


EECS1022
MOBILE COMPUTING



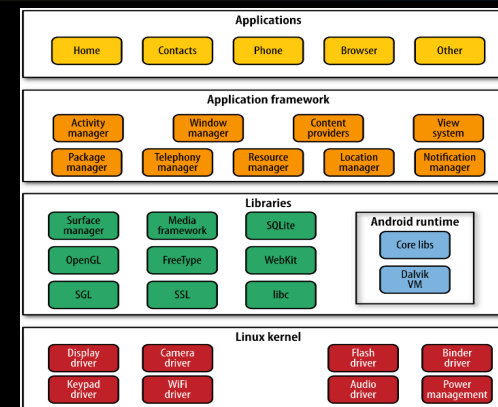
TOPICS & TECHNOLOGIES

- Abstraction & Separation of Concerns
 - The Software Development Cycle
 - Object Oriented Programming [OOP]
 - Data structures and Algorithms
- Android App Development
 - User Interface [UI] Design
 - The Java Programming Language

APPROACH

- Builds on EECS1012
Separation of Concerns, Computational thinking.
- Industrial-Strength Tools
UI via XML (*not* HTML), Behavior via Java (*not* JS).
- Solid Platform
O/S is Android, IDE is Studio.
- Experiential Pedagogy
Foundational concepts in class + real-life projects in lab

ANDROID: THE STACK



ANDROID VERSIONS [A/B IN 2008]



XML

- Like a Generalized HTML
But 100% strict.
- Well-Formed XML
Obeys the syntax rules:
See: http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_syntax.asp
- Valid XML
Must be well-formed and obeys a schema that dictates the names of tags and attributes (namespace) and sets the types of their values.

XML EXAMPLE –AN ANDROID LAYOUT

```
<LinearLayout layout_width="match_parent" orientation="vertical">  
  <EditText layout_width="match_parent" id="width"/>  
  <EditText layout_width="match_parent" id="height"/>  
  
  <Button layout_width="match_parent" text="Compute" id="button"/>  
</LinearLayout>
```

Locate:

Document root, tag, closing tag, attribute, attribute value

Note the naming style for multi-word identifiers:

Pascal, Camel, or underscore.

JAVA

- Adopts the C Syntax
Same as JavaScript
- Strongly-Typed
Syntax errors exposed as you type. Static checking of potential runtime and logic errors.
- OOP
Programming by Delegation.
- Platform-Independent
Write once, run anywhere.

JAVA EXAMPLE –A CLASS

```
public class Rectangle
{
    private int width;
    private int height;
    public Rectangle(int w, int h)
    {
        this.width = w;
        this.height = h;
    }
    public int getArea()
    {
        int result = this.width * this.height;
        return result;
    }
}
```

- *Class*
- *Block*
- *Attributes*
- *Constructor*
- *Method*
- *Method Return*
- *Parameter*
- *Variable*
- *Declaration*
- *Assignment*
- *Identifier*
- *Keyword*
- *Operator*
- *Separator*
- *Literal*

USING LIBRARY CLASSES

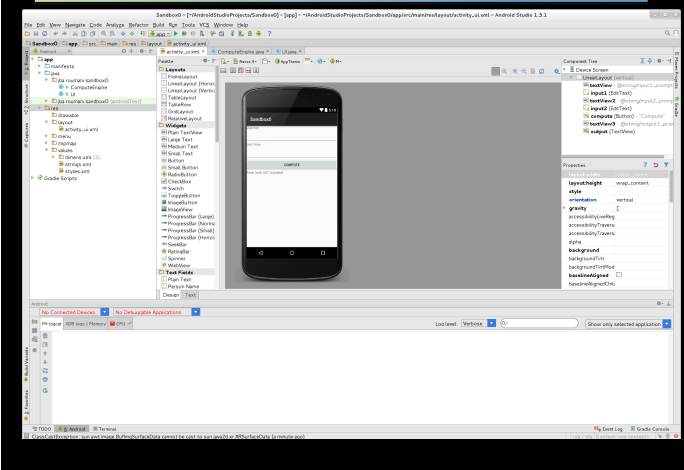
- Can use standard Java library classes
- Browse API to find out how to use
- Import the classes you use
- Can use non-standard Java libraries by installing and linking them to your project

ANDROID STUDIO

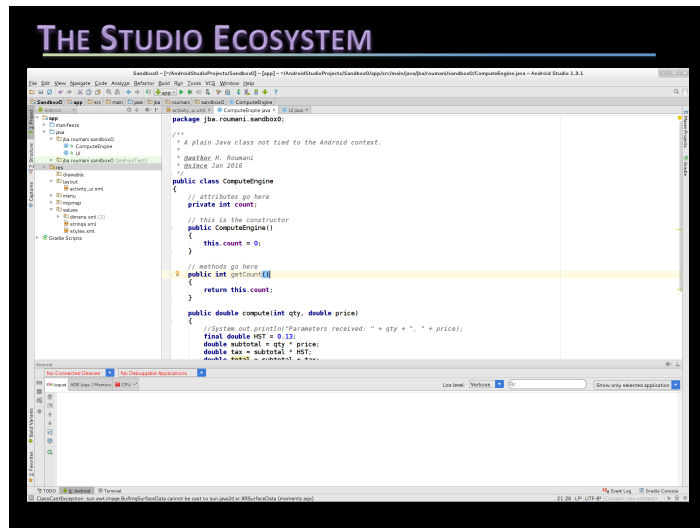
Makes writing code easier (compile-as-you-type); designing UI easier (drag widgets, set properties); running and debugging.

- **Launch Studio**
From the *Application, Programming* menu.
- **Start a New Project**
Programming by Delegation.
- **Project Location**
/home/user/AndroidStudioProjects/

THE STUDIO ECOSYSTEM



Introduction



COMPUTER SCIENCE

- Is concerned with information and its processing
- What problems are solvable by algorithms?
- Computational complexity of algorithms and problems
- Programming and abstraction

SEARCH FOR A GIVEN N

List:

26
30
12
2
17
7
5

Complexity: $O(N)$

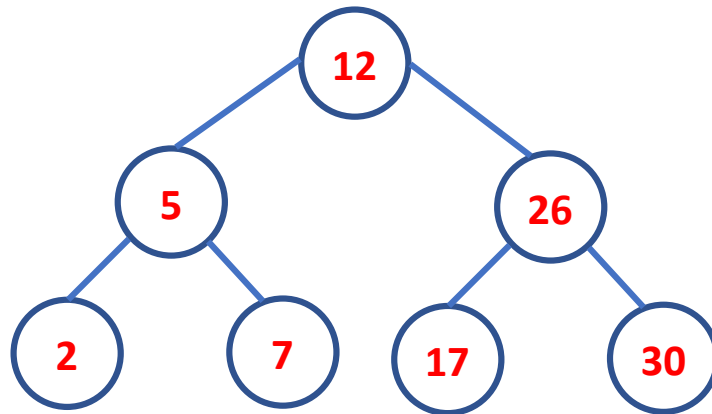
SEARCH FOR A GIVEN N

Sorted List:

2
5
7
12
17
26
30

Complexity: $O(\lg N)$

Tree:



Complexity: $O(\lg N)$

SEARCH FOR A GIVEN N

Hash Table:

0	0
1	0
2	1
3	0
4	0
5	1
6	0
7	1
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	1
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	1
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	1
27	0
28	0
29	0
30	1
31	0

Complexity: $O(1)$