# Google<sup>TM</sup> 10



#### A Beginner's Guide to Android

Reto Meier May 19, 2010

@retomeier



#### What is Android?

- An open source, open platform for mobile development
- All the SDK, API, and platform source is available
- No licensing, no app review
- Replace any system app with your own



## developer.android.com



## **Android Best Practices for Beginners**

Reto Meier May 19, 2010

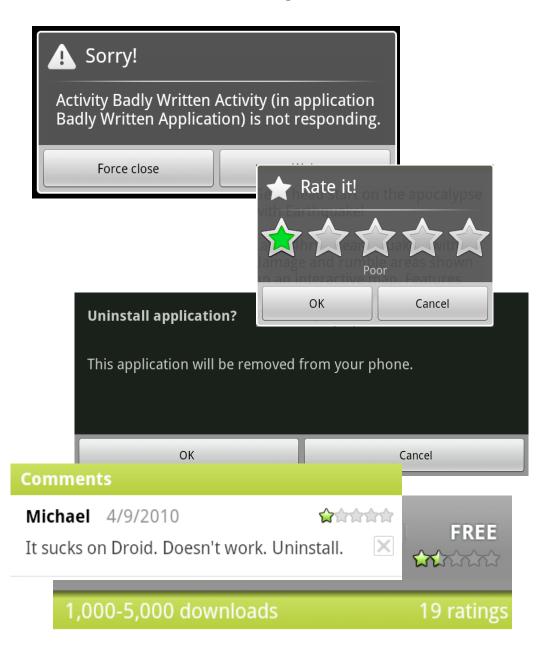


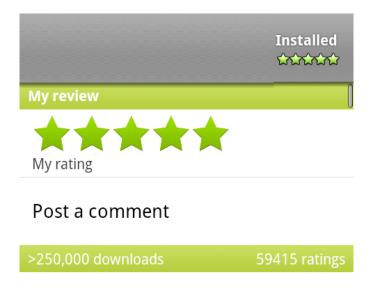
#### Your Choice





#### Your Consequences







#### Agenda

- The Five Deadly Sins
- The Five Glorious Virtues
- Two Practical Examples



#### The Five Deadly Sins





#### The Five Deadly Sins





#### SLOTH

Be Fast. Be Responsive.



#### The Golden Rules of Performance

- Don't do work that you don't need to do
- Don't allocate memory if you can avoid it



#### Performance Pointers

- Optimize judiciously
- Avoid creating objects
- Use native methods
- Prefer Virtual over Interface
- Prefer Static over Virtual
- Avoid internal setters and getters
- Declare constants final
- Avoid float and enums
- Use package scope with inner classes



#### Responsiveness

- Avoid modal Dialogues and Activities
  - Always update the user on progress (ProgressBar and ProgressDialog)
  - Render the main view and fill in data as it arrives
- "Application Not Responding"
  - Respond to user input within 5 seconds
  - Broadcast Receiver must complete in 10 seconds
- Users perceive a lag longer than 100 to 200ms
- Use Threads and AsyncTasks within Services



#### **Application Not Responding**





#### Responsiveness

- Avoid modal Dialogues and Activities
  - Always update the user on progress
  - Render the main view and fill in data as it arrives
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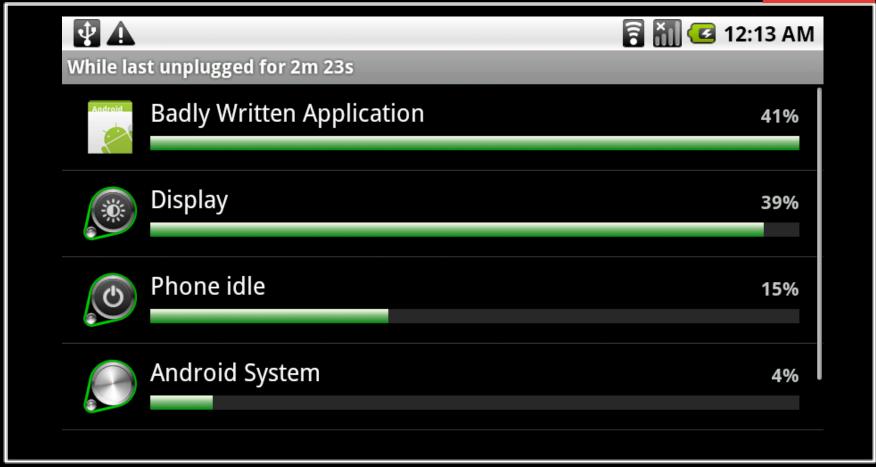
#### AsyncTask

```
protected void doInBackground(Void... arg0) {
  // Do time consuming processing
  publishProgress();
  return null;
protected void onProgressUpdate(Void... arg0) {
protected void onPostExecute(Void result) {
```



#### The Five Deadly Sins





### GLUTTONY

Use system resources responsibly



#### Gluttony

#### Don'ts

- DON'T over use WakeLocks
- DON'T update Widgets too frequently
- DON'T update your location unnecessarily
- DON'T use Services to try to override users or the system

#### Dos

- DO share data to minimize duplication
- DO use Receivers and Alarms not Services and Threads
- DO let users manage updates
- DO minimize resource contention



#### What is a WakeLock?

- Force the CPU to keep running
- Force the screen to stay on (or stay bright)
- Drains your battery quickly and efficiently



#### Using WakeLocks

- Do you really need to use one?
- Use the minimum level possible
  - PARTIAL\_WAKE\_LOCK
  - SCREEN DIM WAKE LOCK
  - SCREEN\_BRIGHT\_WAKE\_LOCK
  - FULL\_WAKE\_LOCK
- Release as soon as you can
- Specify a timeout
- Don't use them in Activities



#### Window Managed WakeLocks

- No need for permissions
- No accidently leaving the screen from the background

```
getWindow().addFlags(
    WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG_KEEP_SCREEN_ON);
```



#### The Five Deadly Sins





## HOSTILITY

Don't fight your users



#### Hostility

User experience should be your top priority



#### Hostility

- User experience should be your top priority
- Respect user expectations for navigating your app



Doing what the user expects with respect to navigation flow is absurdly important for overall user satisfaction.



#### Respect User Expectations for Navigation

- The back button should always navigate back through previously seen screens
- Always support trackball navigation
- Understand your navigation flow when entry point is a notification or widget
- Navigating between application elements should be easy and intuitive



#### Hostility

- User experience should be your top priority
- Respect user expectations for navigating your app
- Don't hijack the native experience



#### Don't Hijack the Native Experience

- Don't hide the status bar
- Back button should always navigate through previous screens
- Use native icons consistently
- Don't override the menu button
- Put menu options behind the menu button



#### Hostility

- User experience should be your top priority
- Respect user expectations for navigating your app
- Don't hijack the native experience
- Respect user preferences



#### Respect User Preferences

- Use only enabled location-based services
- Ask permission before transmitting location data
- Only transfer data in the background if user enabled

```
ConnectivityManager cm = (ConnectivityManager)
  getSystemService(Context.CONNECTIVITY_SERVICE);
boolean backgroundEnabled =
  cm.getBackgroundDataSetting();
```



#### The Five Deadly Sins





## ARROGANCE

Don't fight the system



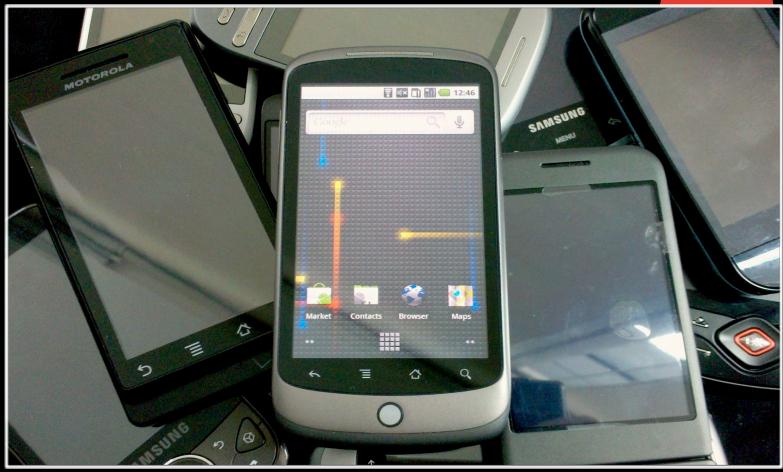
#### Arrogance

- Don't use undocumented APIs
- Seriously. Don't use undocumented APIs
- Make your app behave consistently with the system
- Respect the application lifecycle model



#### The Five Deadly Sins



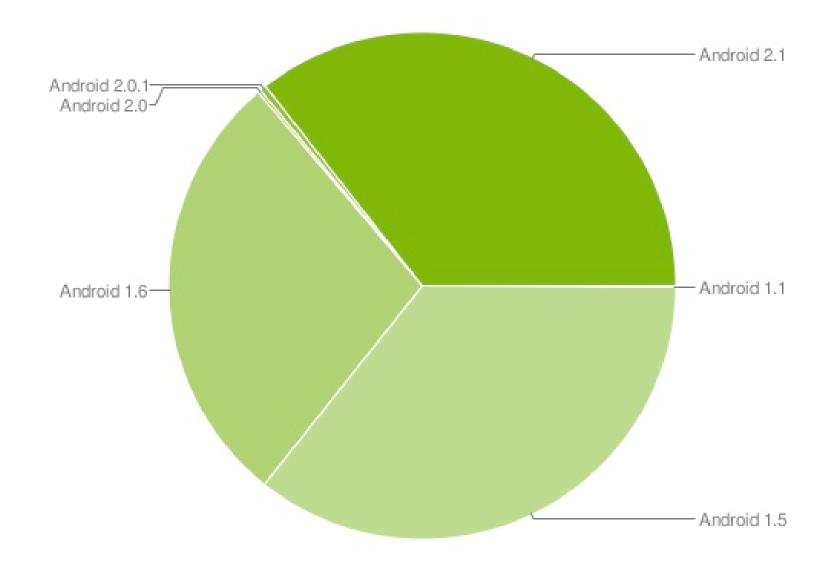


## DISCRIMINATION

Design for everyone



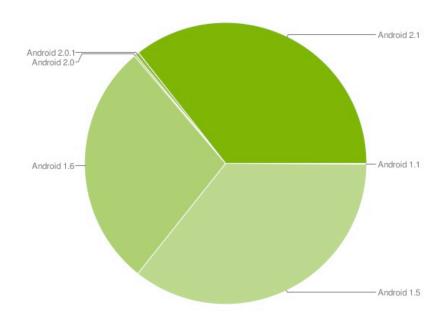
#### Discrimination





#### Discrimination

- Don't make assumptions about screen size or resolution
- Never hard-code string values in code (or XML)
- Use Relative Layouts and device independent pixels
- Optimize assets for different screen resolutions
- Use reflection to determine what APIs are available



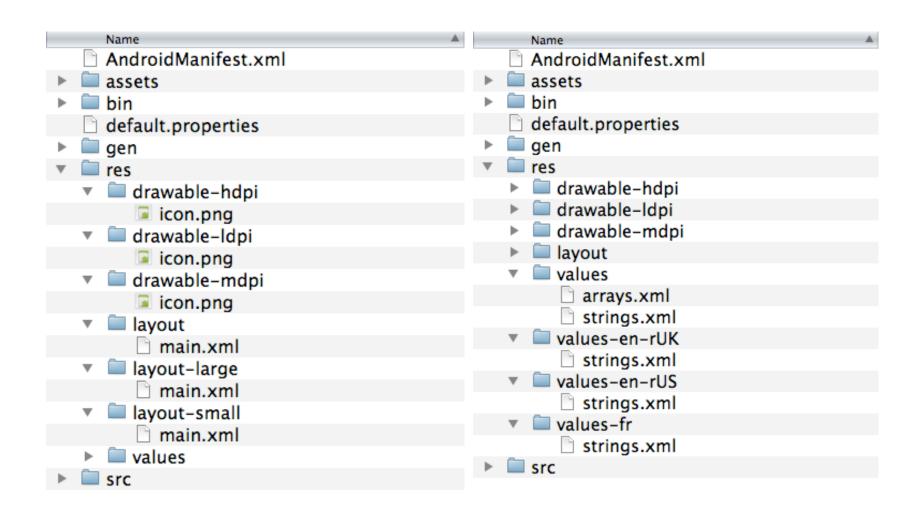


#### Store Values as Resources

- Define strings, colors, dimensions, and arrays
- Also store images and layouts
- Never rely on hard-coded values
- Reference resources in code and XML
- System will select from the right resource folder



### Resource Hierarchy





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- The Five Glorious Virtues
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### The Five Glorious Virtues





### The Five Glorious Virtues



# BEAUTY

Hire a designer



### Beauty

- Programmers are not designers!
- 4.15pm today "Android UI Design Patterns"
- Create assets optimized for all screen resolutions
  - Start with vectors or high-res raster art
  - Scale down and optimize for supported screen
- Support resolution independence
- Use tools to optimize your implementation
  - layoutopt
  - hierarchyviewer



### The Five Glorious Virtues



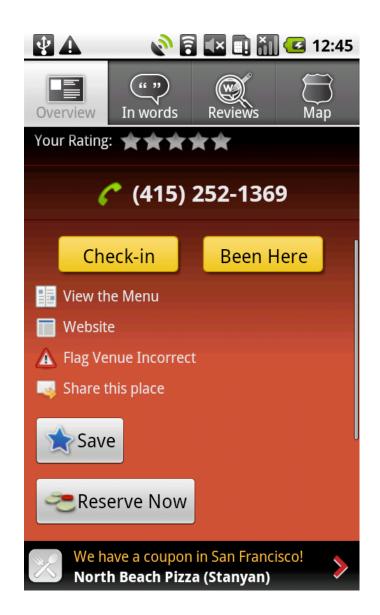
# GENEROSITY

Share and consume



### Where and OpenTable

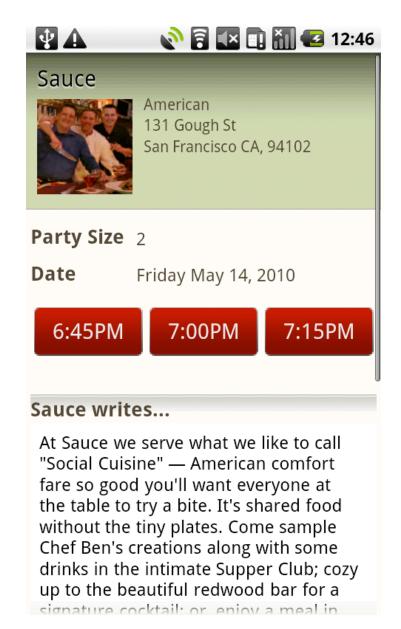






### Where and OpenTable







# Generosity

- Use Intents to leverage other people's apps
- Define Intent Filters to share your functionality



### Using Intents to Start Other Apps

- Works just like your own Activity
- Can pass data back and forth between applications
- Return to your Activity when closed

```
String action = "com.hotelapp.ACTION_BOOK";

String hotel = "hotel://name/" + selectedhotelName;
Uri data = Uri.parse(hotel);

Intent bookingIntent = new Intent(action, data);
startActivityForResult(bookingIntent);
```



### **Activity Intent Filters**

- Indicate the ability to perform an action on data
- Specify an action you can perform
- Specify the data you can perform it on



### **Activity Intent Filters**

```
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
  super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
  setContentView(r.layout.main);
  Intent intent = getIntent();
  String action = intent.getAction();
  Uri data = intent.getData();
  String hotelName = data.getPath();
  // TODO Provide booking functionality
  setResult(RESULT OK, null);
  finish();
```



### The Five Glorious Virtues



# UBIQUITY

Be more than an icon

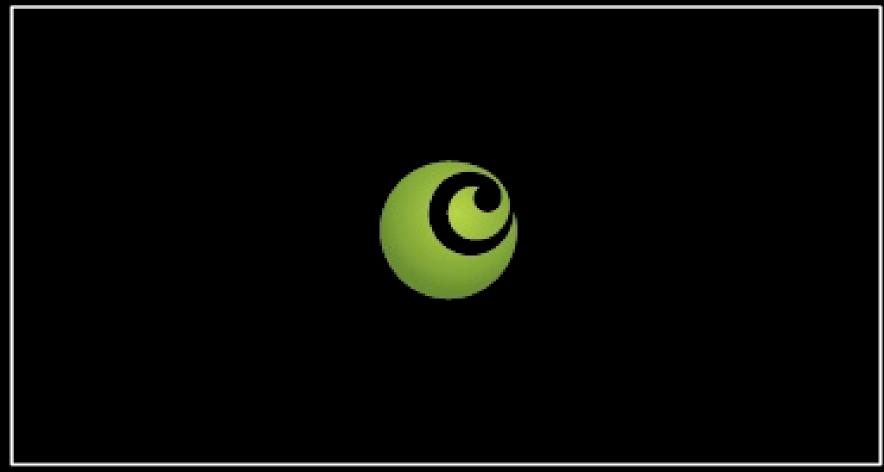


# Ubiquity

- Create widgets
- Surface search results into the Quick Search Box
- Live Folders
- Live Wallpapers
- Expose Intent Receivers to share your functionality
- Fire notifications



### The Five Glorious Virtues

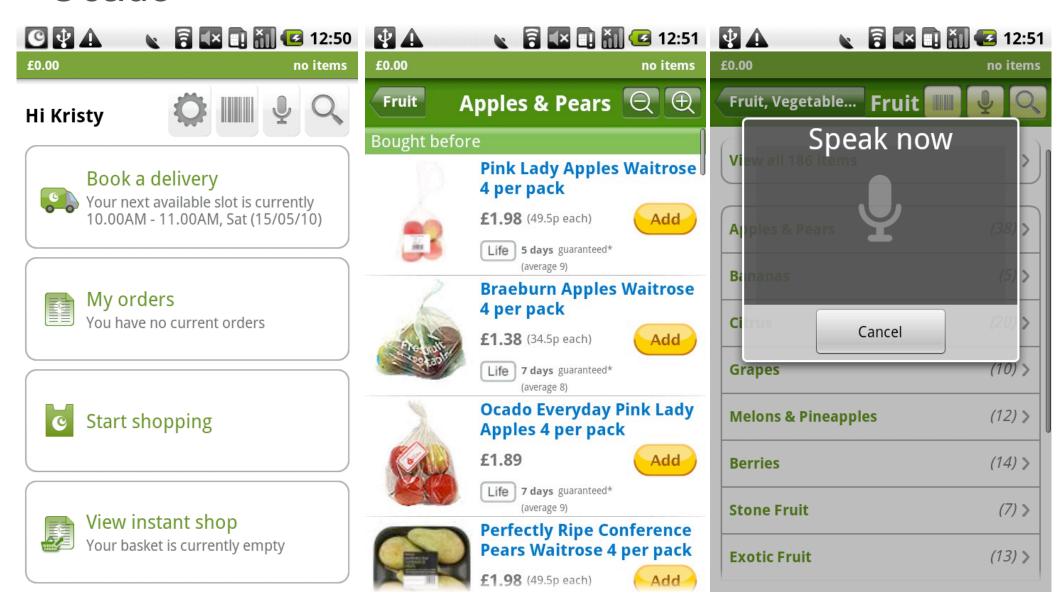


# UTILITY

Be useful. Be interesting.



### Ocado



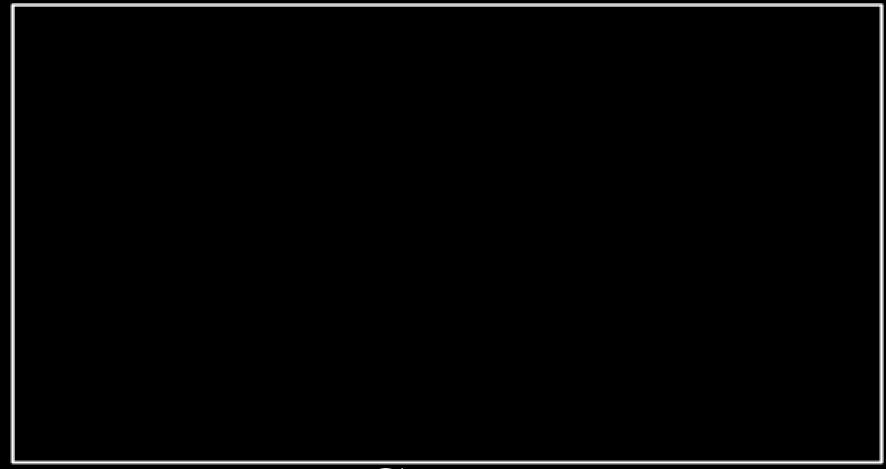


# Utility & Entertainment

- Create an app that solves a problem
- Present information in the most useful way possible
- Create games that are ground breaking and compelling



### The Five Glorious Virtues



# EPIC (NESS) Be legendary



### **Epicnessicity**

- Don't be satisfied with good
- Create unique solutions
- Invent new paradigms
- Leverage the hardware



### Agenda

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# Services and Alarms



- Let the runtime kill your background Service
- Let your users kill your foreground Service
- Kill your own Service
- Don't even start your Service
- Do you even need a Service?
- Use Alarms
- Use inexact Alarms



# Let the Runtime Kill Your Service START NOT STICKY

- Services that perform a single action
- Action is performed regularly (polling!)
- Reduces resource contention



- Let the runtime kill your background Service
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### Let Your Users Kill Your Service

- Only use a foreground Service if it's necessary
  - User is directly interacting with it
  - Music playback
- Provide clear options for disabling your Service
- Always use an ongoing notification
- Once it's been stopped, don't restart it without user action!



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### Kill Your Own Service

- Services should only be running when needed
- Complete a task, then kill the Service

```
stopSelf();
```



### Kill Your Own Service

```
@Override
public int onStartCommand(Intent i, int f, int sId) {
 myTask.execute();
  return Service.START NOT STICKY;
AsyncTask<Void, Void, Void> myTask = new AsyncTask<Void, Void, Void>() {
  @Override
 protected Void doInBackground(Void... arg0) {
    // TODO Execute Task
    return null;
  @Override
 protected void onPostExecute(Void result) {
    stopSelf();
};
```



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### Alarms and Intent Receivers

- Schedule updates and polling
- Listen for system or application events
- No Service. No Activity. No running Application.



#### Intent Receivers

```
<receiver android:name="MyReceiver">
  <intent-filter>
   <action android:name="REFRESH THIS" />
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>
public class MyReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
  @Override
  public void onReceive(Context context, Intent i) {
    Intent ss = new Intent(context, MyService.class);
    context.startService(ss);
```



#### Alarms

```
String alarm = Context.ALARM SERVICE;
AlarmManager am;
am = (AlarmManager)getSystemService(alarm);
Intent intent = new Intent("REFRESH THIS");
PendingIntent op;
op = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, intent, 0);
int type = AlarmManager.ELAPSED REALTIME WAKEUP;
long interval = AlarmManager. INTERVAL FIFTEEN MINUTES;
long triggerTime = SystemClock.elapsedRealtime() +
                   interval;
am.setRepeating(type, triggerTime, interval, op);
```



- Let the runtime kill your background Service
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### **Inexact Alarms**

- All the Alarm goodness
- Now with less battery drain!





```
String serviceName = Context.LOCATION SERVICE;
lm = LocationManager) getSystemService(serviceName);
LocationListener 1 = new LocationListener() {
  public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
    // TODO Do stuff when location changes!
  public void onProviderDisabled(String p) {}
  public void onProviderEnabled(String p) {}
  public void onStatusChanged(String p, int s, Bundle e) {}
};
lm.requestLocationUpdates("gps", 0, 0, 1);
```



- How often do you need updates?
- What happens if GPS or Wifi LBS is disabled?
- How accurate do you need to be?
- What is the impact on your battery life?
- What happens if location 'jumps'?



## Restricting Updates

- Specify the minimum update frequency
- Specify the minimum update distance

```
int freq = 5 * 60000; // 5mins
int dist = 1000; // 1000m

lm.requestLocationUpdates("gps", freq, dist, 1);
```



#### Use Criteria to Select a Location Provider

```
Criteria criteria = new Criteria();
criteria.setPowerRequirement(Criteria.POWER_LOW);
criteria.setAccuracy(Criteria.ACCURACY_FINE);
criteria.setAltitudeRequired(false);
criteria.setBearingRequired(false);
criteria.setSpeedRequired(false);
criteria.setCostAllowed(false);

String provider = lm.getBestProvider(criteria, true);
lm.requestLocationUpdates(provider, freq, dist, l);
```



#### Use Criteria to Select a Location Provider

- Specify your requirements and preferences
  - Allowable power drain
  - Required accuracy
  - Need for altitude, bearing, and speed
  - Can a cost be incurred?
- Find the best provider that meets your criteria
- Relax criteria (in order) until a provider is found
- Can limit to only active providers
- Can use to find all matching providers



# Implement a Back-off Pattern

- Use multiple Location Listeners
  - Fine and coarse
  - High and low frequency / distance
- Remove listeners as accuracy improves



```
lm.requestLocationUpdates(bestprovider, freq, dist, 1);
lm.requestLocationUpdates(coarseProvider, 0, 0, lcoarse);
lm.requestLocationUpdates(bestprovider, 0, 0, lbounce);
```



```
private LocationListener lbounce = new LocationListener() {
  public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
    runLocationUpdate();
    if (location.getAccuracy() < 10) {</pre>
      lm.removeUpdates(lbounce);
      lm.removeUpdates(lcoarse);
private LocationListener lcoarse = new LocationListener() {
  public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
    runLocationUpdate();
    lm.removeUpdates(lcoarse);
  [...]
```



# Summary

- Be good
- Don't be lazy
- Think about performance
- Think about the user experience
- Respect your users
- Respect the system
- Think BIG!



#### Questions?

- Twitter @retomeier
- Stack Overflow tag: android
- developer.android.com
- Use Wave for Q&A \*right now\*

# http://bit.ly/ioandroid1



# Google<sup>TM</sup> 10

