User Interaction: Intro to Android

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- Rumors of the "gPhone" started about the time the iPhone launched
- Google dropped the bomb on 11/5/2007
 - It wasn't working on a handset
 - It was working on an operating system
 - to compete with Microsoft, Symbian, telephone companies. Who else ?



- Why would Google do this?
 - It doesn't want to be locked out of mobile advertising
 - It's the same reason they supported Firefox
 - It's the same reason they built Chrome
 - It's the same reason they bought YouTube
 - It's about maintaining access to advertising channels today, and having access to tomorrow's innovations
 - Competitors don't need to let Google advertise

- Actually it wasn't just Google
- It was the Open Handset Alliance (OHA)
 - including HTC, LG, Samsung, T-Mobile and more
 - pushing
- Based on Linux
 - optimized for mobile devices

- The architecture is highly modular
 - "Location" can come from many places
 - Text messaging handling can be done by any software component
- It is predominantly open-source
- It is predominantly Java-based

A brief history of Android



A commitment to openness, a shared vision for the future, and concrete plans to make the vision a reality.

Welcome to the Open Handset Alliance[™], a group of 47 technology and mobile companies who have come together to accelerate innovation in mobile and offer consumers a richer, less expensive, and better mobile experience. Together we have developed Android[™], the first complete, open, and free mobile platform.

We are committed to commercially deploy handsets and services using the Android Platform.

- Develop Android applications: Get the SDK
- Contribute to the Android Open Source Project: Get the source code

http://www.openhandsetalliance.com

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Y4thikv-OM

- First SDK was released on 11/12/2007
- Main conceptual competitor is LiMO
 - Linux for Mobile
 - Verizon and Mozilla key initial players
 - Many partners in both projects
 - Outside Asia, no one cared

A brief history of Android

- 6/24/2008 Nokia announces purchase of Symbian from Sony Ericsson in response
 - starts the Symbian Foundation to open-source their main platform, gets released in 2011 as "shared-source"
- 10/21/2008, Google puts all of Android into open source using the Apache License
- 12/9/2008 Sony Ericsson joins the OHA
 - Google denies rumors of the gPhone at the same time

http://www.engadget.com/2008/06/24/nokia-buys-symbian/

A brief history of Android

- 8/12/2010 Oracle sues Google over intellectual property in Java
- 2/11/2011 Nokia announces it is abandoning Symbian for Windows 7
- 10/5/2011 Steve Jobs dies
- From 2011 2013 Nokia fell from the #1 smart phone maker to #10
- 5/2012 Google is initially freed from infringement claims

http://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/2482816

- 9/2/2013 Microsoft begins purchase of Nokia's phone business
- 5/2014 <u>Google judgement on API is partially reversed</u> case continues
 http://www.engadget.com/2008/06/24/nokia-buys-symbia

Overview of Android

- Platforms running Android
 - in 2009
 - T-Mobile G1 phone
 - HTC developer phone
 - in 2011
 - <u>Hundreds</u>
 - in 2014
 - Silly

Overview of Android

- Various code revisions are named after pastries (sort of)
 - Cupcake (released on 4/30/2009) v1.5
 - Donut (released on 9/15/2009) v1.6
 - Eclair (released on 10/26/2009) v2.1
 - Froyo (released on 5/20/2010) v2.2
 - Gingerbread (?) v2.3 (SIP, NFC)
 - Honeycomb (5/2011) v3.0 (tablet)
 - Ice Cream Sandwich (11/14/2011) v4.0 (face recognition)
 - Jelly Bean (11/13/2012) v4.2 (Google Now)

• KitKat (9/3/13) v4.4 (experimental runtime "ART")

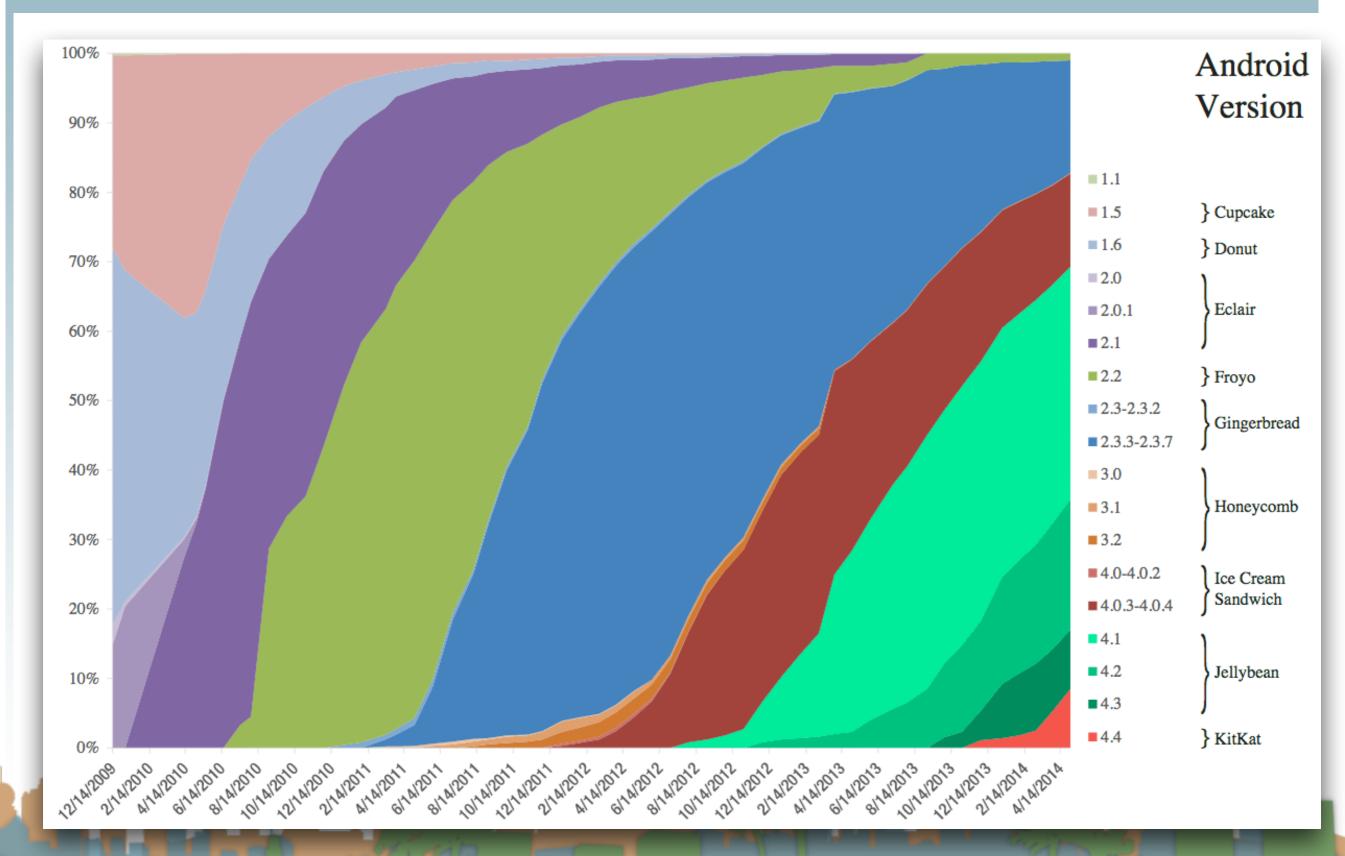
www.wikipedia.org

Overview of Android

- Various code revisions are named after pastries (sort of)
 - Lollipop v5.0 released (11/12/2014) 64 bit CPUS, ART, battery

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www.wikipedia.org



www.wikipedia.org

Overview of Android

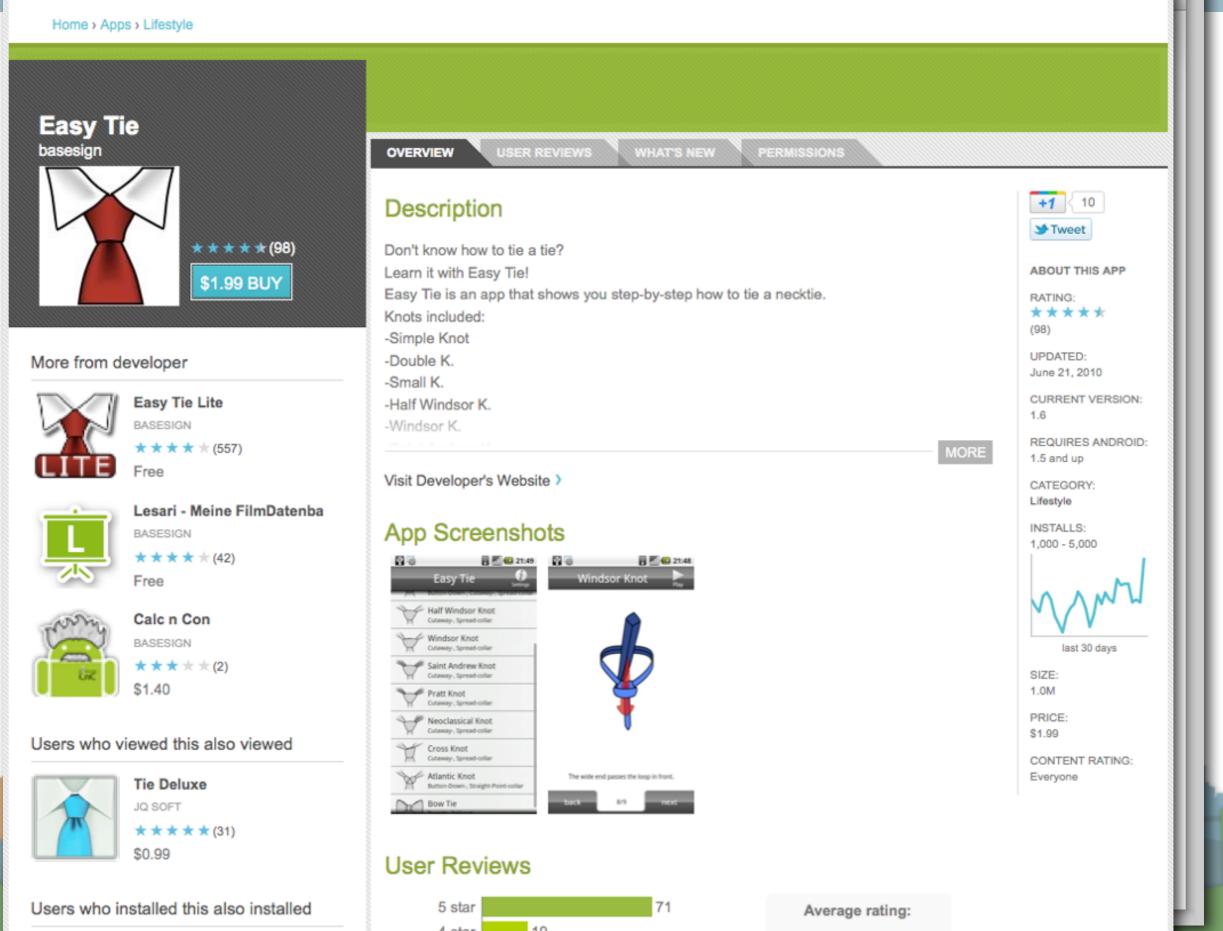
- Google play (née Android Marketplace)
 - Place to get 3rd-party android apps
 - Utilizes Google Checkout for payment
 - Not exclusive source for applications
 - Applications are not "blessed" at all by Google
 - It is merely a convenience for developers

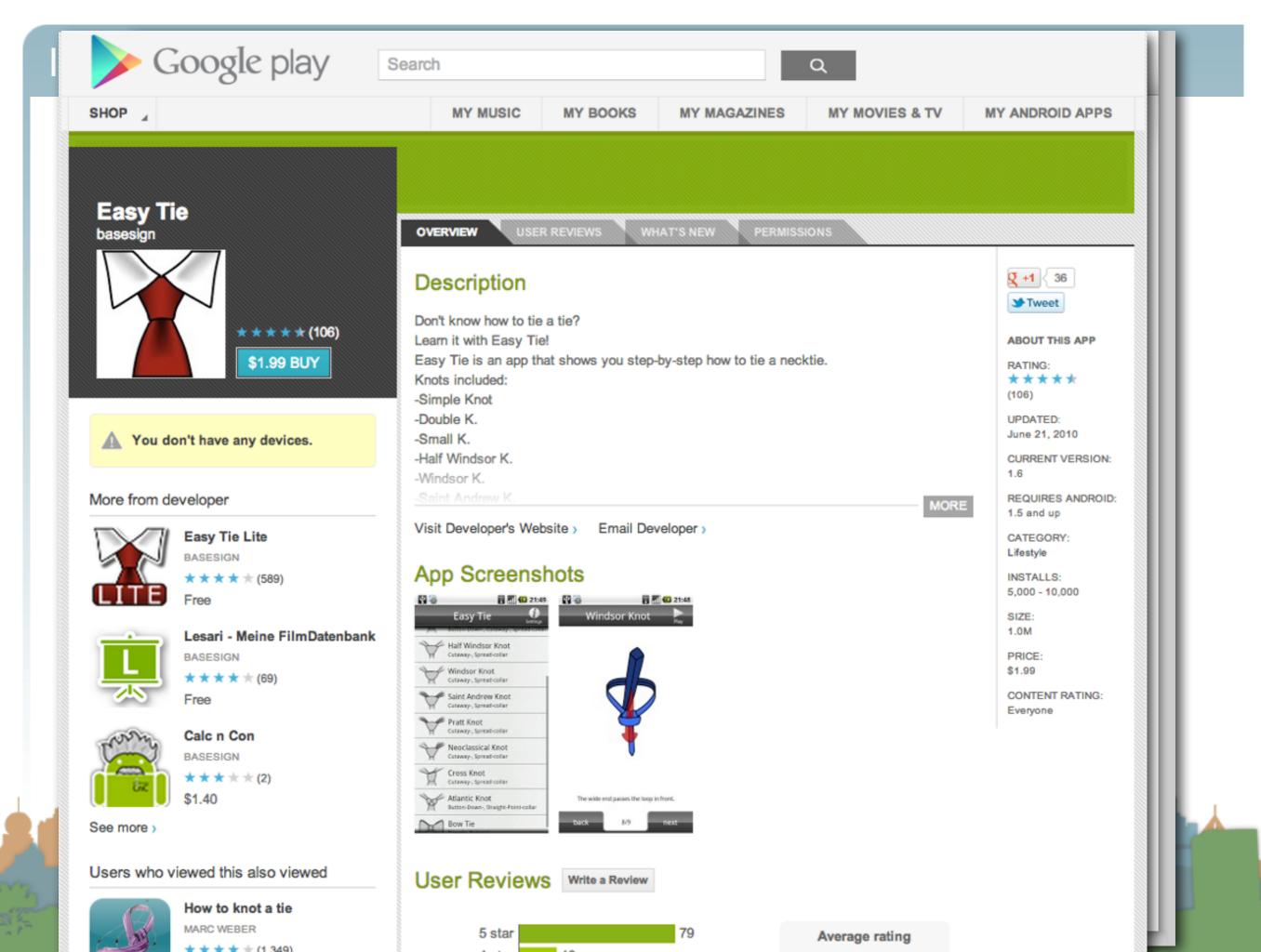


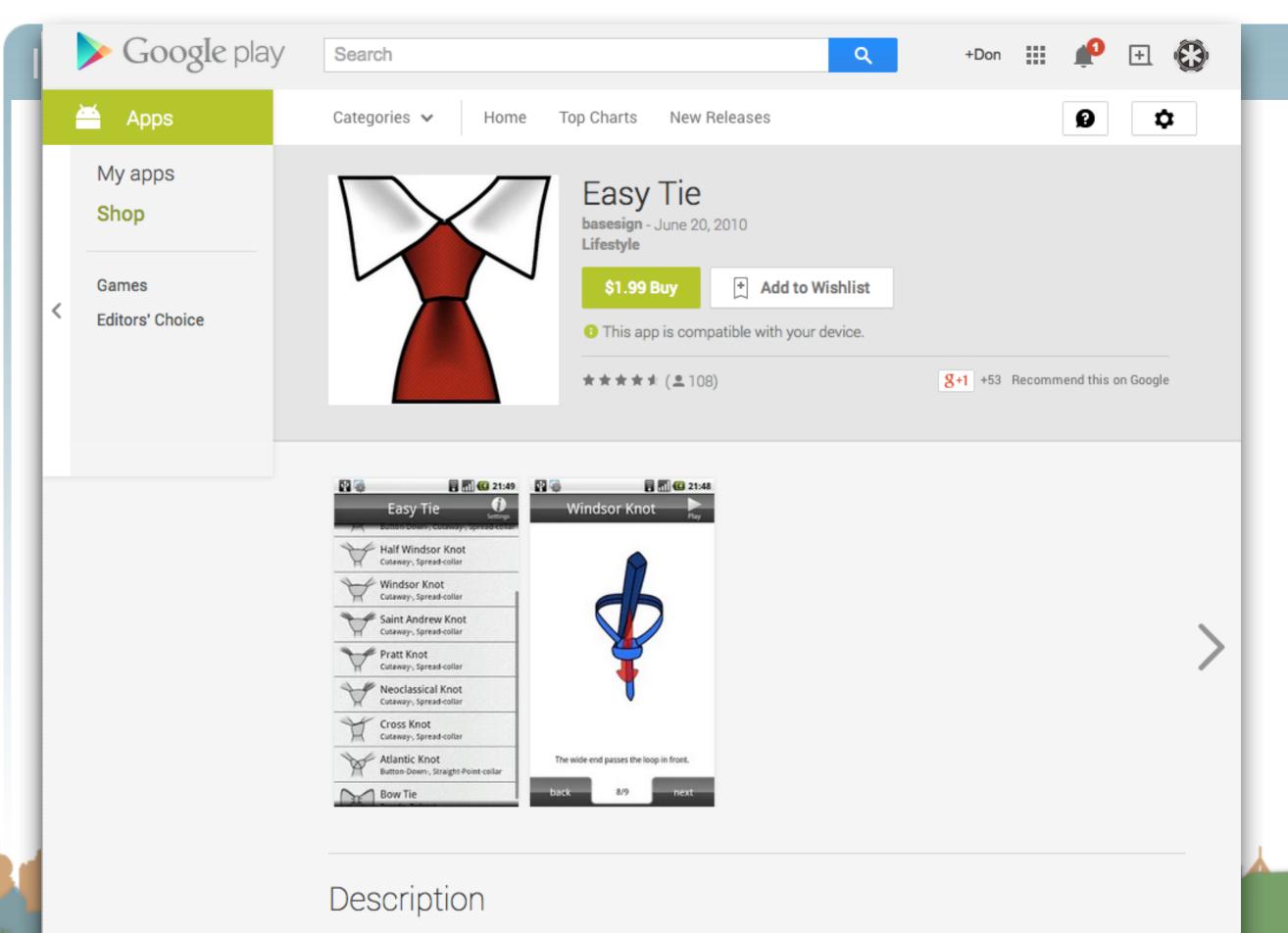
Android Market

Search

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Easy Tie is an app that shows you step-by-step how to tie a necktie. Knots included: -Simple Knot

Android Features (hardware dependent)

- Application Framework
 - enabling reuse and replacement of components
- Dalvik virtual machine (now ART)
 - optimized for mobile devices
- Integrated browser
 - based on the open source WebKit engine
- Optimized graphics
 - powered by a custom 2D graphics library; 3D graphics

based on the OpenGL ES 1.0 specification

Android Features (hardware dependent)

- SQLite
 - for structured data storage
- Media support
 - (MPEG4, H.264, MP3, AAC, AMR, JPG, PNG, GIF)
- GSM Telephony
- Bluetooth, EDGE, 3G, and WiFi
- Camera, GPS, compass, and accelerometer
 - Some more advanced context in Lollipop

Android Features (hardware dependent)

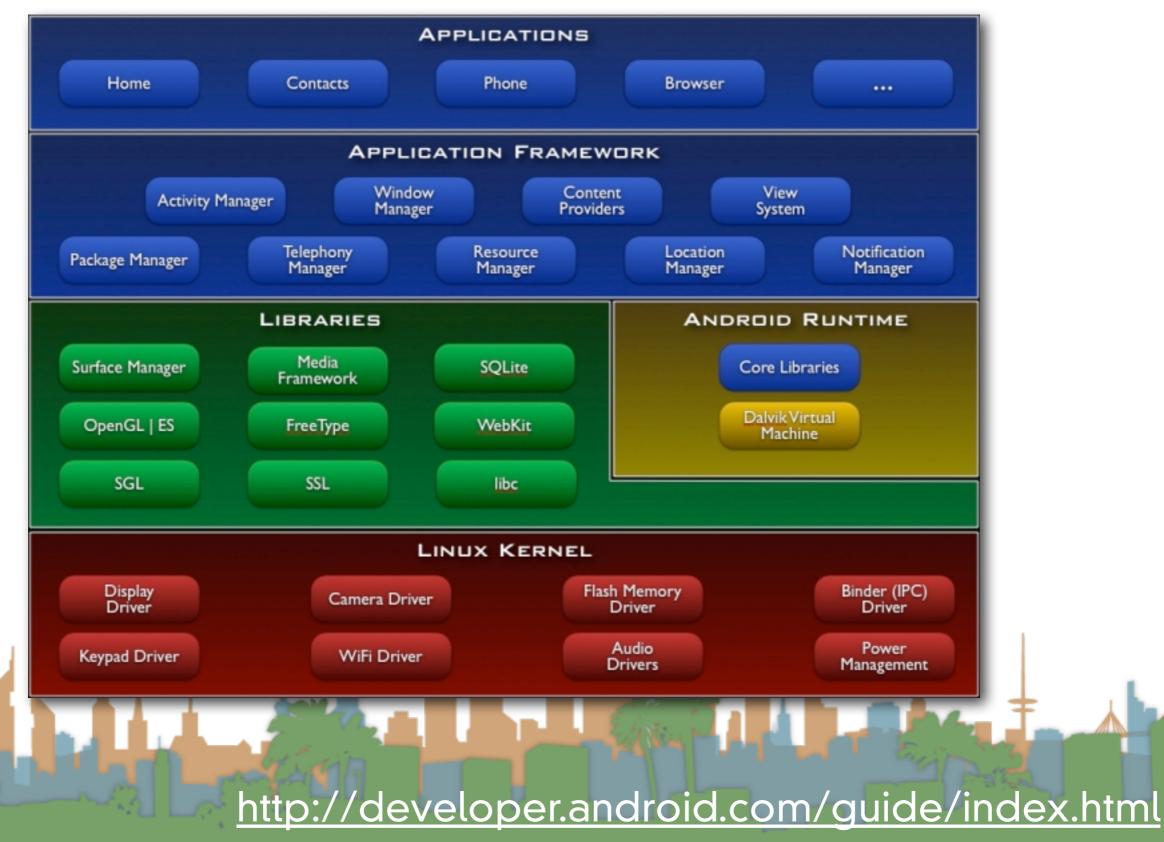
- Multi-touch
 - brief concern about patent infringement with Apple
- Multi-tasking support
- Tethering
 - What is this?
- NFC / Android Beam



Android Features (hardware dependent)

- Rich development environment
 - a device emulator
 - tools for debugging
 - tools for memory profiling
 - tools for performance profiling
 - Special version of Eclipse IDE
 - New Android Studio in Beta

Android Features (hardware dependent)



Application Fundamentals

- By default:
 - Each application is run in its own process
 - Each process has it's own virtual machine
 - Each process has it's own user that runs it



Application Fundamentals

- Code reuse is central to Android
 - Applications can be started from several points
 - not just "main()"
- Four components that can be run:
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Broadcast receivers
 - Content providers

Application Fundamentals

- Activities
 - a user interface for doing a task
 - e.g, a photo browser, a "send-mail" interface
 - subclass of "Activity" base class
 - an application is a collection of activities that call each other (or activities in other applications)



Application Fundamentals

- Services
 - a task that is typically run in the background

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- e.g, a music player
- subclass of "Service" base class

Application Fundamentals

- Broadcast receivers
 - receives broadcast announcements
 - signals from the os and other applications

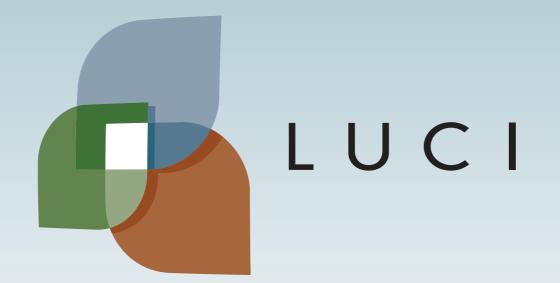
- e.g., "user has entered a new location"
 - "user has taken a photo"
- subclass from "BroadcastReceiver"

Application Fundamentals

- Content provider
 - provides data
 - extends the "ContentProvider" class



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