

REU & NRT  
Android App  
Development  
Tutorial

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George Mason  
University

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Instructor:  
Dr. Kevin Moran

Tutorial will start in:

12:01

The tutorial will  
begin soon

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# REU & NRT Tutorial Series

Summer 2021

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George Mason  
University

---

Dr. Kevin Moran

# Android Application Development Tutorial



Welcome to the Tutorial!





# Tutorial Overview

1. *A Brief Introduction to Android* - Getting Oriented
2. *Android App Fundamentals* - Knowing Your Building Blocks
3. *Our First Android App* - A Quick Walkthrough
4. *10 Minute Break* - Lecture Over
5. *Group Coding Sessions* - Implementing some Android Features!



# A Few Quick Notes

- This tutorial assumes no prior experience with Android, but does assume some general programming knowledge
- Android development is a HUGE topic, entire courses are dedicated to it! (Check out GMU's CS-477 course)
  - Today I will be giving an introduction and providing some instructions related to popular features.
- The Android developer documentation is typically excellent, and there are lots of other tutorials and documentation that are a quick Google Search away!

<https://sagelab.io/android-dev-tutorial/>

# Introductions



***Instructor:*** Kevin Moran

***Education:*** Ph.D. from William & Mary - 2018

***Research Interests:*** Software Engineering , Mobile App Development, UI Analysis, Machine Learning



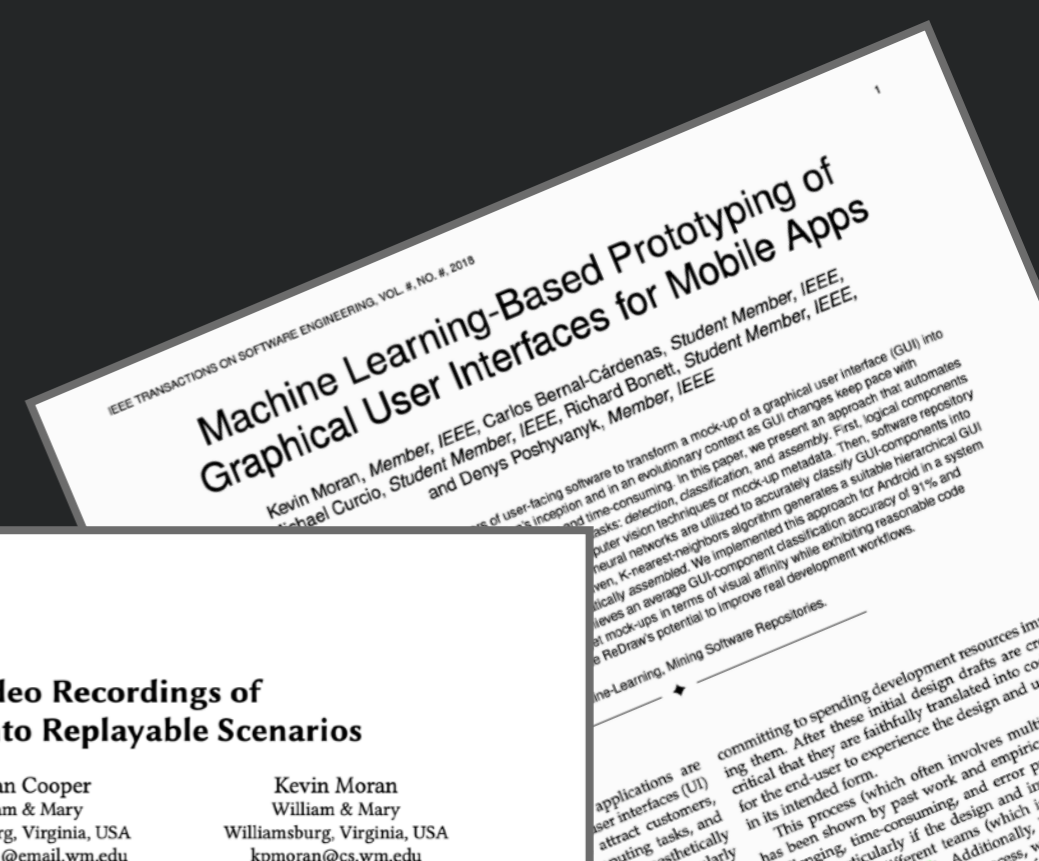
# Introductions



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## Translating Video Recordings of Mobile App Usages into Replayable Scenarios

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user interfaces (UI) ing them. After these initial design drafts are cr-  
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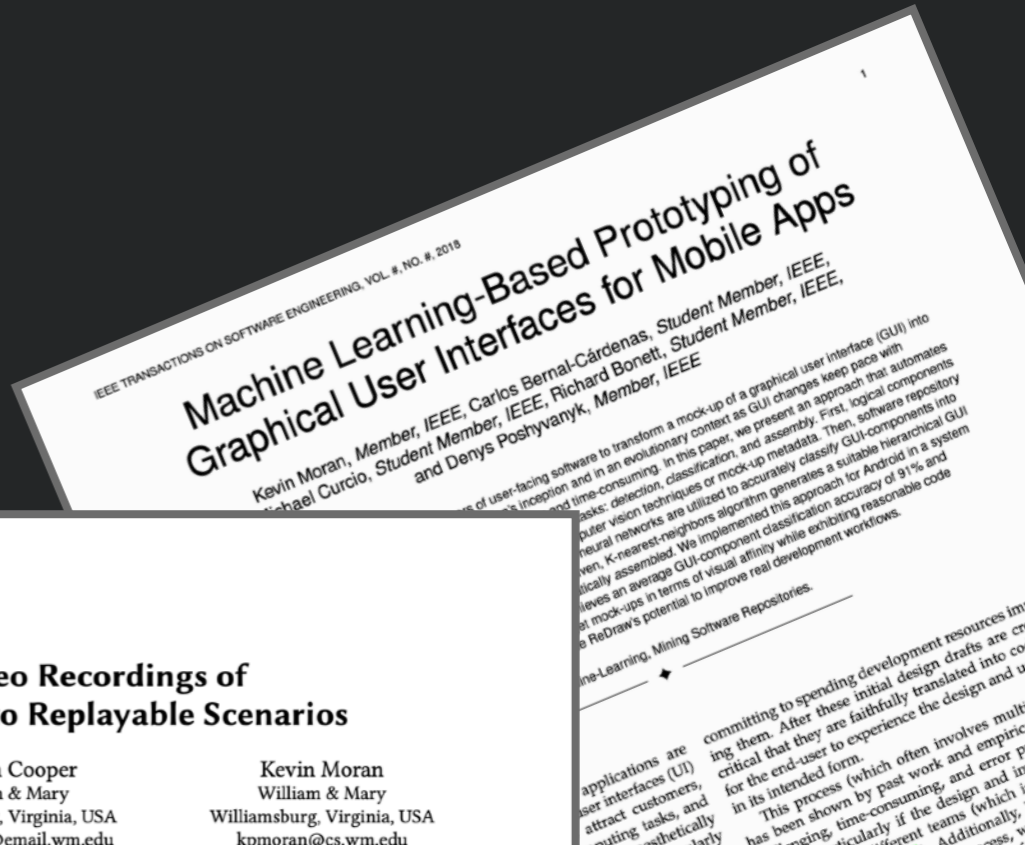
# Introductions



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# A Brief Introduction to Android





# What is Android?

- Mobile OS maintained by Google
- Runs on a plethora of hardware devices: phones, tablets, watches, TVs, cars, refrigerators
- Based on **Linux** (kernel) and uses **Java** and **Kotlin** as dev languages
- The #1 overall OS in the world!
- Code is released as Open Source under the AOSP
- Easier to customize, license, pirate, etc. than iOS

# Why Android?

- Android is *open source*, *highly modifiable*, and tends to *fit well* into a variety of research topics.
- Android is the most popular OS in the world with over 3 Billion active devices!





# History of Android

- Started with ex-Apple veteran Andy Rubin and a small company called Danger

# History of Android

- Started with ex-Apple veteran Andy Rubin and a small company called Danger





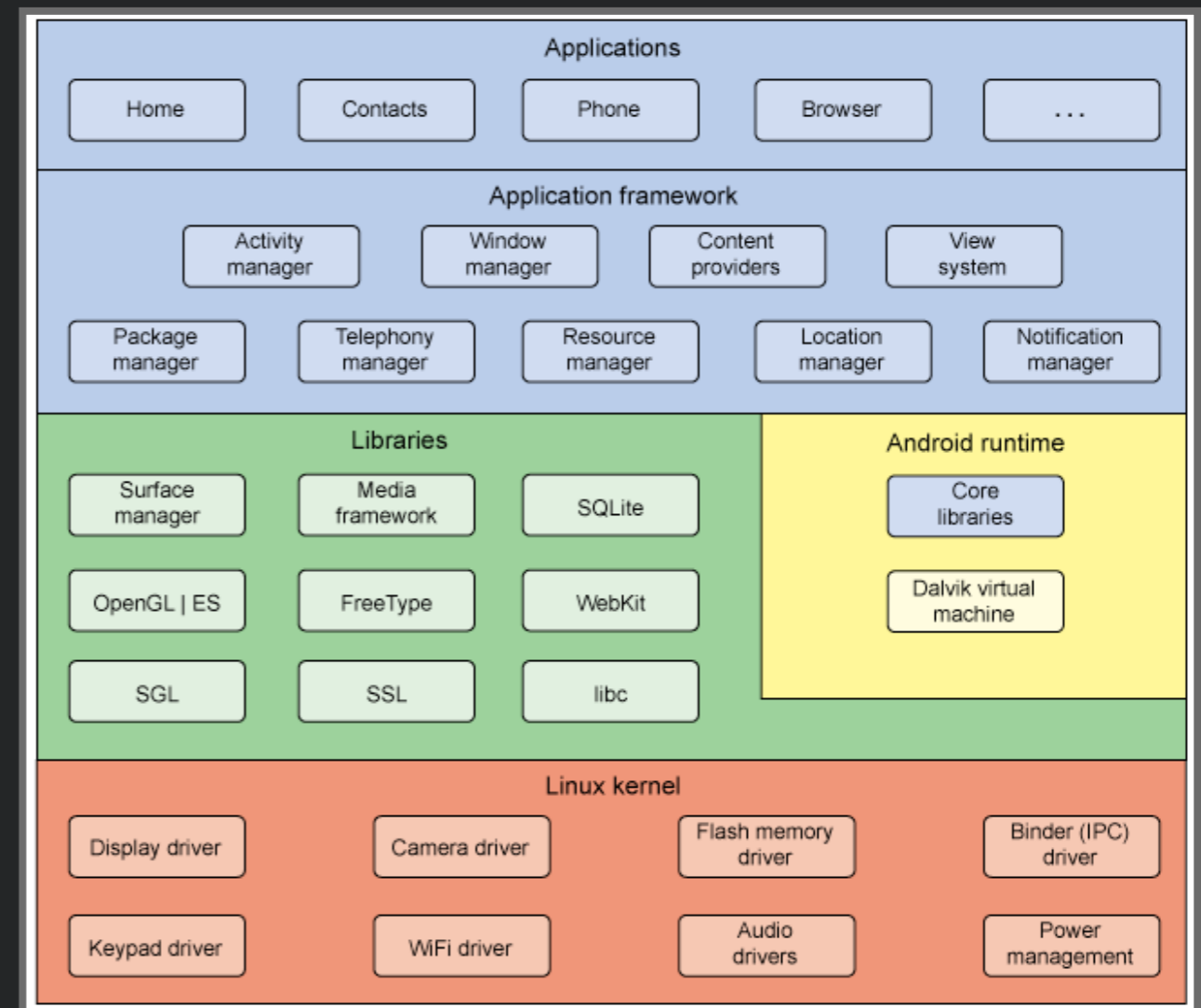
# History of Android

- Rubin was ousted from Danger and started Android Inc.
- This was a company focused on making standalone mobile software for phones
- In 2005, Android Inc. was acquired by Google
- In 2008, the T-Mobile was G1 was released



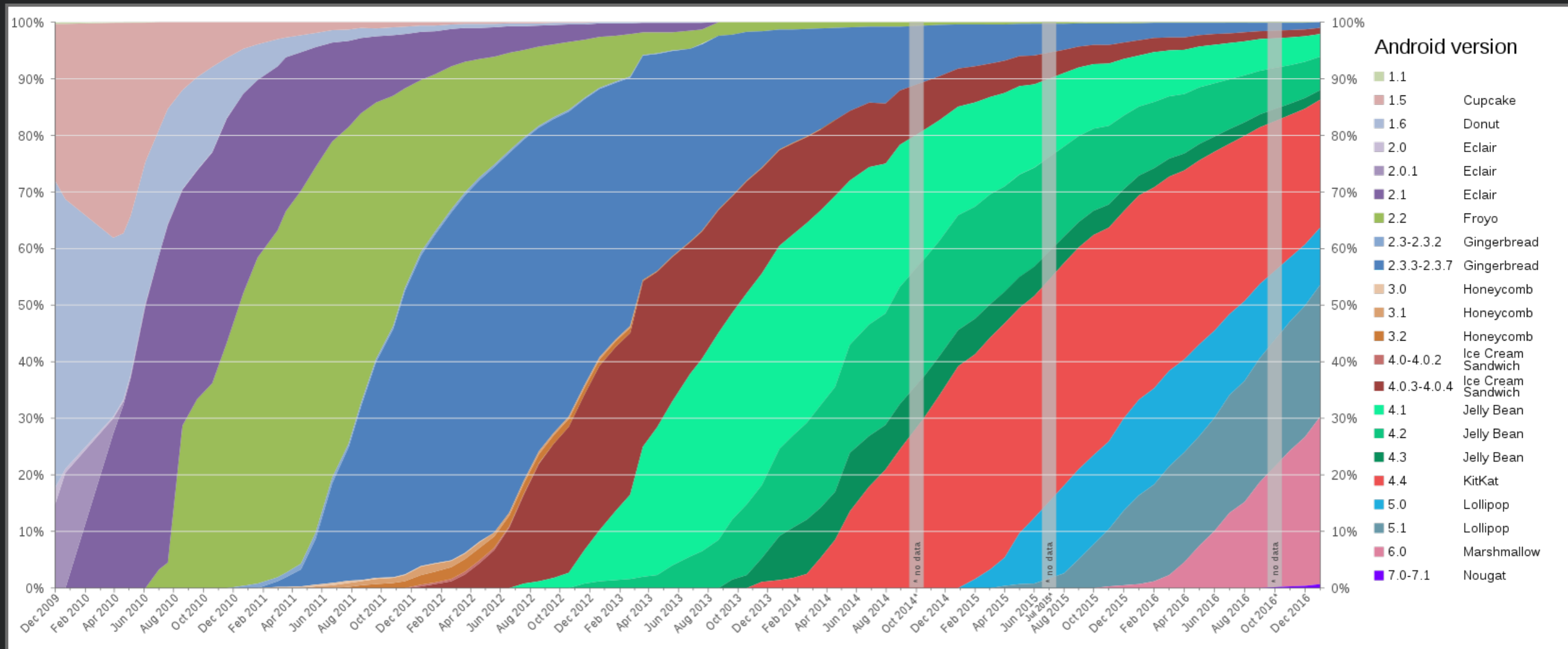
# Android Architecture

- Android OS provides libraries and APIs for many system features, such as notifications, camera, audio, phone, etc.
- Android code is compiled into a special bytecode format called *Dalvik*





# Android Version Distribution



# The Kotlin Language

- Kotlin was developed by Jet Brains as an alternative to Java.
- Java is an extremely verbose language, and this was slowing down development time for JetBrains, whose IDE, IntelliJ, was written primarily in Java.
- Kotlin was unveiled in July 2011, in 2017, at Google I/O Google announced first-class support for Kotlin on Android





# Java's Verbosity...

```
/**
 * @return the windows
 */
public HashMap<String, DynWindow> getWindows() {
    return windows;
}

/**
 * @param windows
 *         the windows to set
 */
public void setWindows(HashMap<String, DynWindow> windows) {
    this.windows = windows;
}

/**
 * @return the deviceHelper
 */
public DeviceHelper getDeviceHelper() {
    return deviceHelper;
}

/**
 * @param deviceHelper the deviceHelper to set
 */
public void setDeviceHelper(DeviceHelper deviceHelper) {
    this.deviceHelper = deviceHelper;
}

/**
 * @return the dataFolder
 */
public String getDataFolder() {
    return dataFolder;
}

/**
 * @param dataFolder the dataFolder to set
 */
public void setDataFolder(String dataFolder) {
    this.dataFolder = dataFolder;
}

/**
 * @return the apkPath
 */
public String getApkPath() {
    return apkPath;
}

/**
 * @param apkPath the apkPath to set
 */
public void setApkPath(String apkPath) {
    this.apkPath = apkPath;
}
}
```

```
/**
 * @return the scriptsPath
 */
public String getScriptsPath() {
    return scriptsPath;
}

/**
 * @param scriptsPath the scriptsPath to set
 */
public void setScriptsPath(String scriptsPath) {
    this.scriptsPath = scriptsPath;
}

/**
 * @return the uiDumpLocation
 */
public String getUiDumpLocation() {
    return uiDumpLocation;
}

/**
 * @param uiDumpLocation the uiDumpLocation to set
 */
public void setUiDumpLocation(String uiDumpLocation) {
    this.uiDumpLocation = uiDumpLocation;
}

/**
 * @return the contextFeats
 */
public ContextualFeatures getContextFeats() {
    return contextFeats;
}

/**
 * @param contextFeats the contextFeats to set
 */
public void setContextFeats(ContextualFeatures contextFeats) {
    this.contextFeats = contextFeats;
}

/**
 * @return the rootWindow
 */
public DynGuiComponentV0 getRootWindow() {
    return rootWindow;
}

/**
 * @param rootWindow the rootWindow to set
 */
public void setRootWindow(DynGuiComponentV0 rootWindow) {
    this.rootWindow = rootWindow;
}
}
```

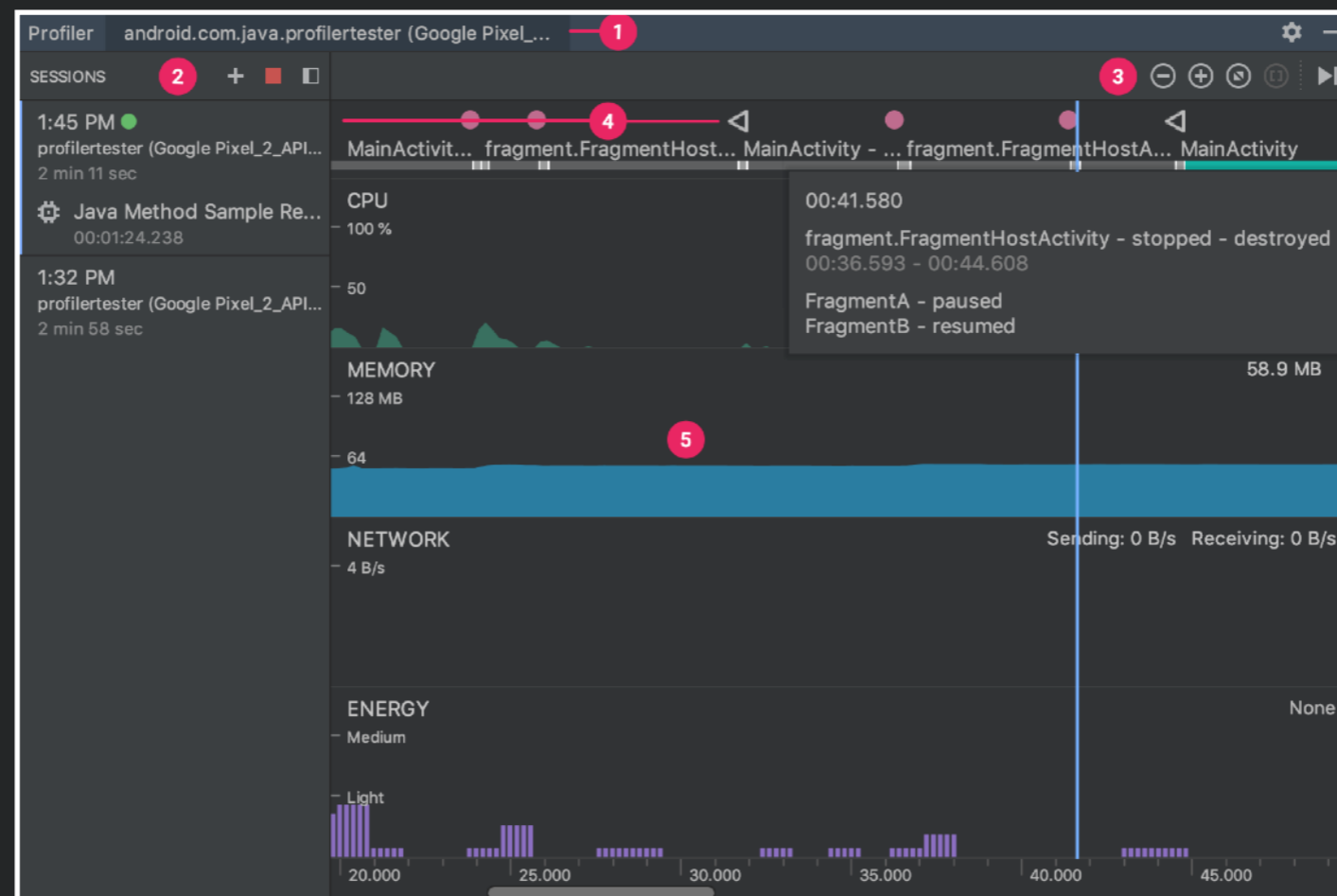
# The Kotlin Language



- Kotlin runs on the JVM and is fully interoperable with Java code.
- Semicolons are optional!
- Is far less verbose than Java

# Android Developer Tools

- Android Profiler: Provides real-time data to help you understand how your app uses CPU, memory, network, and battery resources.





# Android Developer Tools

The screenshot displays the Android Studio 3.0 Beta 2 interface. The main window shows an Android emulator running a 'Sign In' activity. The emulator screen has a title bar 'Android Emulator - Nexus\_5X\_Edited\_API...' and a status bar showing '4:20'. The 'Sign In' screen contains two text input fields: 'First Name' and 'Last Initial'. Below these fields is a 'Choose an Avatar' section with a grid of 15 circular avatar icons. The Android Profiler tool is overlaid on the right side of the emulator, showing a performance graph for 'activity.SignInActivity'. The graph displays CPU usage (4.27%), memory usage (23.14MB), and network activity (Sending: 0B/S, Receiving: 0B/S) over a 15-second period. The bottom of the screen shows the Android Studio toolbar with icons for Run, TODO, Logcat, Android Profiler, Version Control, Terminal, and Messages. A status bar at the very bottom indicates 'Gradle build finished in 2s 285ms (a minute ago)' and 'Git: master Context: <no context>'.



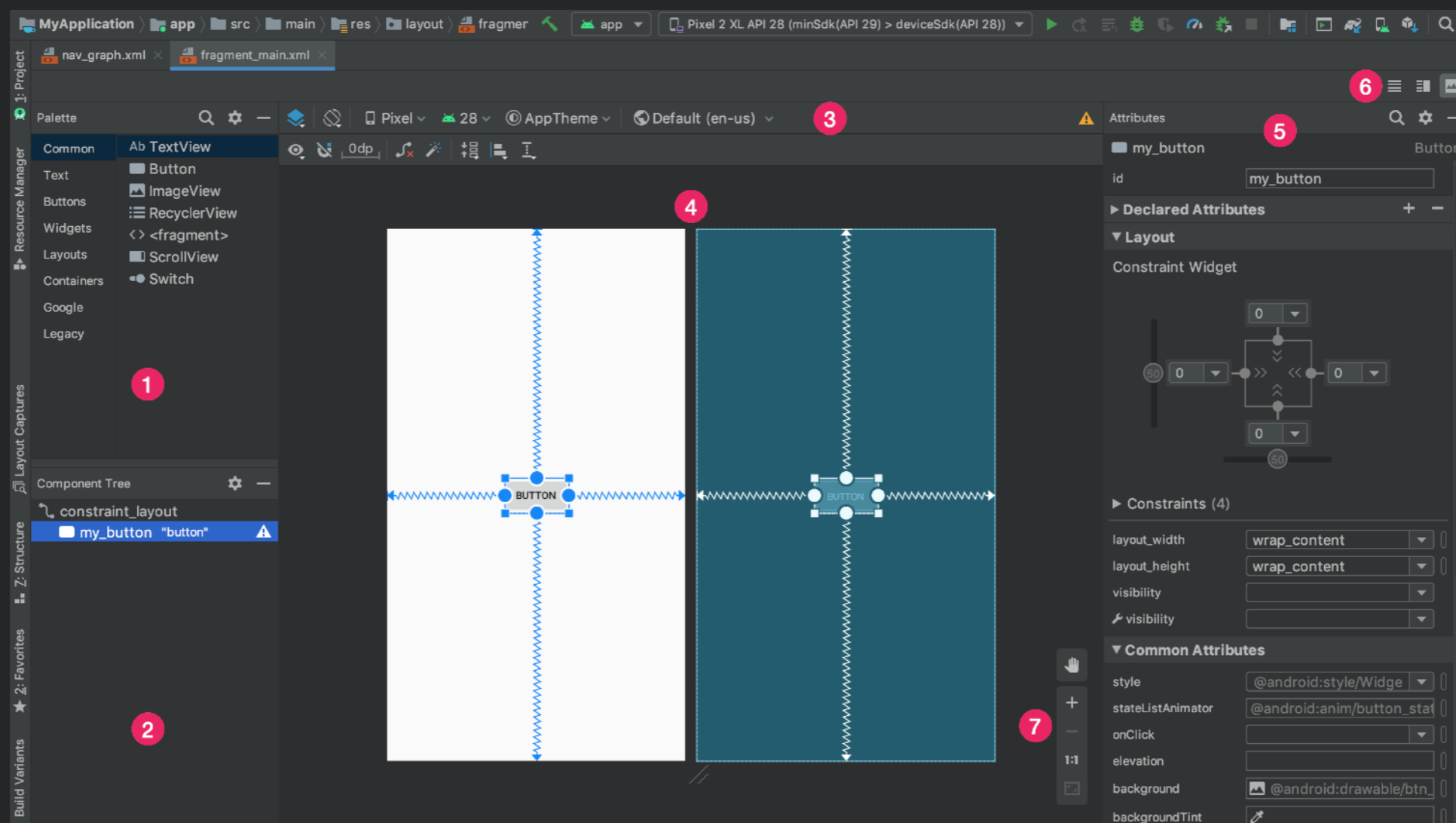
# Android Developer Tools

The screenshot displays the Android Studio 3.0 Beta 2 interface. The central focus is the Android Emulator running a 'Sign In' application on a Nexus 5X device. The app's UI includes two text input fields for 'First Name' and 'Last Initial', and a 'Choose an Avatar' section with a grid of 15 circular avatar icons. The background shows the Android Studio IDE with a project tree on the left, a toolbar at the top, and a performance monitor on the right. The performance monitor shows a bar chart for 'activity.SignInActivity' with a CPU usage of 4.27% and memory usage of 23.14MB. The bottom status bar indicates 'Gradle build finished in 2s 285ms (a minute ago)' and 'Git: master Context: <no context>'.



# Android Developer Tools

- Android Layout Editor: Allows you to quickly build UI Layouts by dragging elements into a visual design editor instead of writing layout XML by hand.



# Android UI Dev Research



UI/UX Design Team

Development Team

# Android UI Dev Research

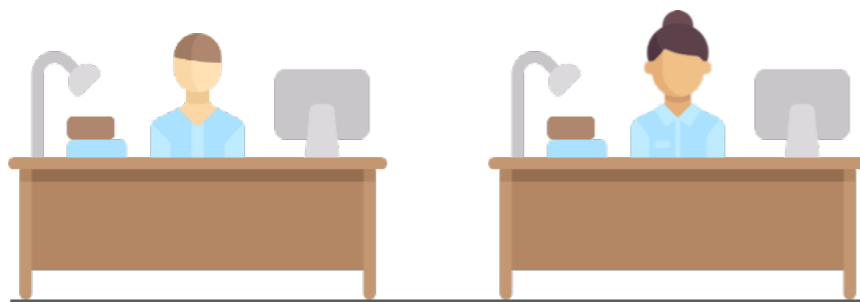
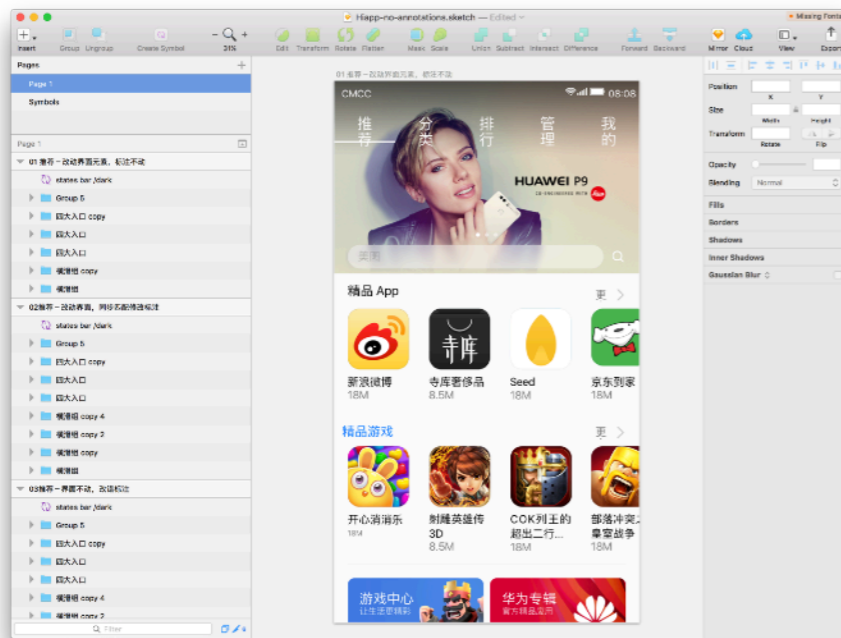


UI/UX Design Team



Development Team

# Android UI Dev Research



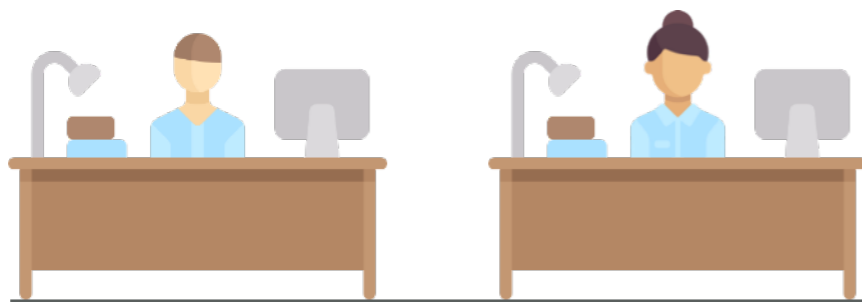
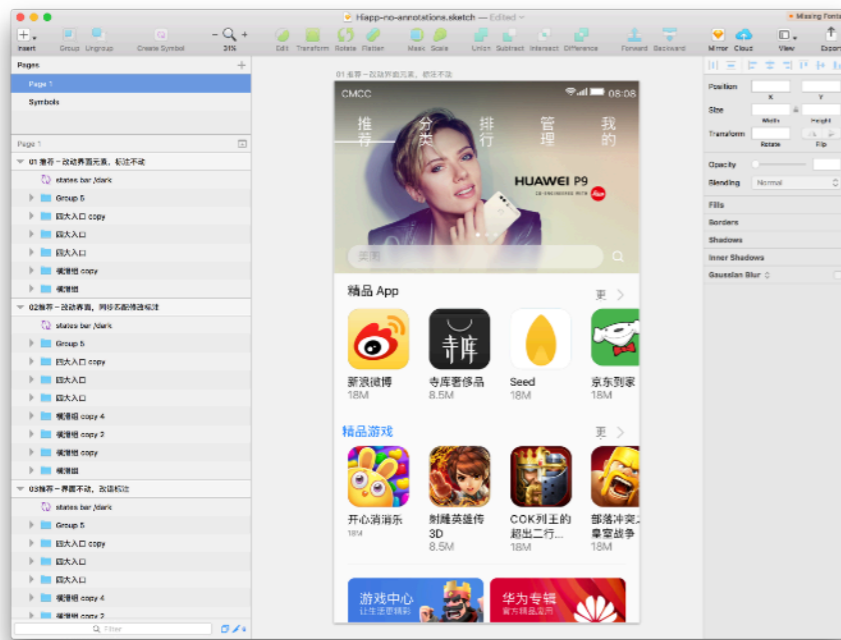
UI/UX Design Team



Development Team

# Android UI Dev Research

## Prototype GUI Code

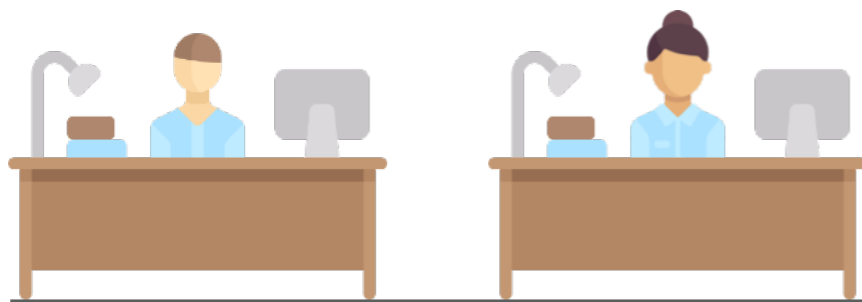
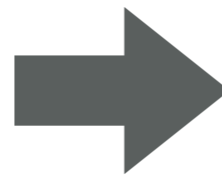
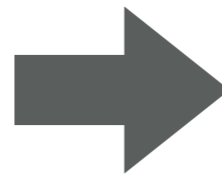
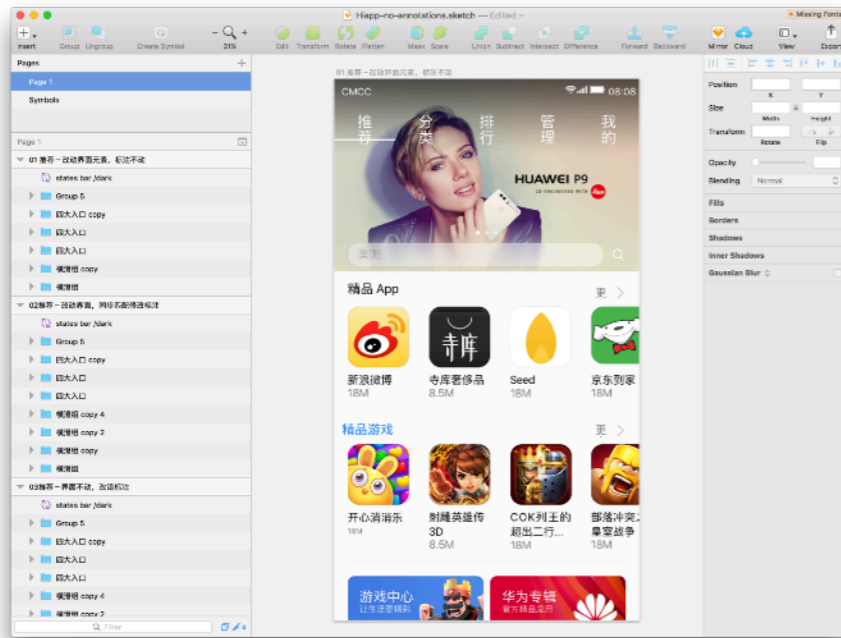


UI/UX Design Team

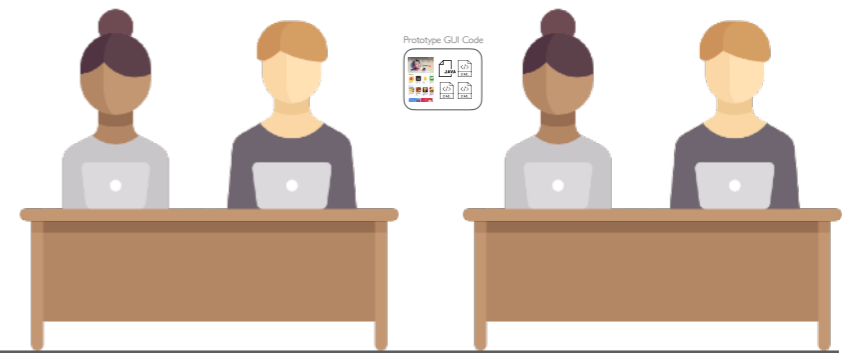


Development Team

# Android UI Dev Research



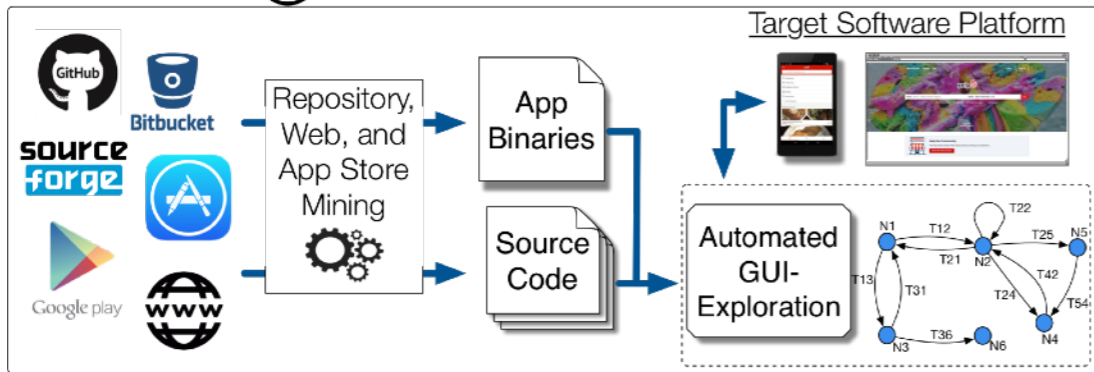
UI/UX Design Team



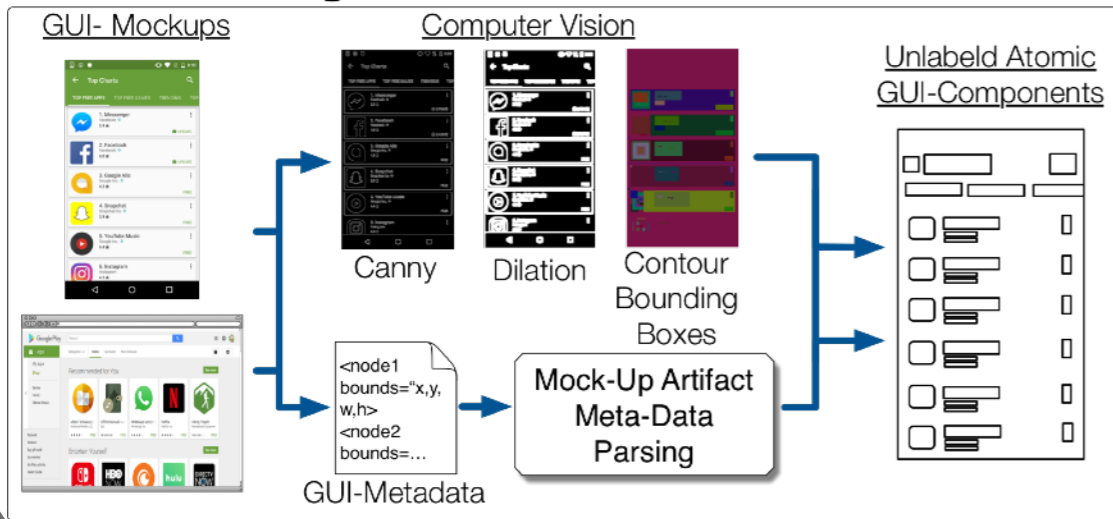
Development Team

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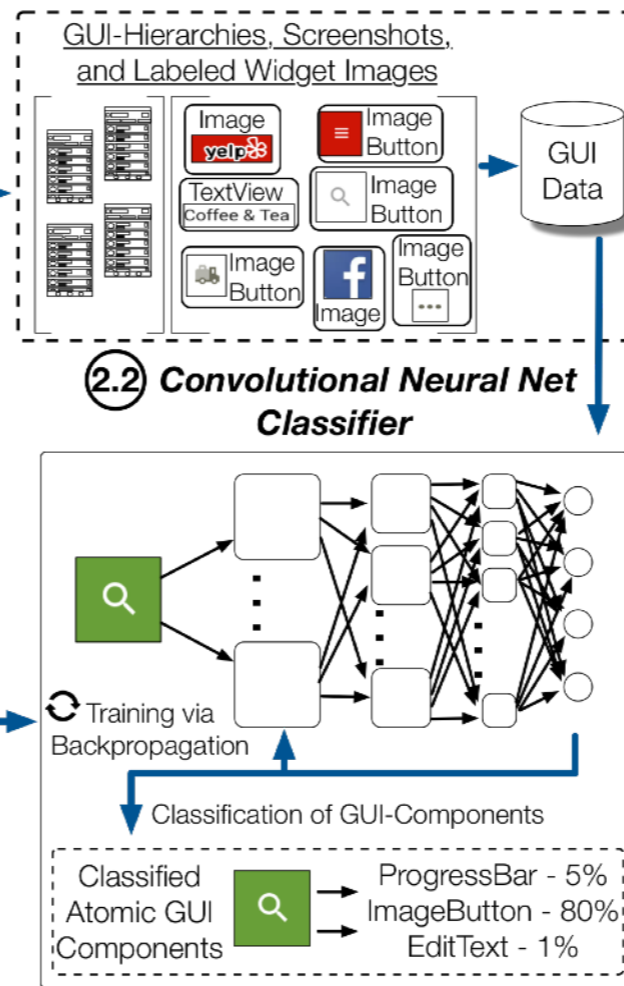
## 2.1 Data Mining & Dynamic Analysis



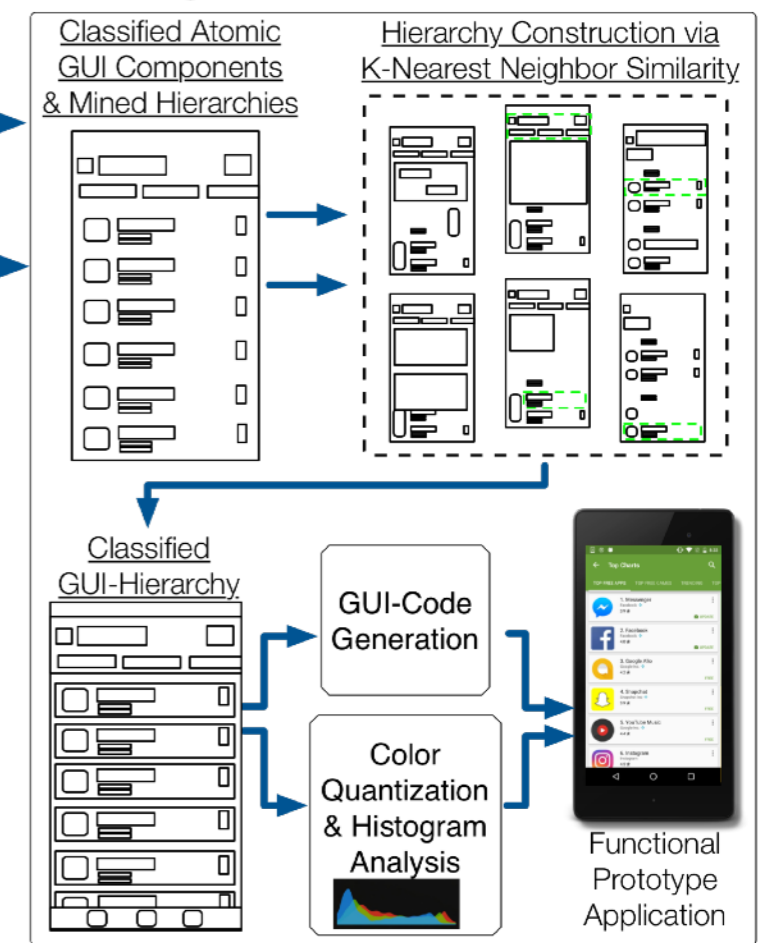
## 1 GUI-Component Detection



## 2.2 Convolutional Neural Net Classifier



## 3 Application Generation





# Android UI Dev Research

<https://www.android-dev-tools.com/redraw>

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, VOL. #, NO. #, 2018

1

## Machine Learning-Based Prototyping of Graphical User Interfaces for Mobile Apps

Kevin Moran, *Student Member, IEEE*, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas, *Student Member, IEEE*,  
Michael Curcio, *Student Member, IEEE*, Richard Bonett, *Student Member, IEEE*,  
and Denys Poshyvanyk, *Member, IEEE*

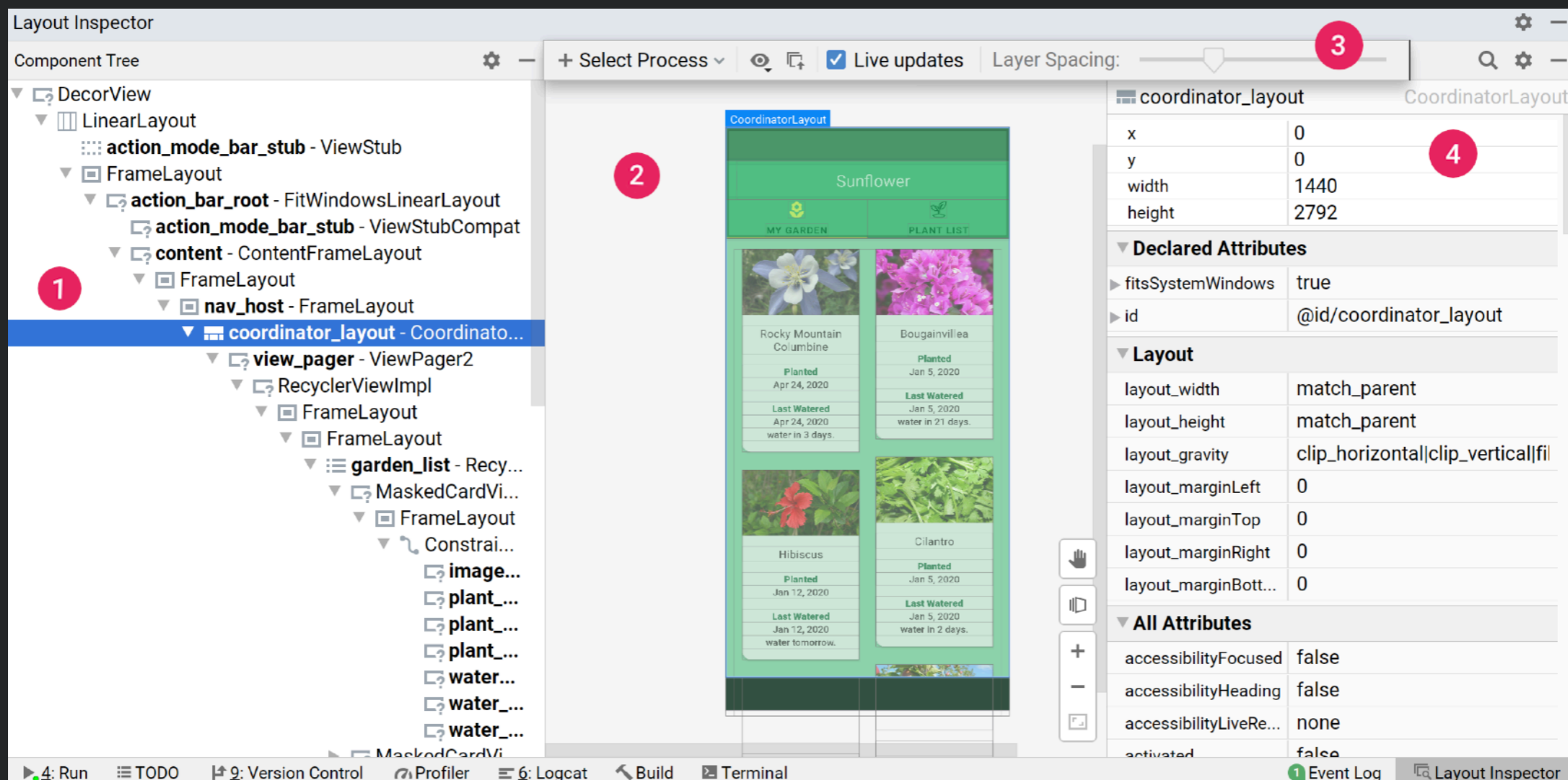
**Abstract**—It is common practice for developers of user-facing software to transform a mock-up of a graphical user interface (GUI) into code. This process takes place both at an application's inception and in an evolutionary context as GUI changes keep pace with evolving features. Unfortunately, this practice is challenging and time-consuming. In this paper, we present an approach that automates this process by enabling accurate prototyping of GUIs via three tasks: *detection*, *classification*, and *assembly*. First, logical components of a GUI are *detected* from a mock-up artifact using either computer vision techniques or mock-up metadata. Then, software repository mining, automated dynamic analysis, and deep convolutional neural networks are utilized to accurately *classify* GUI-components into domain-specific types (e.g., toggle-button). Finally, a data-driven, K-nearest-neighbors algorithm generates a suitable hierarchical GUI structure from which a prototype application can be automatically *assembled*. We implemented this approach for Android in a system called REDRAW. Our evaluation illustrates that REDRAW achieves an average GUI-component classification accuracy of 91% and assembles prototype applications that closely mirror target mock-ups in terms of visual affinity while exhibiting reasonable code structure. Interviews with industrial practitioners illustrate ReDraw's potential to improve real development workflows.

**Index Terms**—GUI, CNN, Mobile, Prototyping, Machine-Learning, Mining Software Repositories.



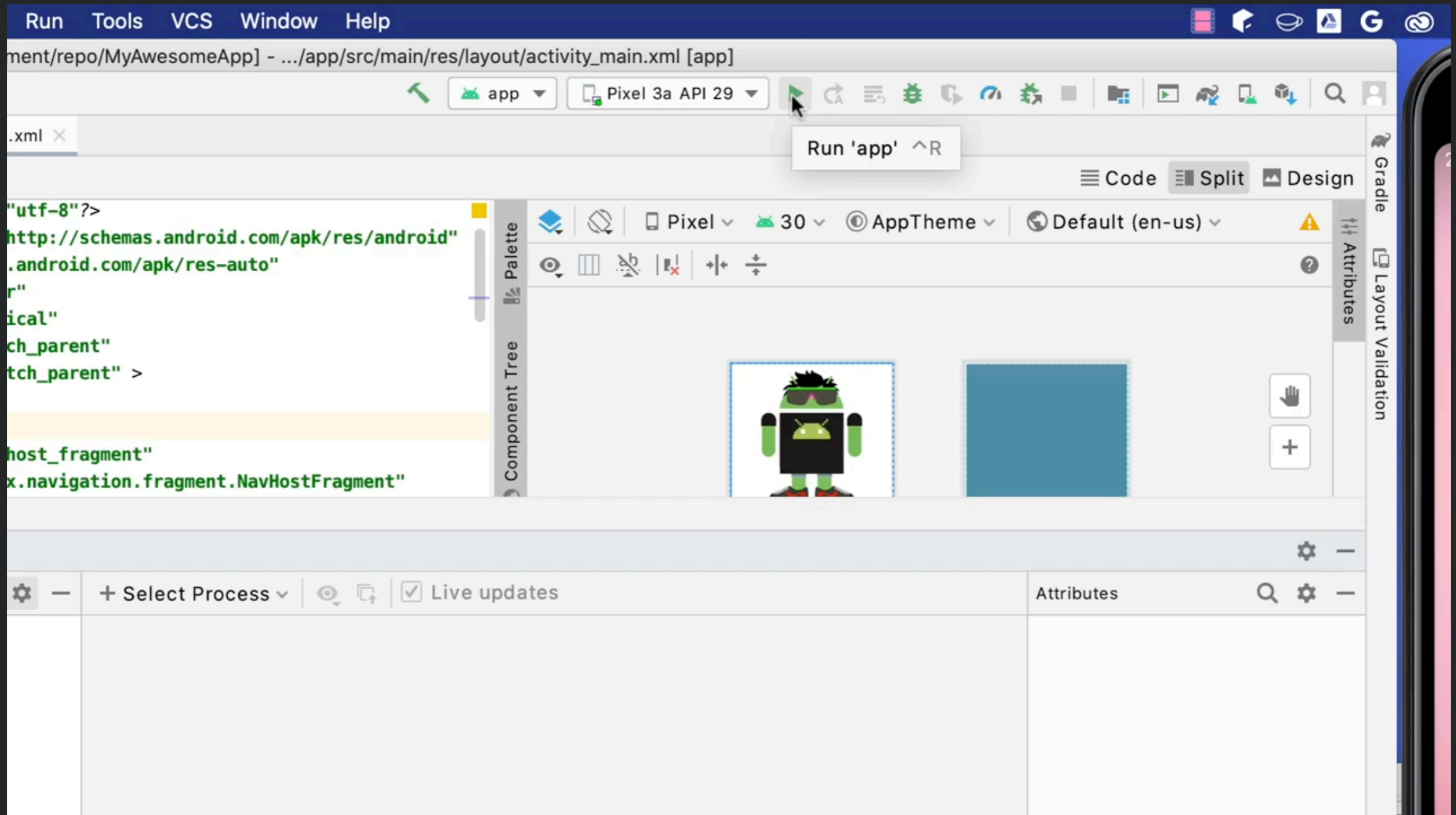
# Android Developer Tools

- Android Layout Inspector: Allows you to compare your app with design mockups, and examine runtime details of your UI layout to help with testing and validation.



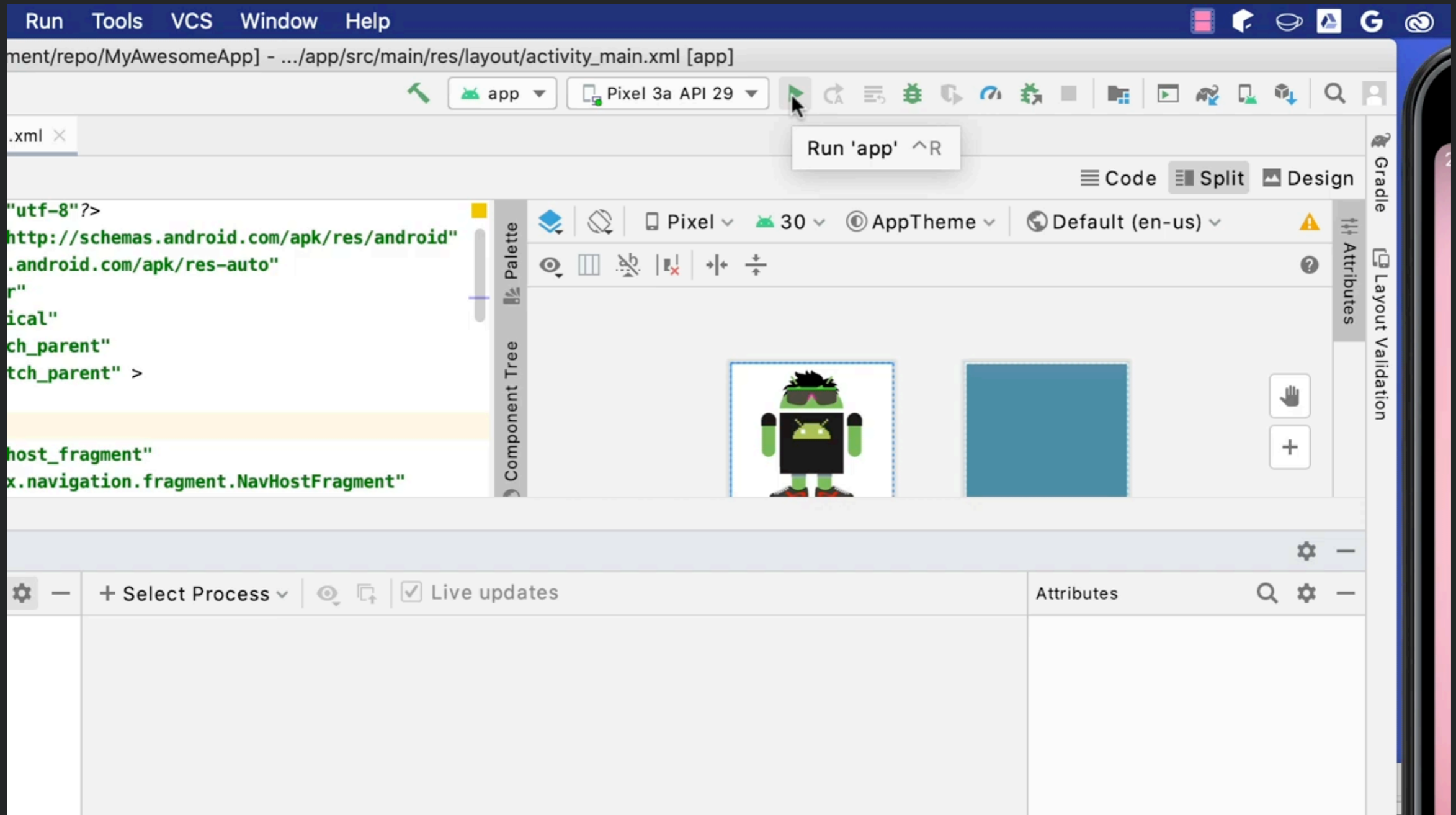


# Android Developer Tools



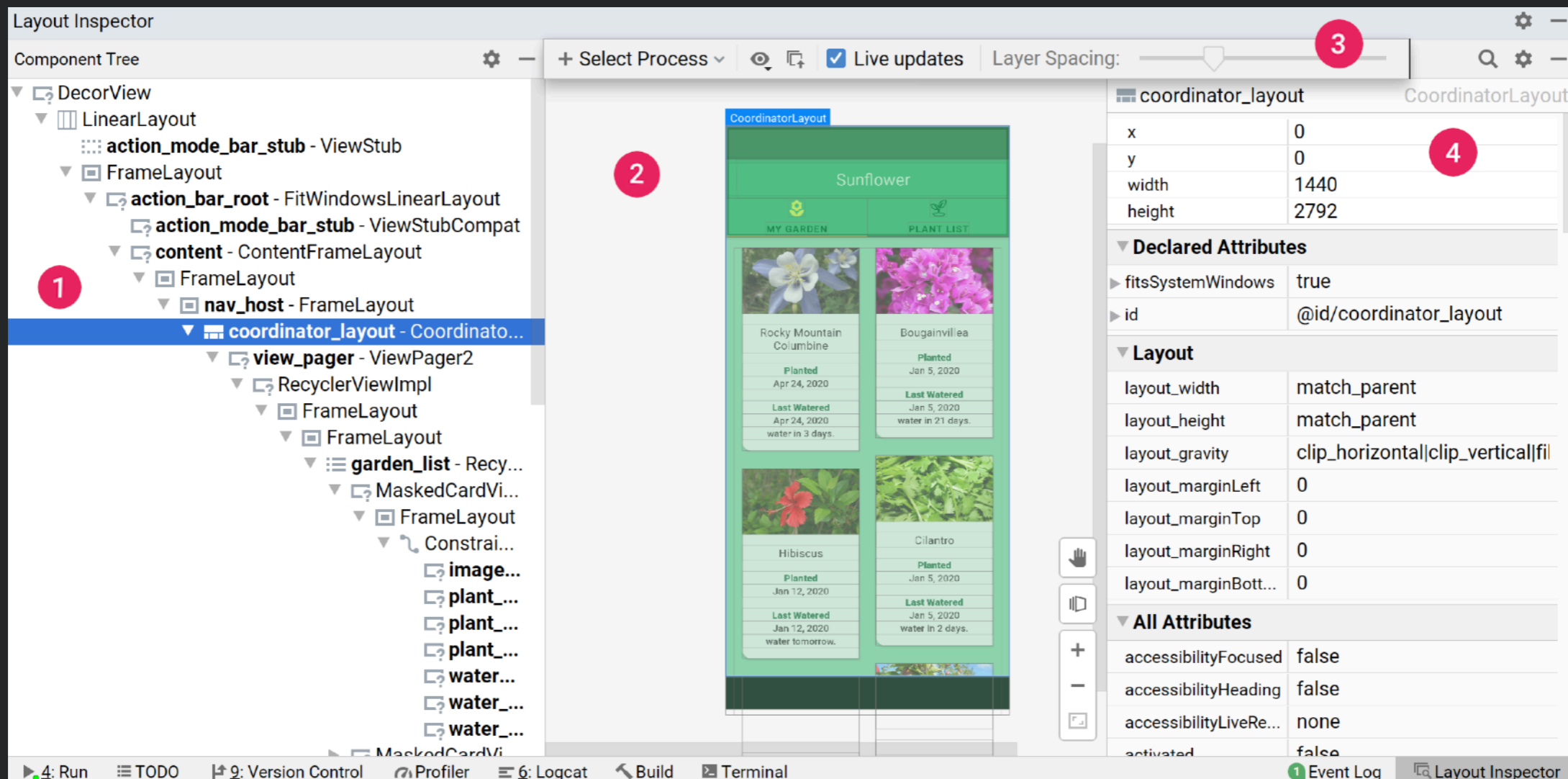


# Android Developer Tools



# Android Developer Tools

- Espresso UI Test Cases: Allows you to write and run UI test cases to test your application and avoid regressions



# Android Testing Research



- Testing Android Apps is hard work. I have worked on several research projects that aim to improve this!

## Automatically Discovering, Reporting and Reproducing Android Application Crashes

Mario Linares-Vásquez, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas, Christoph...  
College of William & Mary  
{kpmoran, mlinarev, cebernal, cvendom}

...ue challenges when de- the mo  
...their prevailing GUI Furtherm  
...uts (e.g., sensor of develop  
... introduce addition to  
... this tool specific to A  
... tion, fragmentation  
... [18], the event-d  
... tion, sensor

## How do Developers Test Android Applications?

Mario Linares-Vásquez<sup>1</sup>, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Moran<sup>2</sup>, and Denys Poshyvanyk<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia  
<sup>2</sup>College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA, USA  
m.linaresv@uniandes.edu.co, {cebernal, kpmoran, denys}@cs.wm.edu

...Enabling fully automated testing of mobile applica- or tester's perspective are the automate  
...ntly become an important topic of study for both (AIG) techniques. The high-level goal o  
...aid mobile developers both by augmenting generate a series of program inputs ac  
... and by automating various parts of testing goal. For the vast majority  
... current approaches for automated a device, and the testing goal  
... developers about their benefits, the highest possible code-coverage  
... being performed manually. However, despite the lar  
... to understand 102 open number of faults (e.g., crashes  
... tices icated to building AIG t  
... es, recent studies  
... ally not used i  
... al reason

## V2S: A Tool for Translating Video Records into Mobile App Usages into Replayable

Madeleine Havranek\*, Carlos Bernal-Cárdenas\*, Nat...  
Oscar Chaparro\*, Denys Poshyvanyk\*, Ke...  
College of William & Mary (Williamsburg, VA, USA), †Geor...  
mrhavranek@email.wm.edu, cebernal@cs.wm.edu, o...  
oscarch@wm.edu, denys@cs.wm.edu

...findings are becoming i...  
...facts that infor...  
...on f...

# Android App Fundamentals



# Android App Basics

- Each Android application exists in its own security sandbox.
  - Android is essentially a multi-user Linux operating system, where each app is its own “user”
  - Each user has access to certain set of permissions granted by the user
  - Each process is run in its own virtual machine or VM
  - Every app runs in its own Linux process
  - Each app has a main “UI Thread” that handles general processing





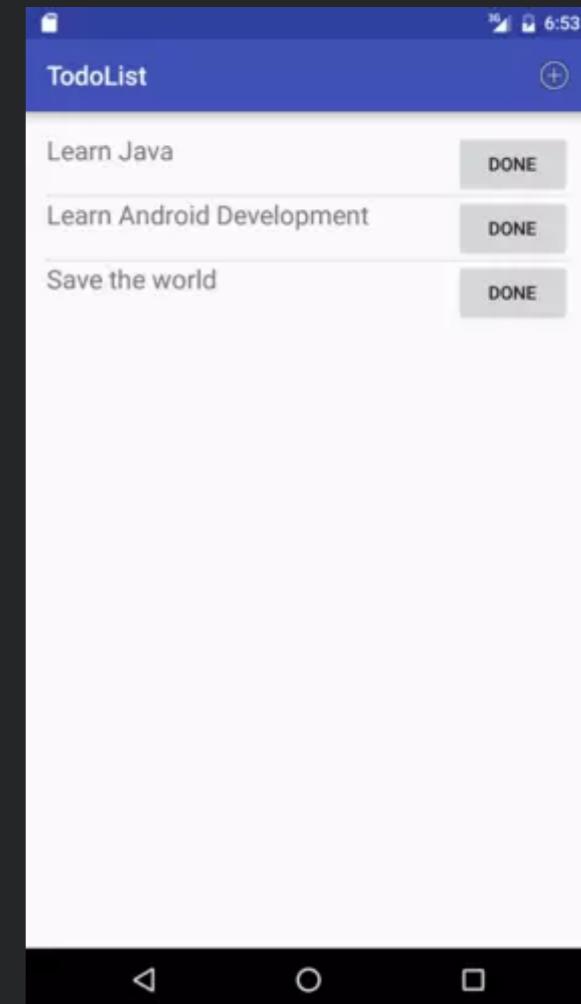
# Android Application Components

- Activities (Fragments): Entry point for interacting with a user, representing a single screen with a user interface.
- Services: General Purpose entry point for keeping an app running in the background.
- Broadcast Receivers: Allows an app to respond to system-wide broadcast announcements
- Content Providers: Manages a shared set of app data that you can store in the file system, in a SQLite database, or on the web.



# Android Activities

- Represents a single screen with a user interface
- Keeps track of what is currently on the screen
- Helps the app handle when its process gets killed, and allows the user to return to previous states
- Provides a way to implement user flows between various screens



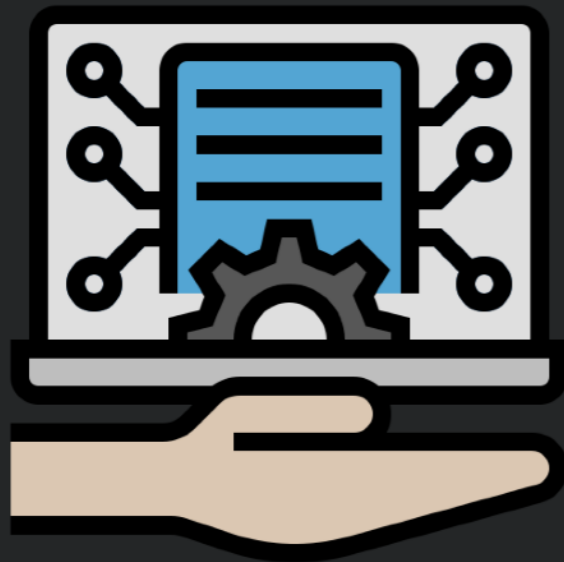




# Android Services

- Provides a mechanism for keeping an app running in the background for different purposes.
- Does not provide a user interface
- Once started, a service can continue running for some time, even after the user switches to another app.
- Example Use Cases:
  - Playing music in the background, handling network transactions, performing file I/O, interacting with other apps

# Android Services



- Three Different Service Types:
  - Foreground: performs an operation that is noticeable to the user
  - Background: performs an operation that is not noticeable by the user
  - Bound: Offers a client-service interface that allows other app components to interact with the service

# Android Services

- Using a Service vs. Using a Thread:
  - Services are only meant to be used when work needs to be done when the user is not interacting with your app
  - If you need to do some work outside the main UI thread of your application you should typically use a Thread.





# Android Broadcast Receivers

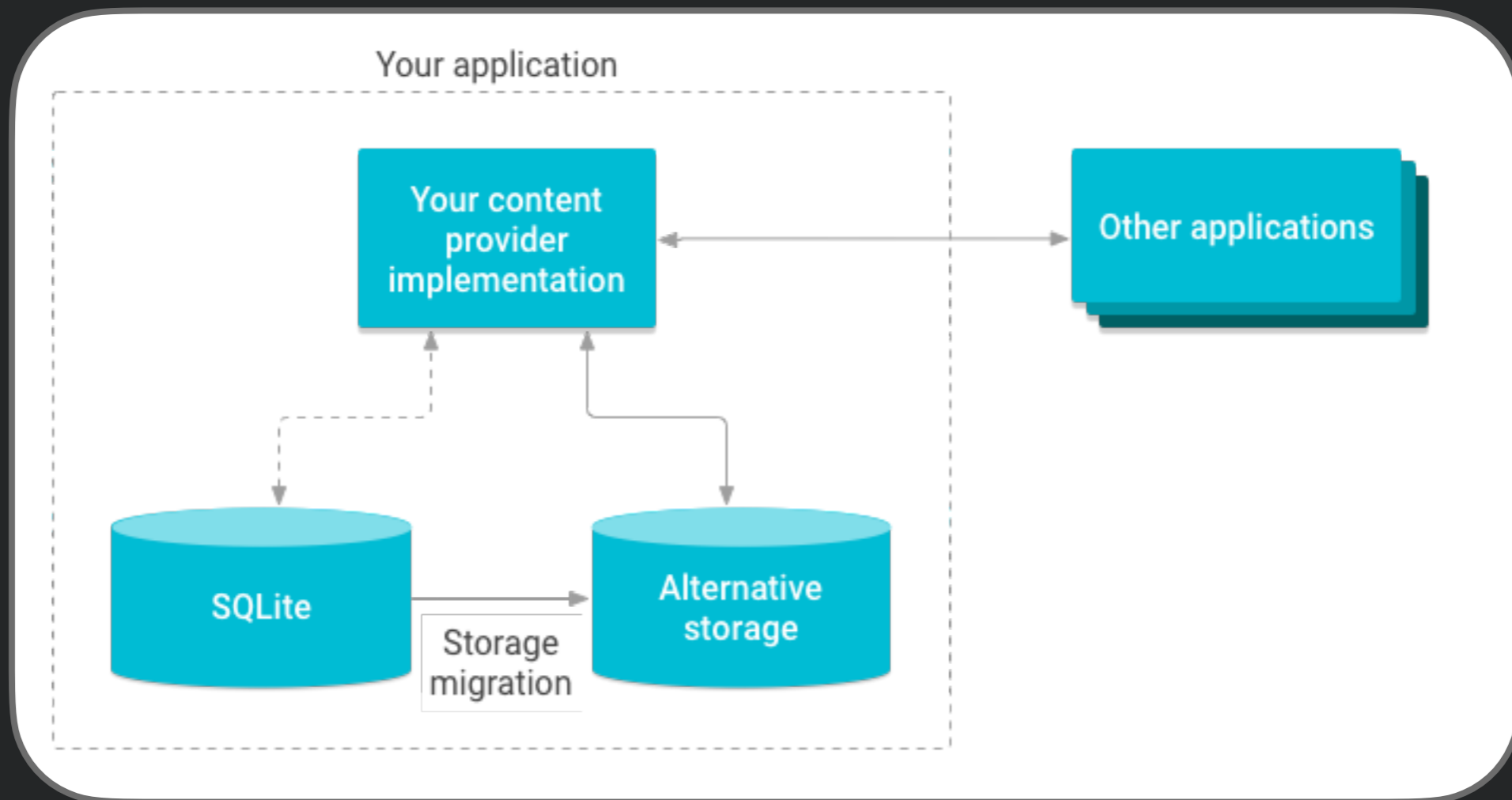
- Enables the system to deliver events to the app outside of a regular user flow allowing the app to respond to system wide broadcast announcements.
- Many broadcasts come from the system: screen turning off, battery getting low, picture was captured, etc.
- Apps can also initiate broadcasts
- No user interface, but broadcasts can create a status bar notification
- Typically used as gateways to other components and they should not do a lot of work



# Android Content Providers

- Manages a shared set of app data that you can store in the file system, in a SQLite database, or any other persistent storage solution
- Other apps can query or modify data through the content provider - however the app must have proper permissions
- One example of this is managing a user's contacts
- Data is typically defined by a URI scheme

# Android Content Providers







# Activating Components

- Activities, Services, and Broadcast Receivers can be activated through asynchronous messages called intents.
- They essentially serve as messengers that request actions from other components
- Created with an `Intent` object, and can be implicit or explicit
- Content Providers are activated by `ContentResolvers` and not intents.

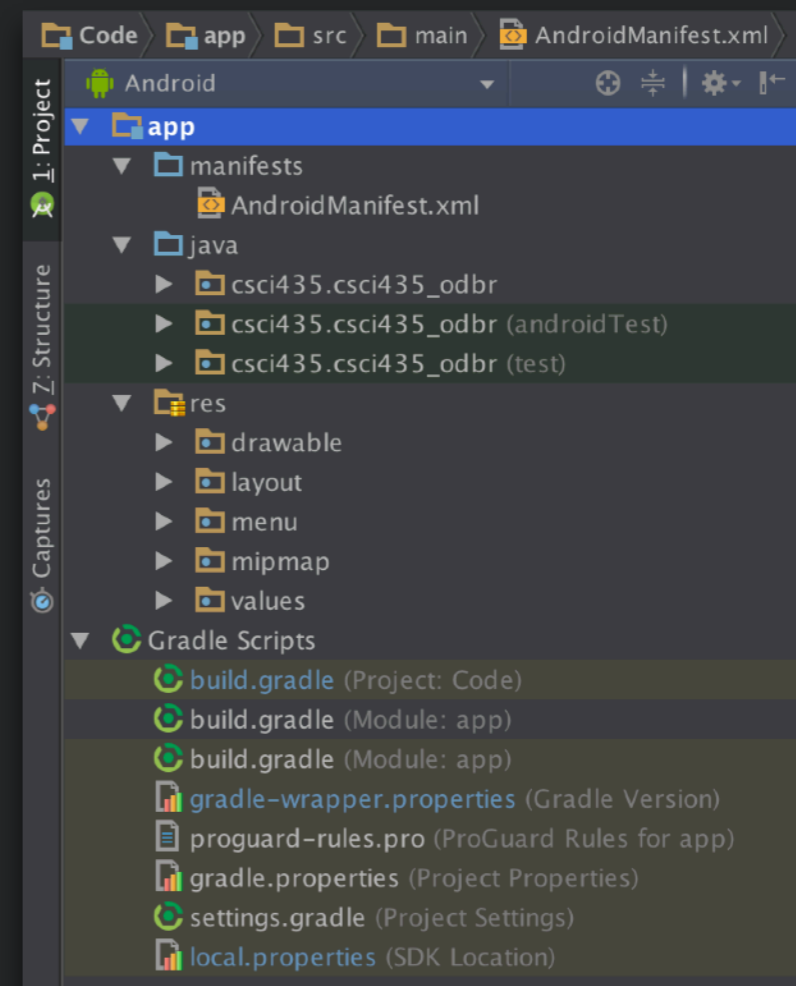


# Android Project Structure

- **AndroidManifest.xml**
  - Overall project config and settings
- **src/java/...**
  - Source Code for your Java Classes
- **res/...**
  - **drawable/** = images
  - **layout/** = descriptions of GUI layout
  - **menu/** = overall app menu options
  - **values/** = constant values and arrays
  - **strings/** = localization data
  - **styles/** = general appearance styling

- **Gradle**

- a build/compile management system
- **build.gradle** = main build config file



# Android User Interface

Partial GUI Hierarchy for the Pandora Application

Legend:  
GUI-Container (Red circle)  
GUI-Component (Green circle)

```
graph TD; RL[Relative Layout] --- TV1[TextView 0:04]; RL --- TV2[TextView -4:29]; RL --- LL[Linear Layout]; LL --- IB1[Image Button]; LL --- IB2[Image Button]; LL --- IB3[Image Button];
```



# Android User Interface

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical" >
    <TextView android:id="@+id/text"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello, I am a TextView" />
    <Button android:id="@+id/button"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello, I am a Button" />
</LinearLayout>
```

# Building an Example Android App



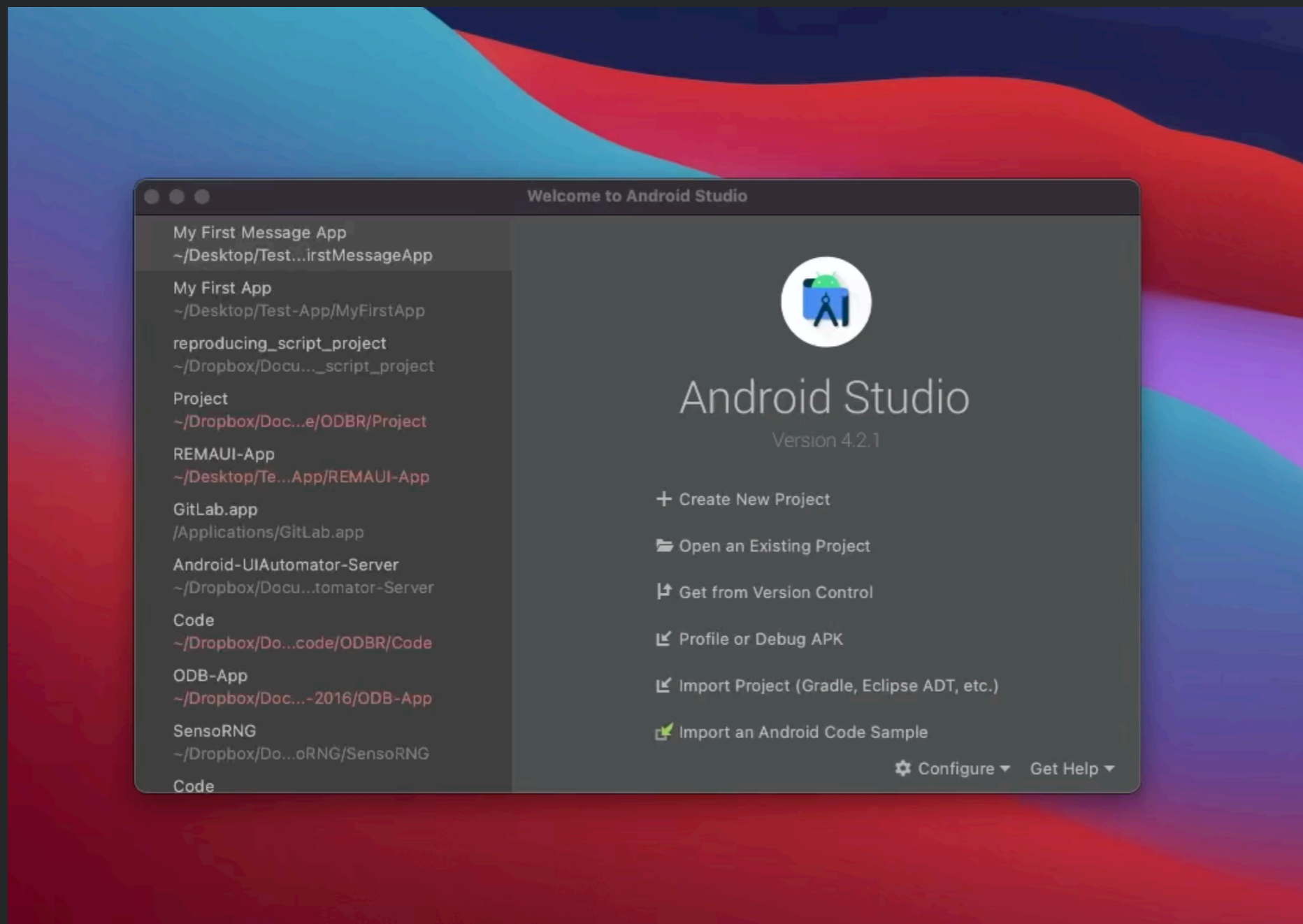


# Message Displaying App



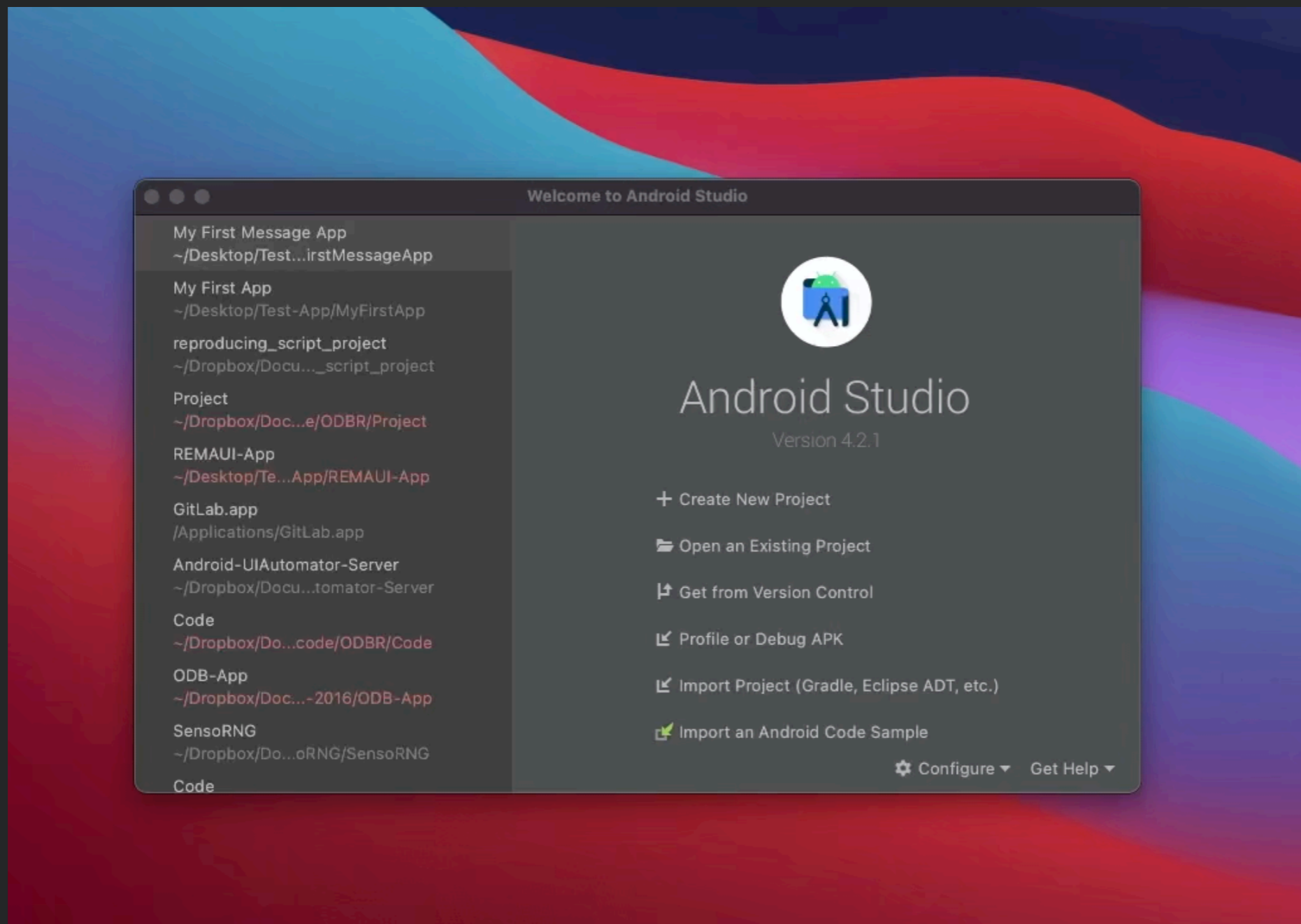


# Creating a New Project





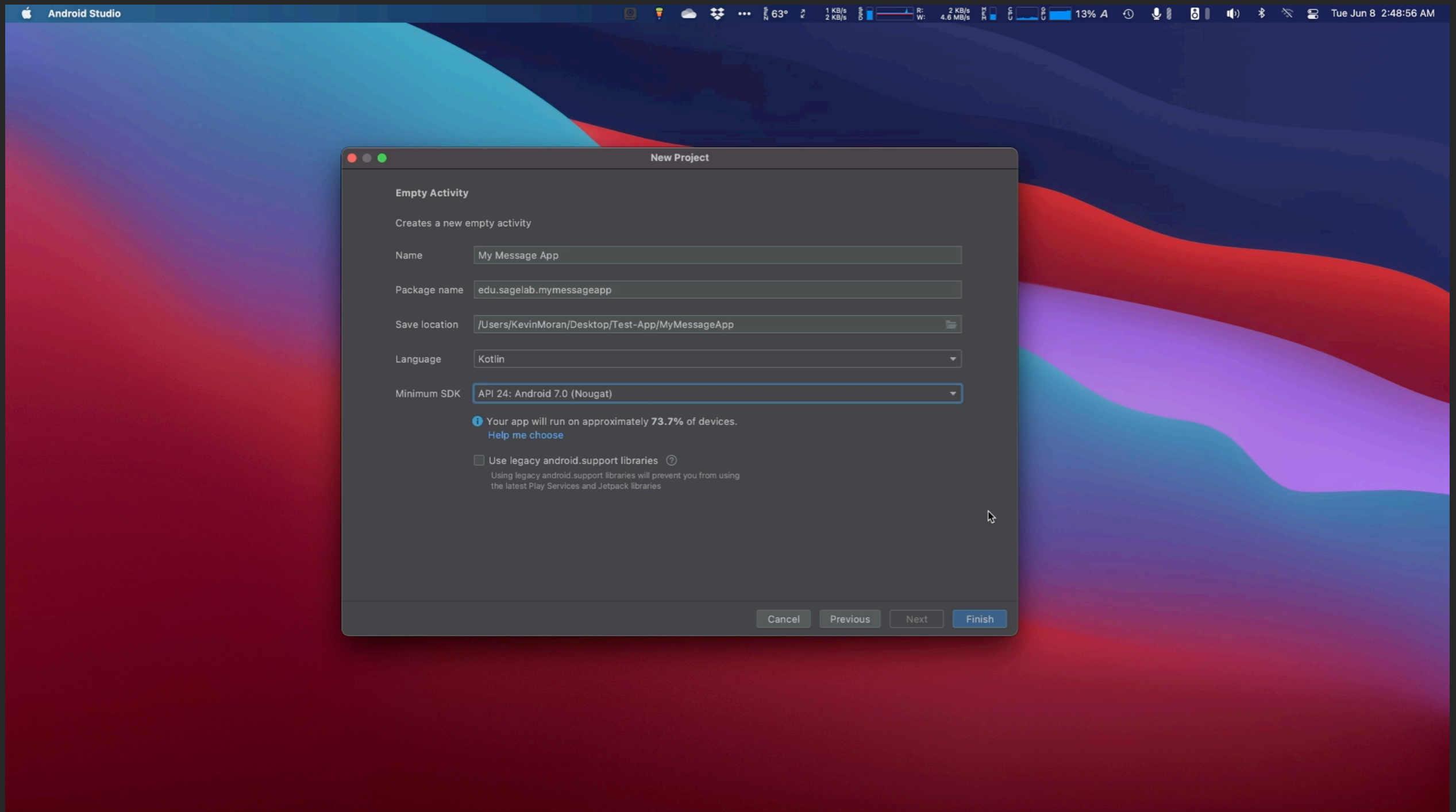
# Creating a New Project





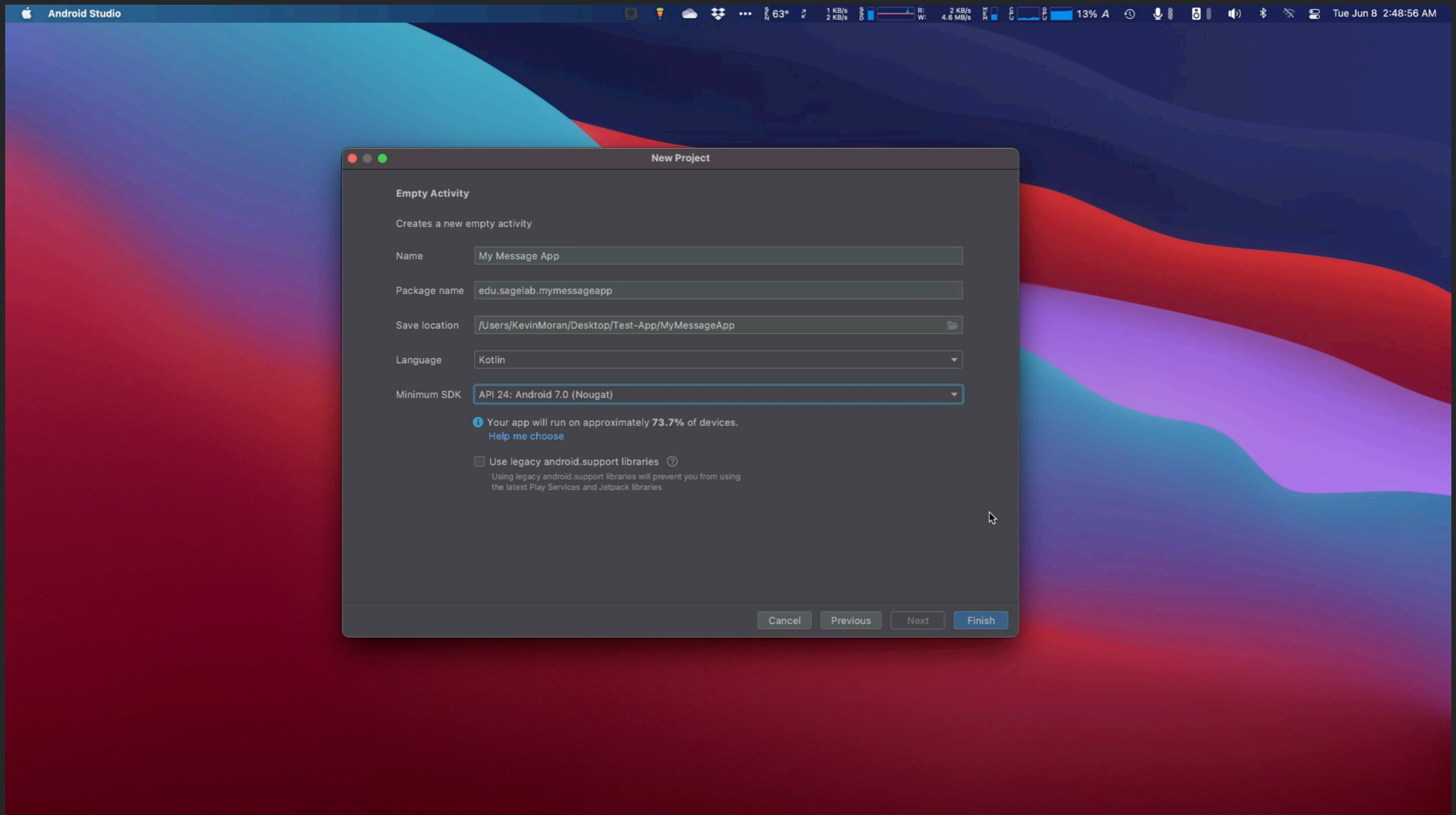


# Running the App





# Running the App





# Building a Simple User Interface

The screenshot displays an IDE window titled "My Message App - MainActivity.kt [My\_Message\_App.app]". The code editor shows the following Kotlin code:

```
1 package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
2
3 import ...
4
5
6 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
7     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
8         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
9         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
10    }
11 }
```

The IDE interface includes a Project Manager on the left showing the project structure, a central code editor, and an Android emulator on the right. The emulator displays the app's UI, which consists of a purple header with the text "My Message App" and a white background with the text "Hello World!". A "Launch succeeded" notification is visible at the bottom of the IDE.



# Building a Simple User Interface

The screenshot displays an IDE window titled "My Message App - MainActivity.kt [My\_Message\_App.app]". The code editor shows the following Kotlin code:

```
1 package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
2
3 import ...
4
5
6 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
7     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
8         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
9         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
10    }
11 }
```

The IDE interface includes a Project Manager on the left showing the project structure, a central code editor, and an Android emulator on the right. The emulator displays the app's UI, which consists of a purple header bar with the text "My Message App" and a white background with the text "Hello World!". A "Launch succeeded" notification is visible at the bottom of the IDE.

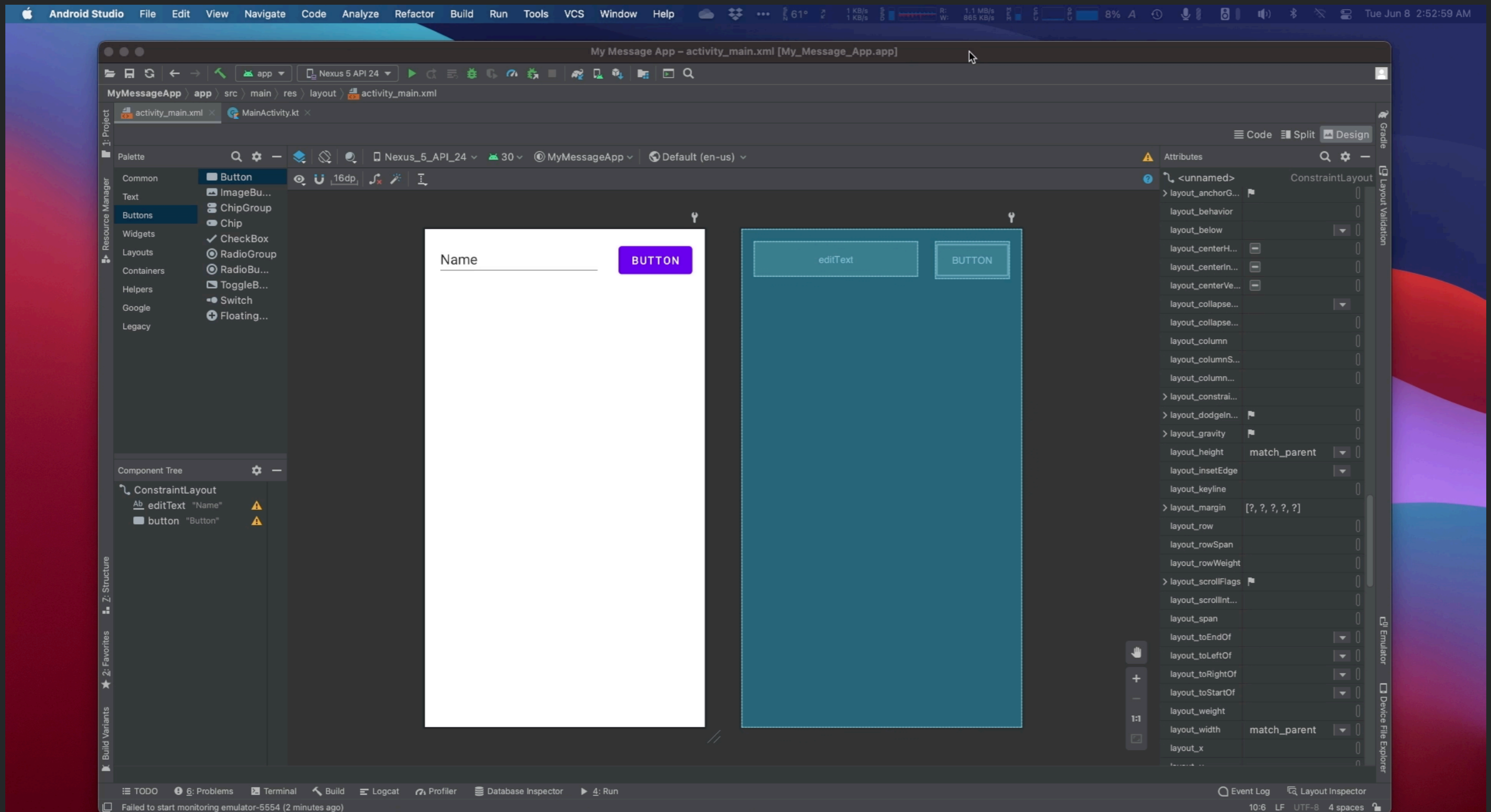


# Changing the UI Strings

The screenshot displays the Android Studio IDE in Design mode for an activity named 'activity\_main.xml'. The interface is split into two preview windows. The left window shows a white background with a text input field labeled 'Name' and a purple button labeled 'BUTTON'. The right window shows a blue background with a text input field labeled 'editText' and a blue button labeled 'BUTTON'. The top toolbar includes options for Code, Split, and Design. The right sidebar shows the Attributes panel with various layout properties like layout\_height and layout\_width. The bottom status bar shows 'Failed to start monitoring emulator-5554 (2 minutes ago)'.



# Changing the UI Strings





# Making the Text Box Size Flexible

The screenshot displays the Android Studio interface for editing the layout of a message app. The main design view shows a white screen with a text input field and a purple 'SEND' button. The text input field is currently set to a fixed size of 16dp. The right-hand panel shows the 'Attributes' for the selected 'Ab\_editText' widget, with the 'text' attribute set to '@string/edit\_message'. The 'Component Tree' on the left shows the layout structure: a 'ConstraintLayout' containing an 'Ab\_editText' and a 'button'.



# Making the Text Box Size Flexible

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface for a project named "My Message App". The main window displays the design view of the activity\_main.xml layout. The layout consists of a text input field and a "SEND" button. The text input field is highlighted in blue, and its attributes are visible in the right-hand panel. The attributes include inputType, hint, style, singleLine, selectAllOnFocus, text, textAppearance, and alpha. The hint and text attributes are both set to @string/edit\_message. The "SEND" button is a purple button with white text.

Attributes for the EditText widget:

- translationY
- translationZ
- alpha
- inputType: textPersonName
- hint: @string/edit\_message
- style: @style/Widget.A
- singleLine
- selectAllOnFocus
- text: @string/edit\_message
- textAppearance: @android:style/T
- alpha

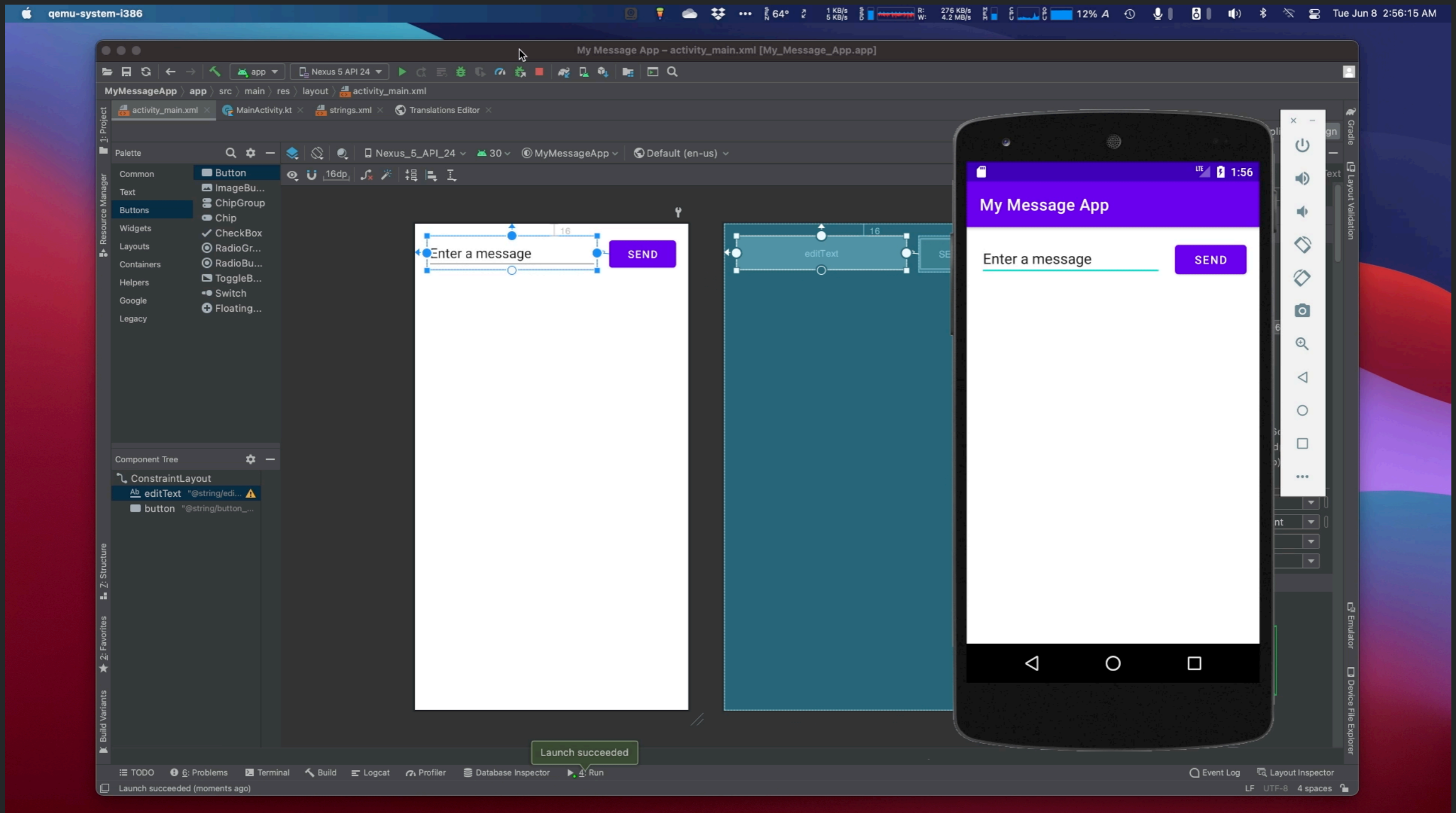
Component Tree:

- ConstraintLayout
  - Ab editText "@string/edi..."
  - button "@string/button\_..."



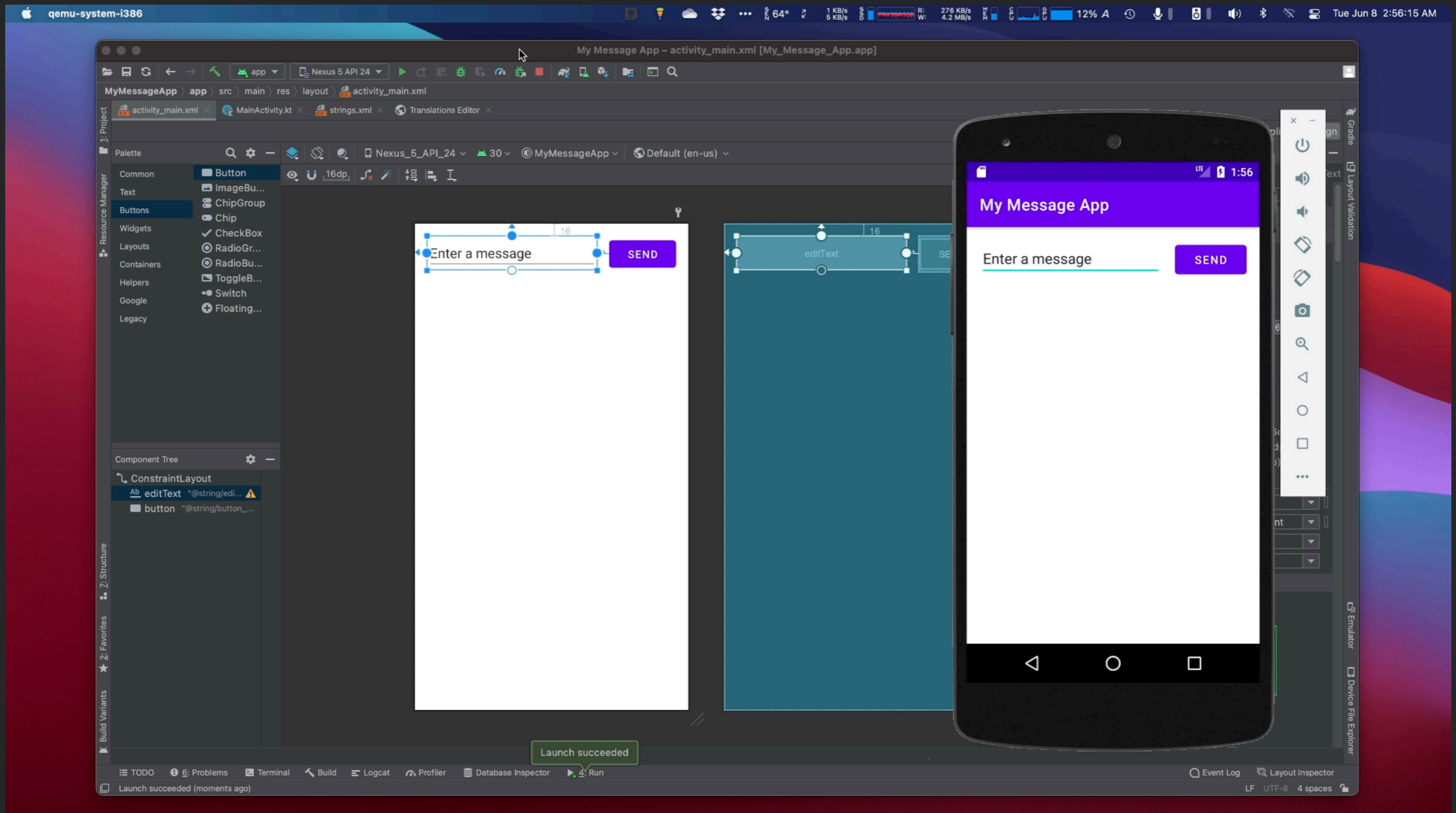


# Starting Another Activity





# Starting Another Activity





# Creating the Second Activity

```
1 package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
2
3 import android.content.Intent
4 import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity
5 import android.os.Bundle
6 import android.view.View
7 import android.widget.EditText
8
9 const val EXTRA_MESSAGE = "com.example.myfirstapp.MESSAGE"
10
11 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
12     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
13         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
14         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
15     }
16
17     /** Called when the user taps the Send button */
18     fun sendMessage(view: View) {
19         // Send Intent to new Activity on Button Press
20         val editText = findViewById<EditText>(R.id.editText)
21         val message = editText.text.toString()
22         val intent = Intent(packageContext: this, DisplayMessageActivity::class.java).apply {
23             putExtra(EXTRA_MESSAGE, message)
24         }
25         startActivity(intent)
26     }
27 }
28 }
```



# Creating the Second Activity

```
1 package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
2
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4 import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity
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23             putExtra(EXTRA_MESSAGE, message)
24         }
25         startActivity(intent)
26     }
27 }
28 }
```

Unresolved reference: DisplayMessageActivity



# Configuring Resources & Testing!

The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with the following details:

- Toolbar:** File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Analyze, Refactor, Build, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help.
- System Tray:** 62° temperature, network speed (9 KB/s), disk speed (1 KB/s), RAM usage (19 KB/s), storage usage (267 KB/s), battery (9%), and date/time (Tue Jun 8 3:01:11 AM).
- Project View (Left):** Shows the project structure for 'MyMessageApp' with folders for 'manifests', 'java', 'res', and 'Gradle Scripts'. The 'DisplayMessageActivity' class is highlighted.
- Code Editor (Center):** Displays the Kotlin code for 'DisplayMessageActivity.kt'. The code includes package declarations, imports for 'AppCompatActivity', 'Bundle', and 'TextView', and an overridden 'onCreate' method that sets the content view and extracts a message from an intent to display in a TextView.
- Bottom Panel:** Contains 'TODO', 'Problems', 'Terminal', 'Build', 'Logcat', 'Profiler', 'Database Inspector', 'Run', 'Event Log', and 'Layout Inspector'. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Gradle sync finished in 1 s 324 ms (2 minutes ago)' and '15:72 LF UTF-8 4 spaces'.



# Configuring Resources & Testing!

The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with the following details:

- Toolbar:** File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Analyze, Refactor, Build, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help.
- System Tray:** 62° temperature, network speed (9 KB/s), disk speed (1 KB/s), RAM usage (19 KB/s), storage usage (267 KB/s), battery (9%), and date/time (Tue Jun 8 3:01:11 AM).
- Project Structure (Left):**
  - Android
  - app
    - manifests
      - AndroidManifest.xml
    - java
      - edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
        - DisplayMessageActivity (selected)
        - MainActivity.kt
      - edu.sagelab.mymessageapp (androidTest)
      - edu.sagelab.mymessageapp (test)
    - java (generated)
    - res
      - drawable
      - layout
        - activity\_display\_message.xml
        - activity\_main.xml
      - mipmap
      - values
        - colors.xml
        - strings.xml
      - themes (2)
      - res (generated)
    - Gradle Scripts

- Code Editor (Center):**

```
1 package edu.sagelab.mymessageapp
2
3 import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.widget.TextView
6
7 class DisplayMessageActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
8     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
9         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
10        setContentView(R.layout.activity_display_message)
11
12        // Get the Intent that started this activity and extract the string
13        val message = intent.getStringExtra(EXTRA_MESSAGE)
14
15        // Capture the layout's TextView and set the string as its text
16        val textView = findViewById<TextView>(R.id.textView).apply {
17            text = message
18        }
19    }
20 }
21 }
```
- Bottom Panel:** Includes tabs for TODO, Problems, Terminal, Build, Logcat, Profiler, Database Inspector, Run, Event Log, and Layout Inspector. A status bar at the bottom shows "Gradle sync finished in 1 s 324 ms (2 minutes ago)", "15:72", "LF", "UTF-8", and "4 spaces".

10 Minute Break



REU & NRT  
Android App  
Development  
Tutorial



George Mason  
University

---

Instructor:  
Dr. Kevin Moran

Tutorial will start in:

10:00

Say Hi in the Chat!



# REU & NRT Android App Development Tutorial



George Mason  
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---

Instructor:  
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Tutorial will start in:

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Say Hi in the Chat!



# Android Dev Tutorial

- Breakout Rooms
- Different options:
  - Work independently, but share information
  - One person shares screen, work collaboratively
- Follow the tutorial on <https://sagelab.io/android-dev-tutorial/>
- You can refer to the GitHub project if you get stuck!



# Acknowledgements

- <https://developer.android.com/training/basics/firstapp>
- <https://developer.android.com>