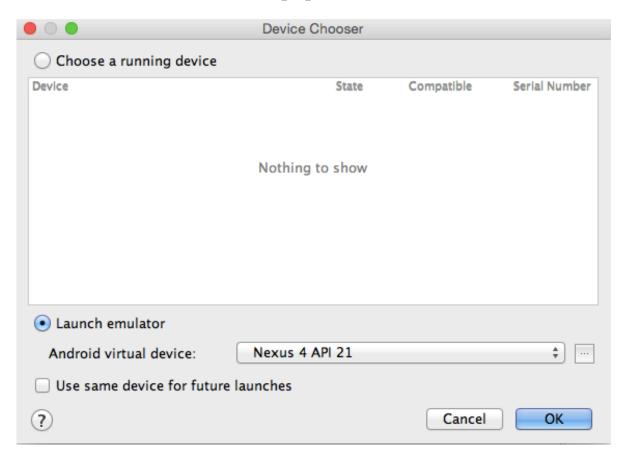






Testing on the emulator

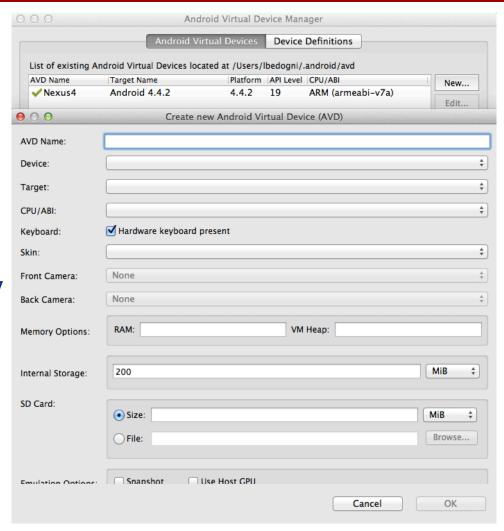
Select Run > Run App





Creating an emulator

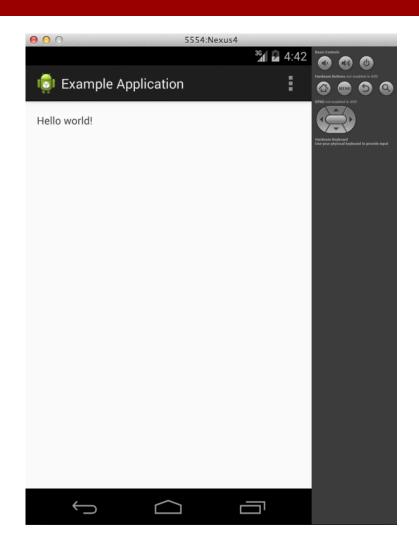
- Can configure several options
- You can create as many as you want



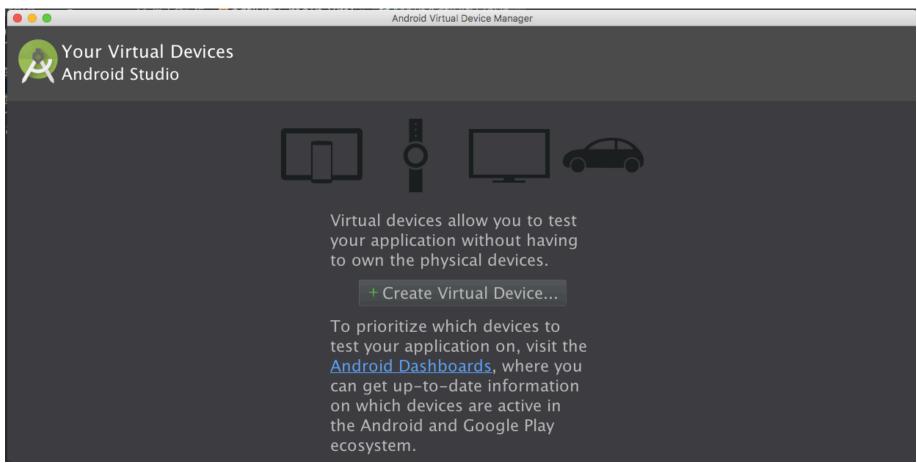


Did everything went fine?

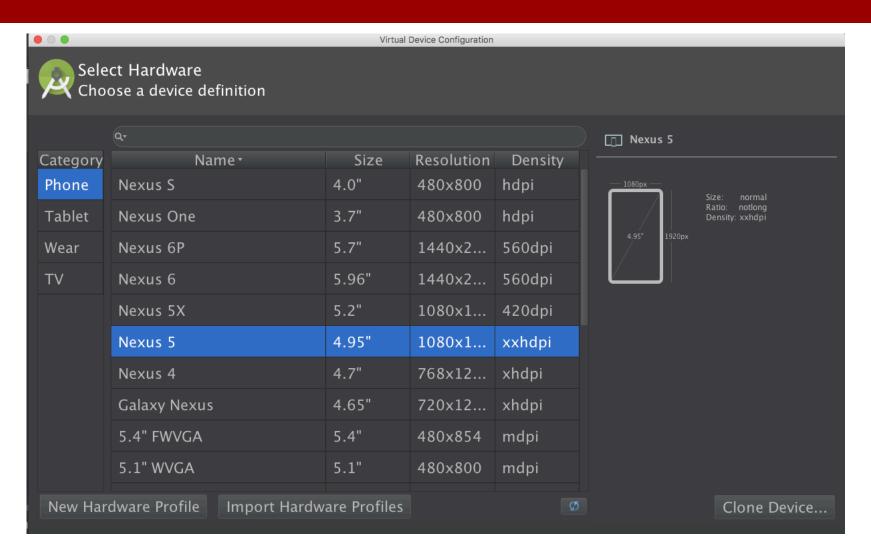
- > Test in on the emulator
- You should see something similar to this



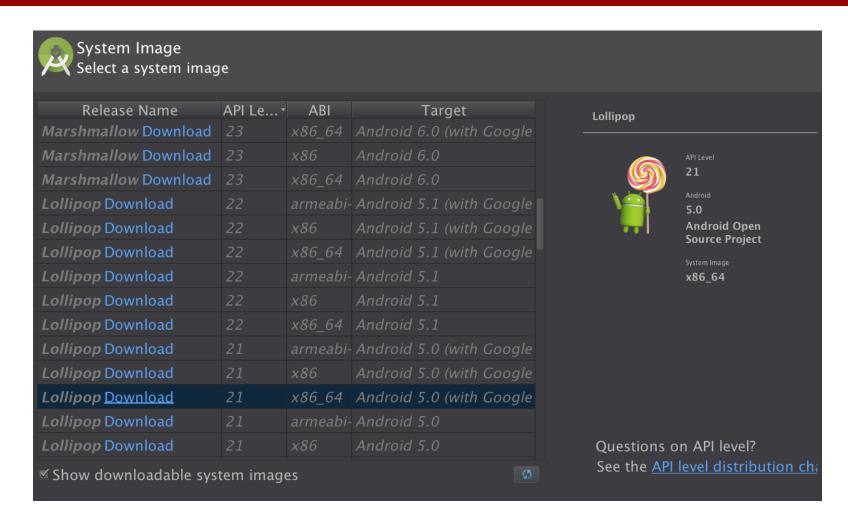






















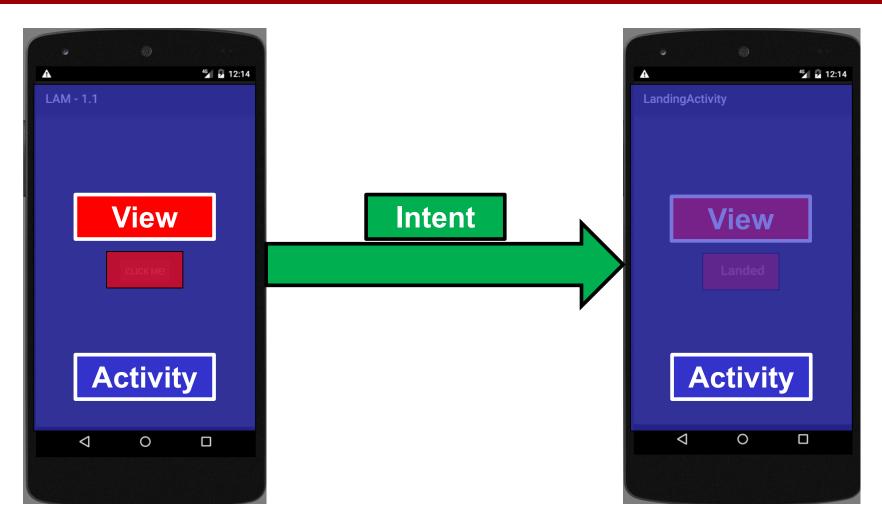
Hello world, Android!

- Anatomy of an application
 - Activity: what is started
 - View: what is seen
 - Intent: how to communicate with others

- Mix of XML and Java
 - ➤ Generally XML for layouts
 - ➤ Java for the app logic



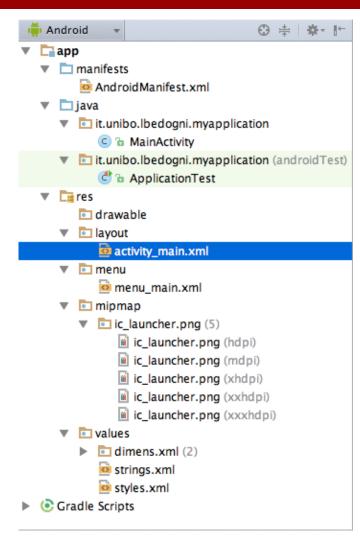
Activities, Intents and Views





The java and res folders

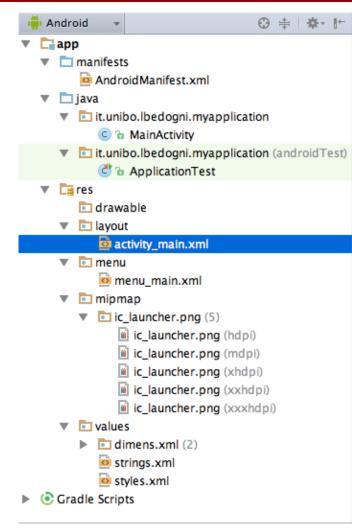
- ➤ All the code of your application
 - The java folder contains... the java code!
 - Inside res there are a lot of resources
 - ➤ Images
 - Layouts
 - >Xml files
 - >AndroidManifest.xml





AndroidManifest.xml

- Mandatory file for every application
 - **Contains:**
 - Application declaration
 - **Permissions**
 - >Intent filters
 - > Targets





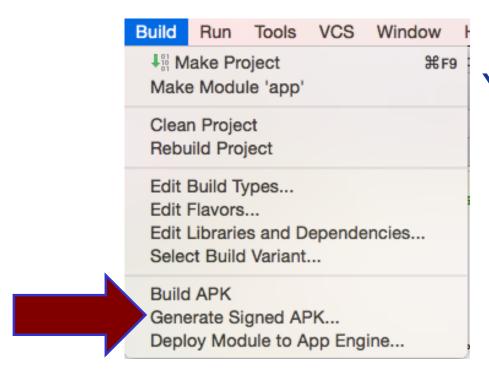
How to test

- ➤ Via an AVD
 - Fast, possible to have different resolutions, APIs
 - Not a real device
- On a real device
 - You get exactly what is deployed
 - Must own a real device
- >So?
 - > Test in on AVDs.
 - > When you feel that the application is ready, go with a real device



How to deploy

Android applications must be signed before installing them on a real device



You need a key for this and you can generate one from the menu.



How to deploy

- ➤ To be published on the market, you have to pay 25 Euro
 - ➤ Lifetime fee, unlimited APPs
 - Not required for the LAM class
- ➤ Upload the APK, and in few hours/days the APP is on the play store
 - > Receive comments, improve, update
 - Smartphone specific bugs? AVDs



Android Developer Console

