



Android Protips 3:

Making Apps Work Like Magic

Reto Meier

Android Developer Relations Tech Lead

www.google.com/+RetoMeier

Goog

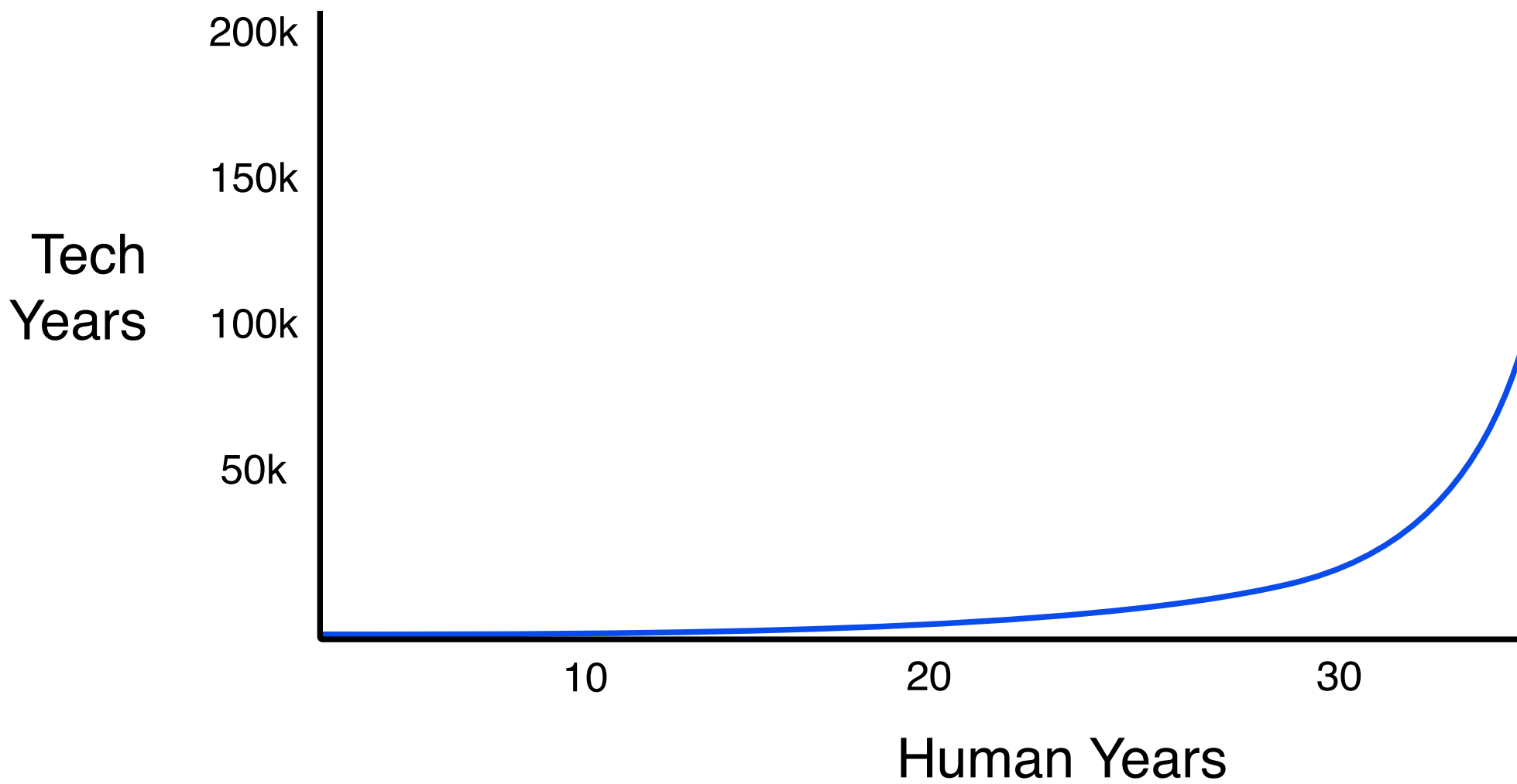


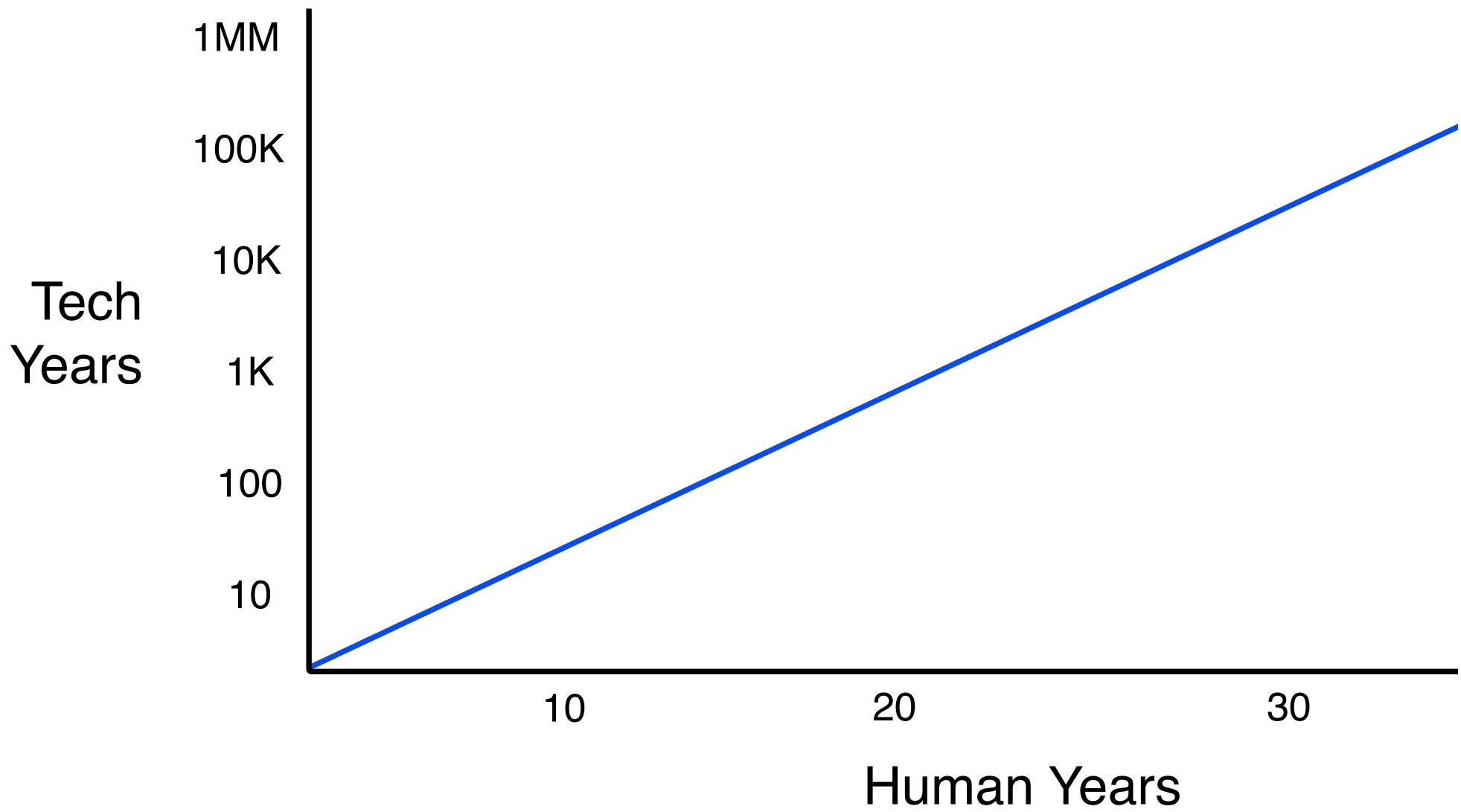
Making Apps Work Like Magic

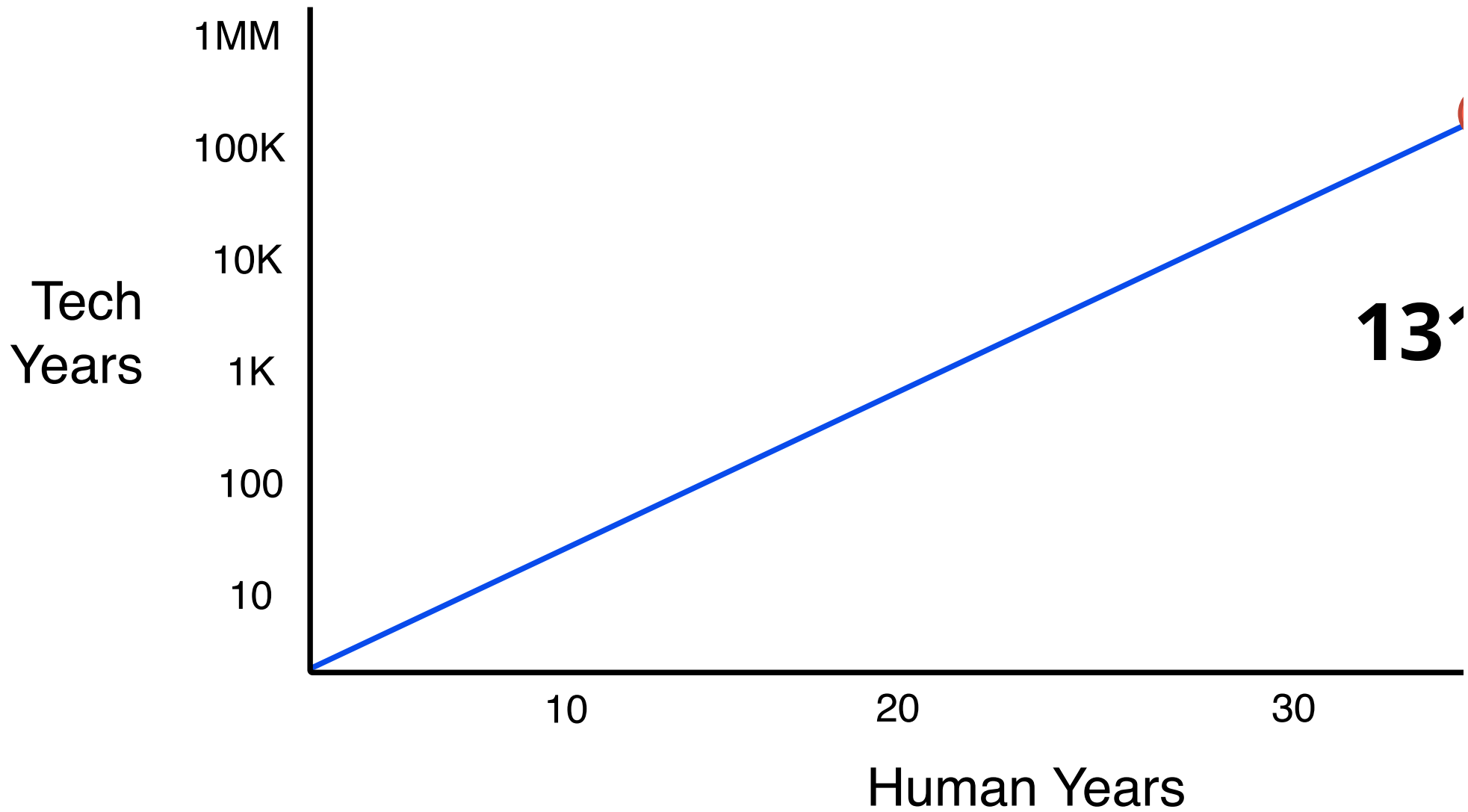


Reto Meier
Android Developer Relations Tech Lead
google.com/+RetoMeier

Moore's Age











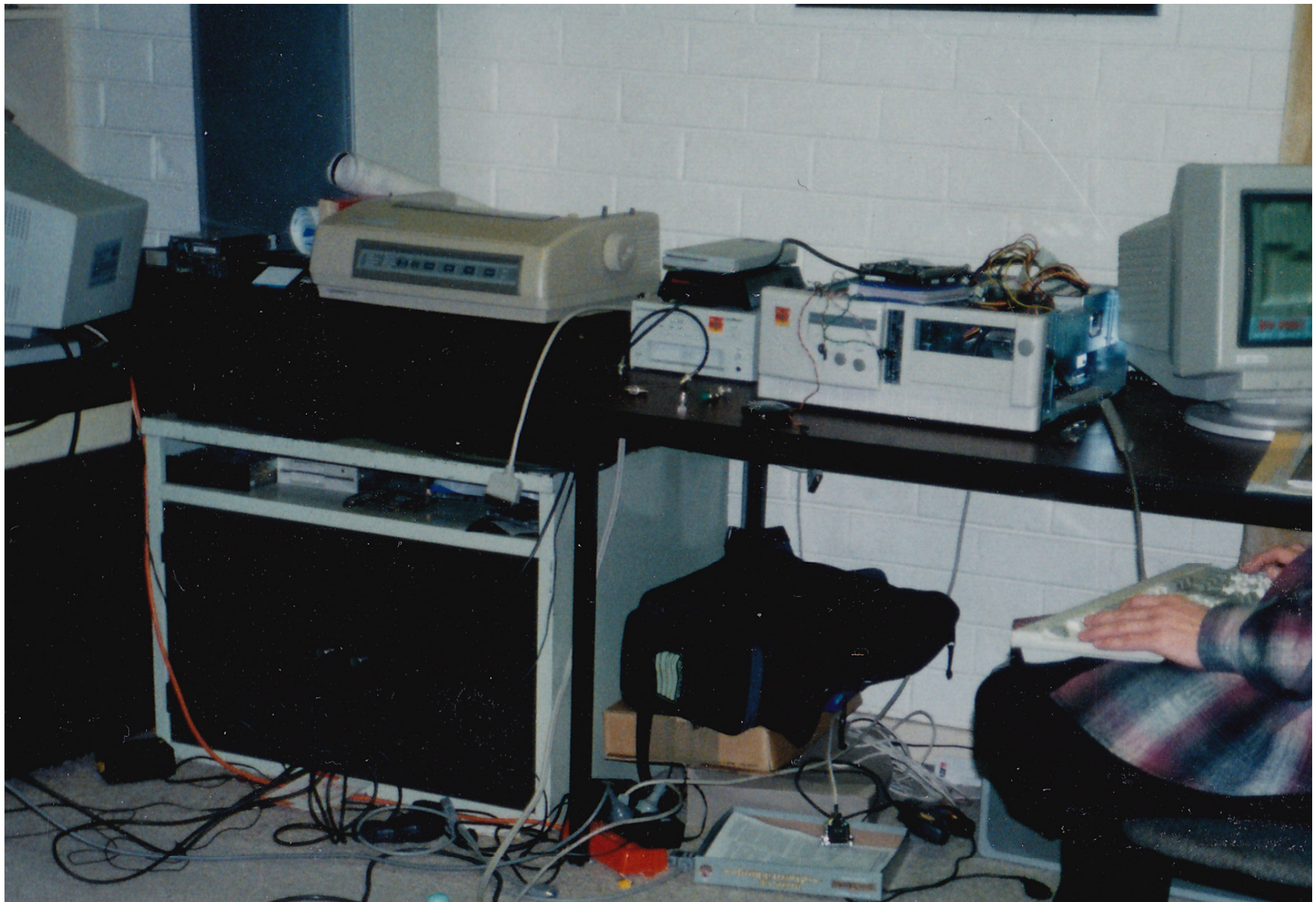


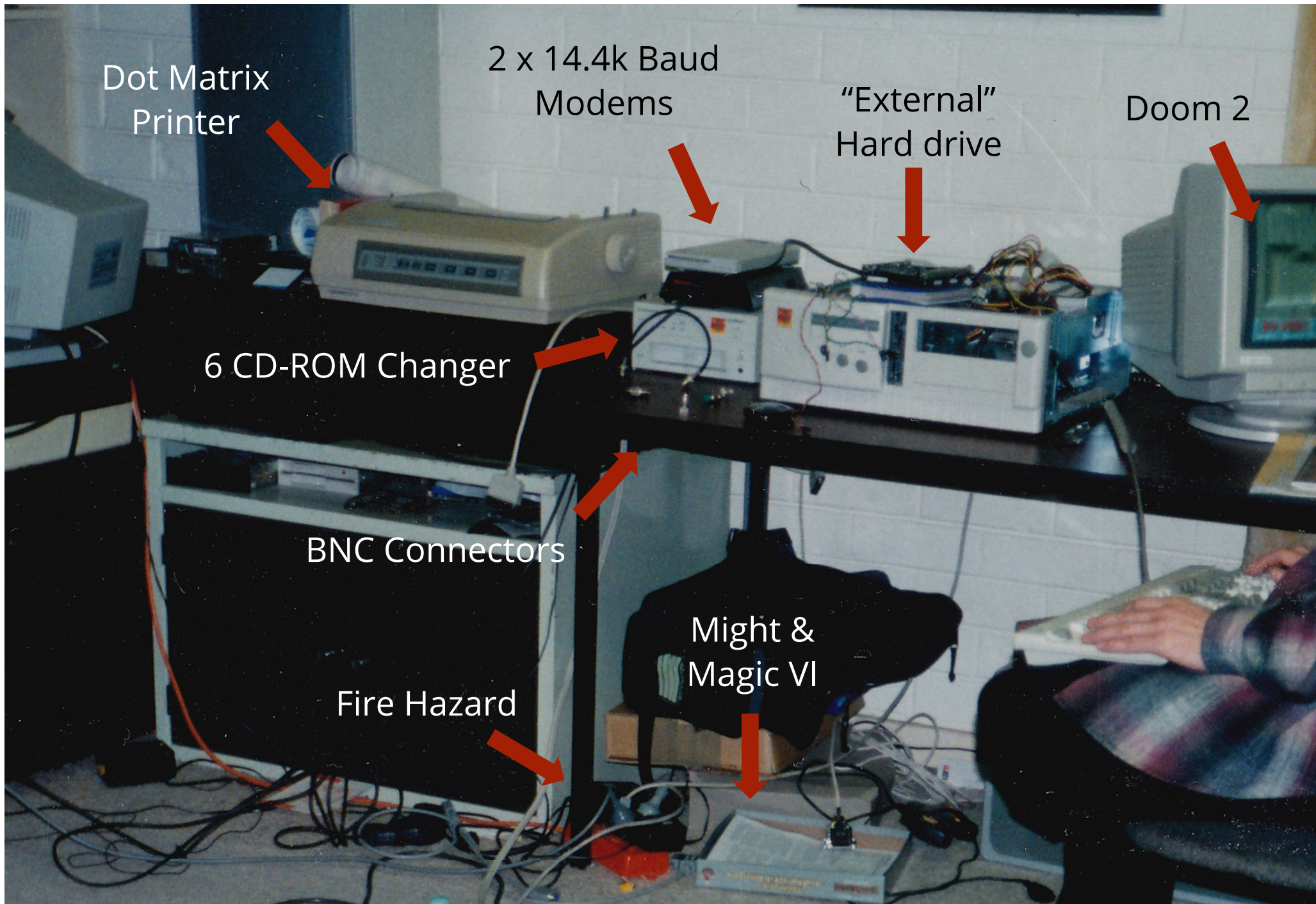
12 Pitch

Proportional Spacing

“Any significantly advanced technology
is indistinguishable from magic.”

Arthur C. Clarke





Dot Matrix
Printer

2 x 14.4k Baud
Modems

"External"
Hard drive

Doom 2

6 CD-ROM Changer

BNC Connectors

Might &
Magic VI

Fire Hazard



The Radioactive Yak

MONDAY, AUGUST 09, 2010

🚫 The Future of Mobile: Invisible, connected devices with infinite screens

At the current rate, nearly anything is possible in 20 years

Lately a lot of people have asked me what I think is the future of mobile. Some people just want to know what device they should buy at Christmas, but others are looking for a 20 year outlook. 20 years!

The **first GSM network** had barely launched 20 years ago! Predication at that scale is destined for failure and embarrassment. But I won't let that stop me.

Bigger screens are better

Mobile devices are morphing. Tablets have been talked about for years, and the iPad and Kindle provide the kind of experience people have been waiting for. Browsing pictures, watching videos, and reading books work really well on a screen that size.

Still, I find the iPad heavy and bulky. The ultimate device would be the size and weight of my mobile but include a screen that could be **unfolded or rolled out** to provide a better display for watching movies and playing games.

Actually, the *ultimate* device would be entirely virtual. I'd put on **my glasses** (or contact lenses) and look at any surface to see an augmented version of reality. Anything from interactive holographs, to augmented reality, or a cinema screen that stretches across the horizon. Everyone could see their own

 +1  209

Search

About

I'm Reto Meier,
the Tech Lead of
Developer Relations
the author of **Practical
Application Development**

This blog covers
programming -
- but this is my
views expressed
mine alone and
employer.

Follow



MONDAY, AUGUST 09, 2010

☛ The Future of Mobile: Invisible, connected devices with infinite screens

The history of smartphones looks something like this: At the end of 2008 the very first **Android handset** was available on T-Mobile in the US. The iPhone has existed for **3 years**. The very first Blackberry featuring push email **came out in 2002**.

From WAP and push email to iPhone in 5 years. From one iPhone to **60 different Android handsets** in under 3 years. At that rate it's challenging to create a credible mobile roadmap that extends as far as 6 months - and the rate of change is *increasing*.

At the current rate, nearly anything is possible in 20 years

Lately a lot of people have asked me what I think is the future of mobile. Some people just want to know what device they should buy at Christmas, but others are looking for a 20 year outlook. 20 years! The **first GSM network** had barely launched 20 years ago! Predication at that scale is destined for failure and embarrassment. But I won't let that stop me.

Bigger screens are better

Mobile devices are morphing. Tablets have been talked about for years, and the iPad and Kindle provide the kind of experience people have been waiting for. Browsing pictures, watching videos, and reading books work really well on a screen that size.

Still, I find the iPad heavy and bulky. The ultimate device would be the size and weight of my mobile but include a screen that could be **unfolded or rolled out** to provide a better display for watching movies and playing games.

Actually, the *ultimate* device would be entirely virtual. I'd put on **my glasses** (or contact lenses) and look at any surface to see an augmented version of reality. Anything from interactive holographs, to augmented reality, or a cinema screen that stretches across the horizon. Everyone could see their own version of reality on a screen the size of their visual field.

- 1 year High res screens, tablet devices, and HD output from mobiles.
- 5 years Flexible displays and built in HD projectors.
- 10 years Transparent LCD patches that can be applied to regular glasses.
- 20 years Contact lenses that project a visual feed directly onto your retina.

Full keyboards are better. No keyboards is best

Keyboard designs (like the that on the **SE Mini Pro**) continue to improve, as do on-screen keyboards with technologies like **Swype**.

The Nintendo Wii and Microsoft's **Kinect** suggest that gestures might largely take the place of keyboards and touch screens for some interactions. Better multi-touch and increasingly accurate voice input will make physical keyboards almost entirely redundant.

For those who want to write something longer than an email, gesture recognition (capable of tracking fingers), combined with **eye-focus tracking** will provide virtual full-size keyboards.

If we're thinking long-term, we can look forward to **research** like this letting us control our devices using our minds.

- 1 year Wireless keyboards, voice input, and gestures.
- 5 years Larger multitouch screens, better gesture input, and flawless voice recognition.
- 10 years Full virtual keyboards and voice input eliminate physical keyboards entirely.
- 20 years Mind control.

Smaller devices that last longer

+1 209

Search

Search

About

I'm Reto Meier, I work for Google as the Tech Lead on the Android Developer Relations team. I'm also the author of **Professional Android 4 Application Development**.

This blog covers technology and programming - particularly Android - but this is my personal blog. The views expressed on these pages are mine alone and not those of my employer.

Follow me on



FOLLOW ME ON [twitter](#)

- ▣ [Upcoming Public Appearances](#)
- ▣ [Reto Meier's Reading List](#)
- ▣ [Reto Meier's Gadget Compendium](#)
- ▣ [Reto Meier's Installed Android Apps](#)

NEW!

Professional Android 4 Application Development



Buy from Amazon US
Buy from Amazon UK
Buy from Google Play Books
Buy for Kindle
Buy DRM-free eBook
Read at Google Books online



MONDAY, AUGUST 09, 2010

☛ The Future of Mobile: Invisible, connected devices with infinite screens

+1 209

In 10 years...[I'll] put on my glasses...to see an augmented version of reality.

and embarrassment. But I won't let that stop me.

Bigger screens are better

Mobile devices are morphing. Tablets have been talked about for years, and the iPad and Kindle provide the kind of experience people have been waiting for. Browsing pictures, watching videos, and reading books work really well on a screen that size.

Still, I find the iPad heavy and bulky. The ultimate device would be the size and weight of my mobile but include a screen that could be **unfolded or rolled out** to provide a better display for watching movies and playing games.

Actually, the *ultimate* device would be entirely virtual. I'd put on **my glasses** (or contact lenses) and look at any surface to see an augmented version of reality. Anything from interactive holographs, to augmented reality, or a cinema screen that stretches across the horizon. Everyone could see their own version of reality on a screen the size of their visual field.

- 1 year High res screens, tablet devices, and HD output from mobiles.
- 5 years Flexible displays and built in HD projectors.
- 10 years Transparent LCD patches that can be applied to regular glasses.
- 20 years Contact lenses that project a visual feed directly onto your retina.

Full keyboards are better. No keyboards is best

Keyboard designs (like the that on the **SE Mini Pro**) continue to improve, as do on-screen keyboards with technologies like **Swype**.

The Nintendo Wii and Microsoft's **Kinect** suggest that gestures might largely take the place of keyboards and touch screens for some interactions. Better multi-touch and increasingly accurate voice input will make physical keyboards almost entirely redundant.

For those who want to write something longer than an email, gesture recognition (capable of tracking fingers), combined with **eye-focus tracking** will provide virtual full-size keyboards.

If we're thinking long-term, we can look forward to **research** like this letting us control our devices using our minds.

- 1 year Wireless keyboards, voice input, and gestures.
- 5 years Larger multitouch screens, better gesture input, and flawless voice recognition.
- 10 years Full virtual keyboards and voice input eliminate physical keyboards entirely.
- 20 years Mind control.

Smaller devices that last longer

but this is my personal blog. The views expressed on these pages are mine alone and not those of my employer.

Follow me on



FOLLOW ME ON [twitter](#)

- Upcoming Public Appearances
- Reto Meier's Reading List
- Reto Meier's Gadget Compendium
- Reto Meier's Installed Android Apps

NEW!

Professional Android 4 Application Development



Buy from Amazon US
Buy from Amazon UK
Buy from Google Play Books
Buy for Kindle
Buy DRM-free eBook
Read at Google Books online



MONDAY, AUGUST 09, 2010

☛ The Future of Mobile: Invisible, connected devices with infinite screens

+1 209

In 10 years...[I'll] put on my glasses...to see an augmented version of reality.

and embarrassment. But I won't let that stop me.

Bigger screens are better

Mobile devices are morphing. Tablets have been talked about for years, and the iPad and Kindle provide the kind of experience people have been waiting for. Browsing pictures, watching videos, and reading books work really well on a screen that size.

Still, I find the iPad heavy and bulky. The ultimate device would be the size and weight of my mobile but include a screen that could be **unfolded or rolled out** to provide a better display for watching movies and playing games.

Actually, the *ultimate* device would be entirely virtual. I'd put on **my glasses** (or contact lenses) and look at any surface to see an augmented version of reality. Anything from interactive holographs, to augmented reality, or a cinema screen that stretches across the horizon. Everyone could see their own version of reality on a screen the size of their visual field.

but this is my personal blog. The views expressed on these pages are mine alone and not those of my employer.

Follow me on



FOLLOW ME ON [twitter](#)

▣ [Upcoming Public Appearances](#)

▣ [Reto Meier's Reading List](#)

▣ [Reto Meier's Gadget Compendium](#)

...virtual keyboards and voice input [will] eliminate physical keyboards entirely.

For those who want to write something longer than an email, gesture recognition (capable of tracking fingers), combined with **eye-focus tracking** will provide virtual full-size keyboards.

If we're thinking long-term, we can look forward to **research** like this letting us control our devices using our minds.

- 1 year Wireless keyboards, voice input, and gestures.
- 5 years Larger multitouch screens, better gesture input, and flawless voice recognition.
- 10 years Full virtual keyboards and voice input eliminate physical keyboards entirely.
- 20 years Mind control.

Smaller devices that last longer

Professional
Android 4
Application Development

Reto Meier

Buy from Amazon US
Buy from Amazon UK
Buy from Google Play Books
Buy for Kindle
Buy DRM-free eBook
Read at Google Books online

“The only way of discovering the limits of the possible is to venture a little way past it into the impossible.”

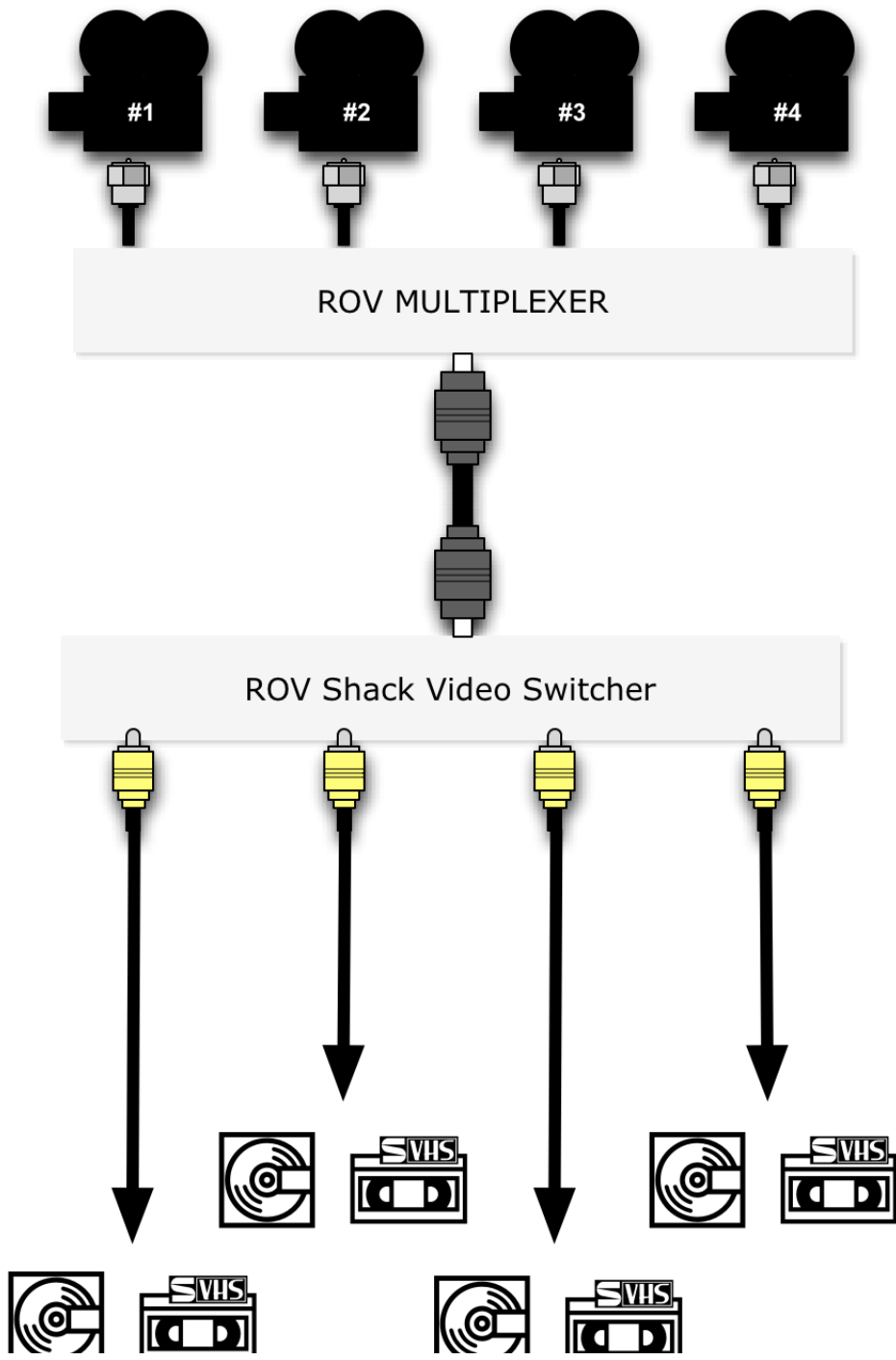
Arthur C. Clarke

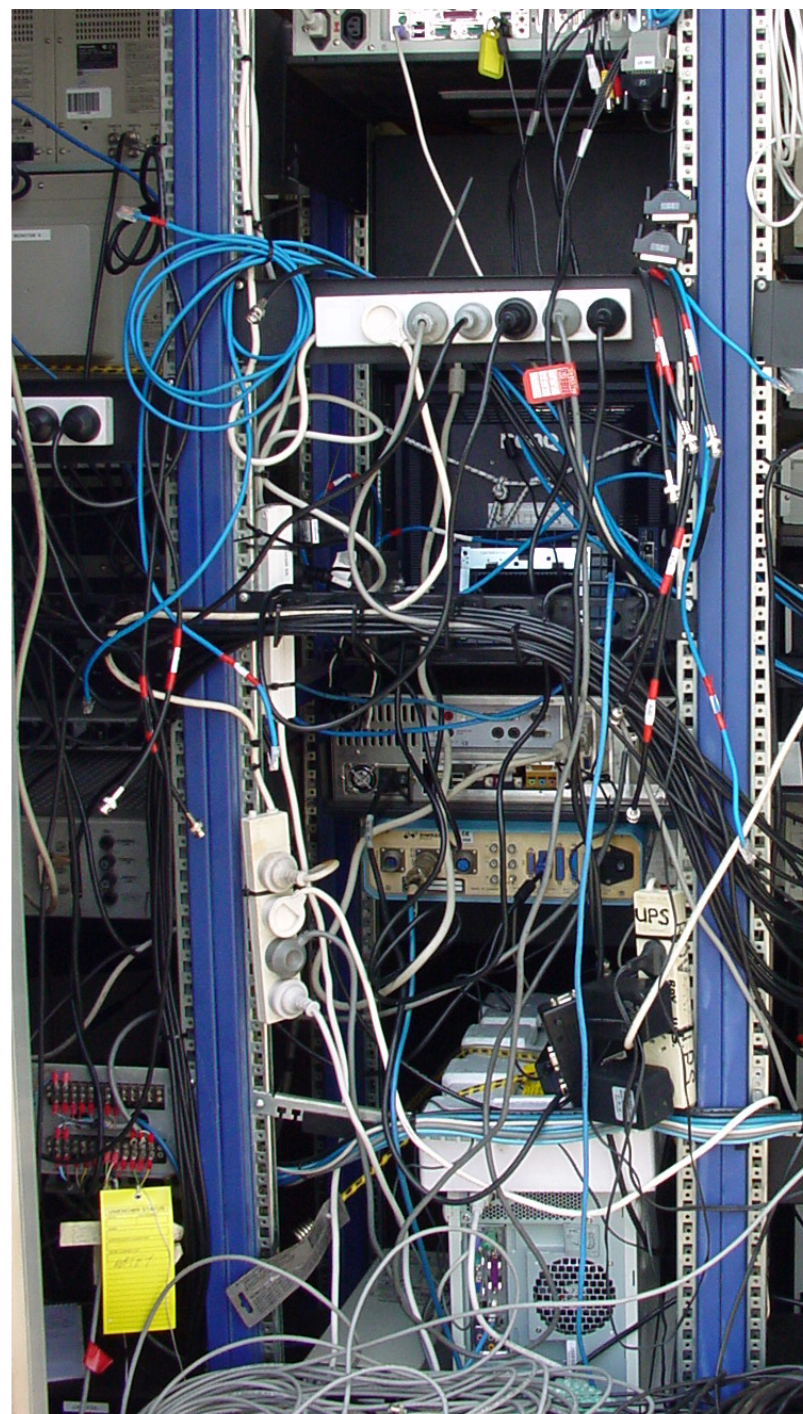
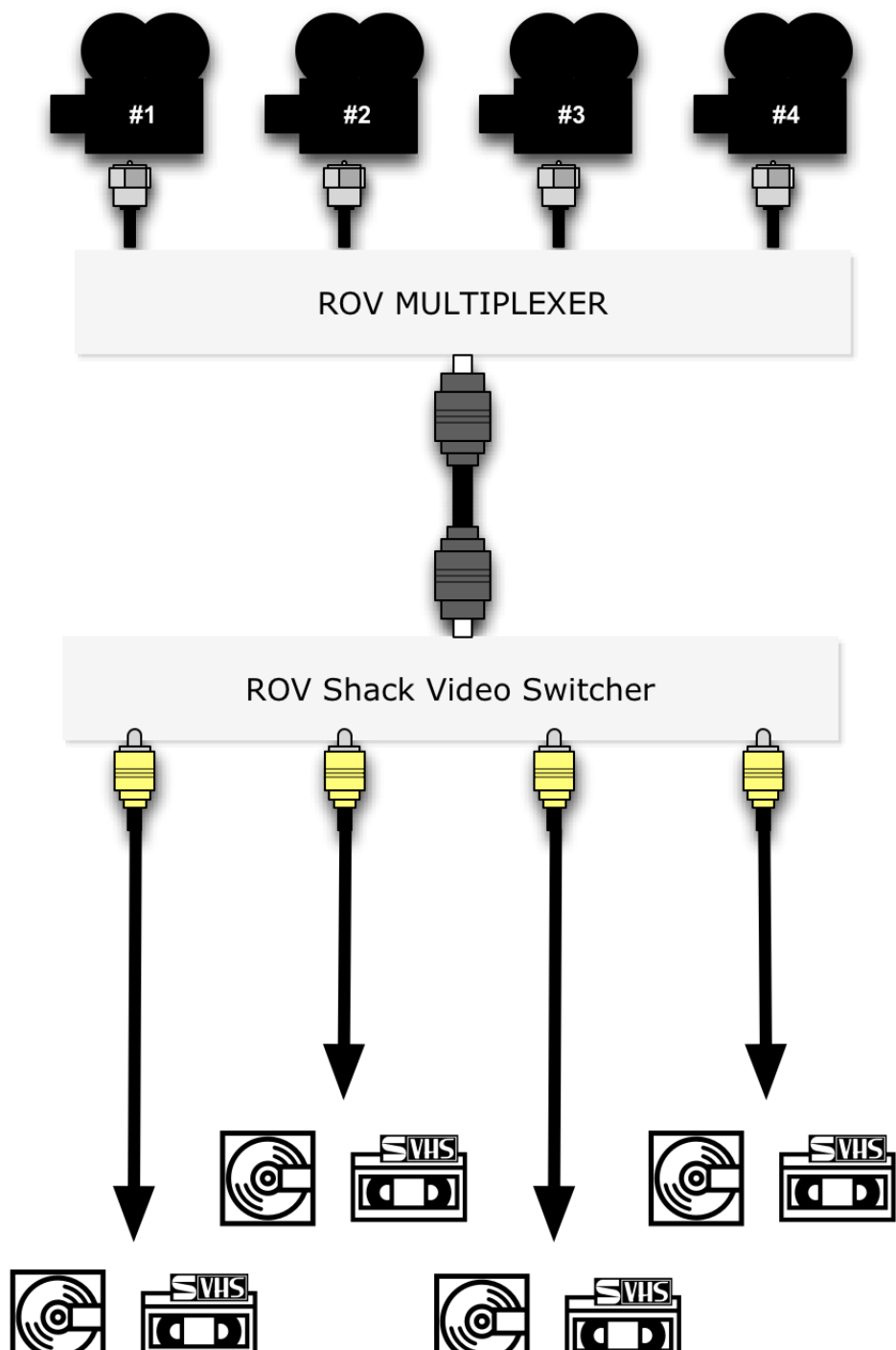


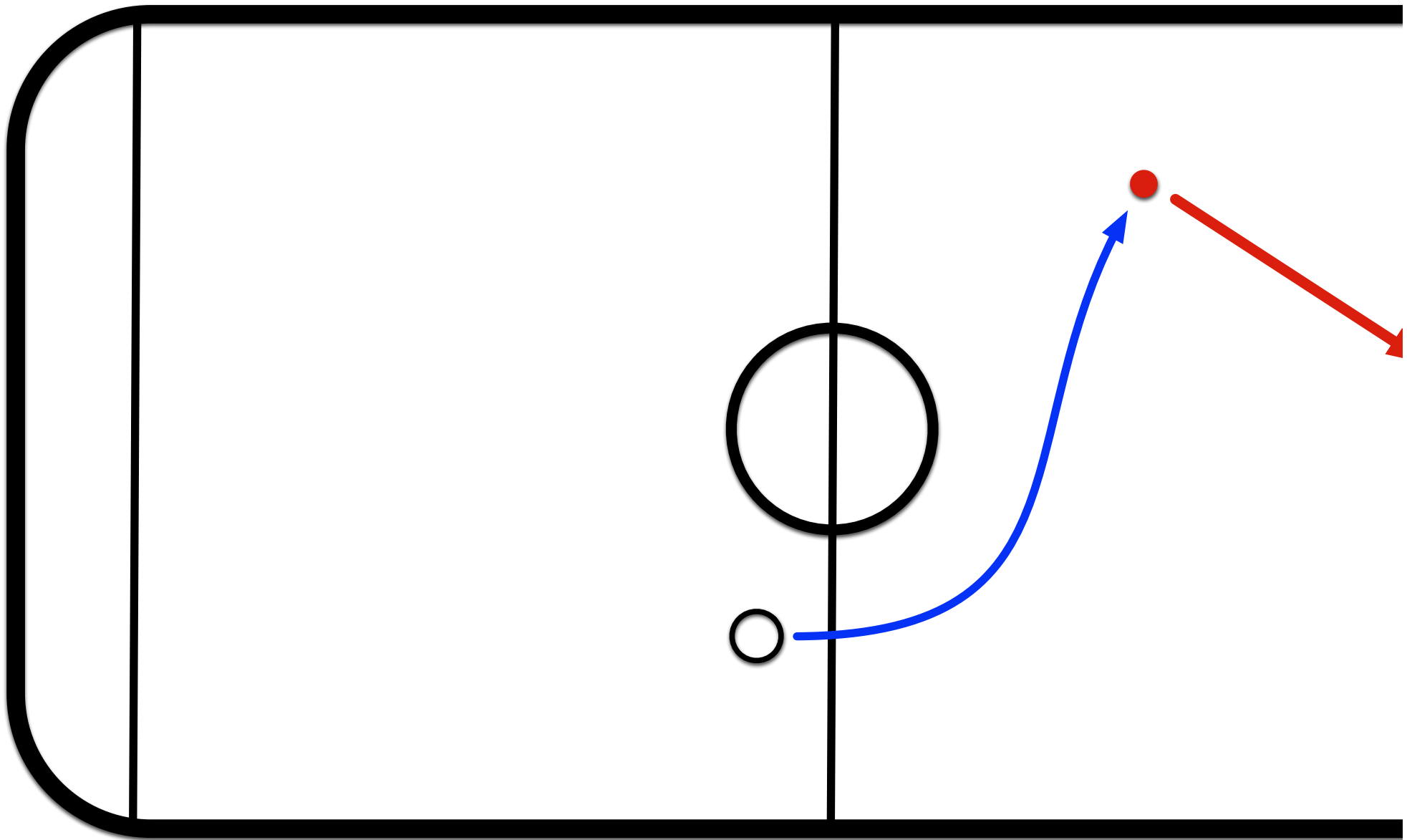
Developing the Impossible

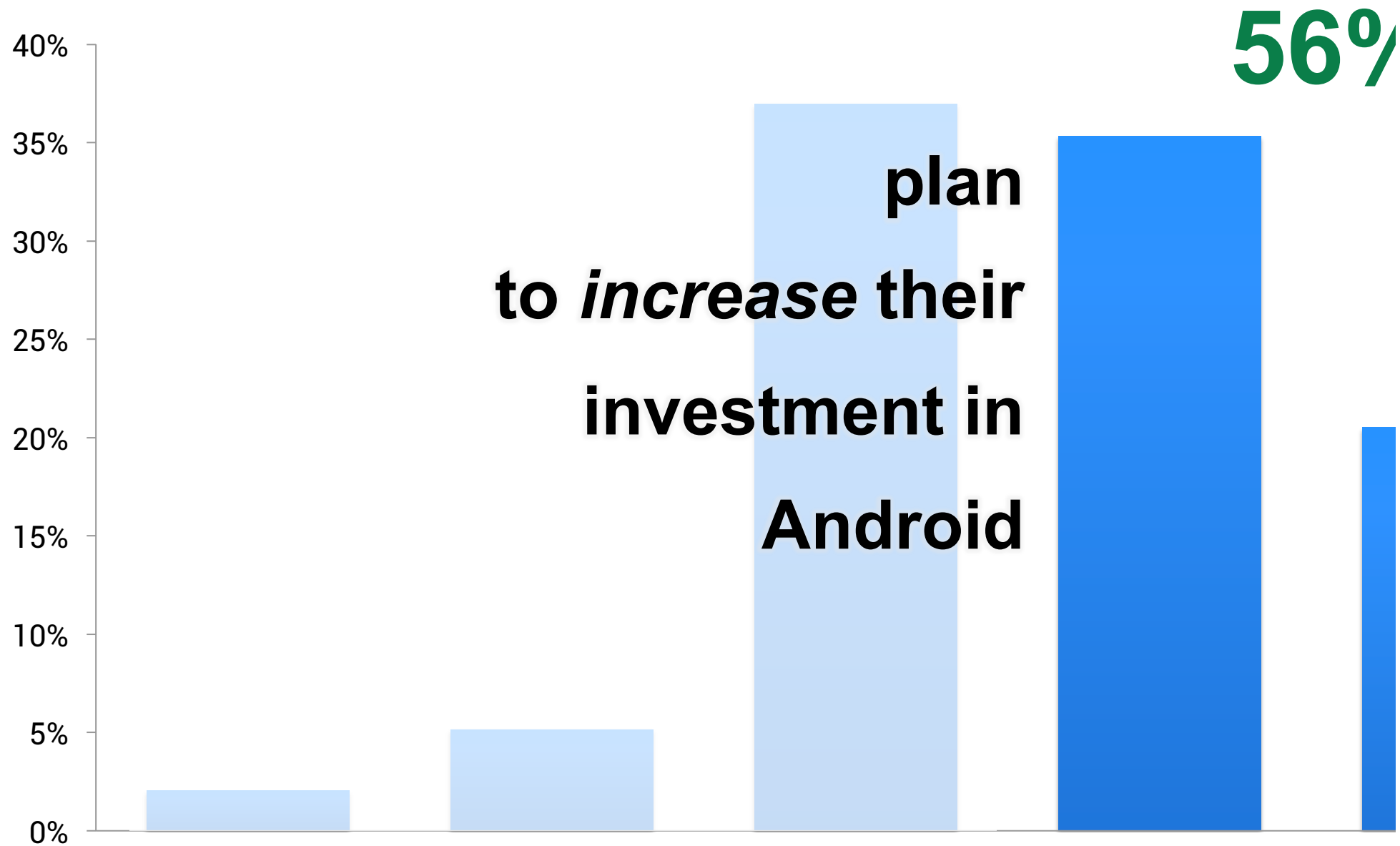
“Is that actually doing anything, or is it just a mock?”

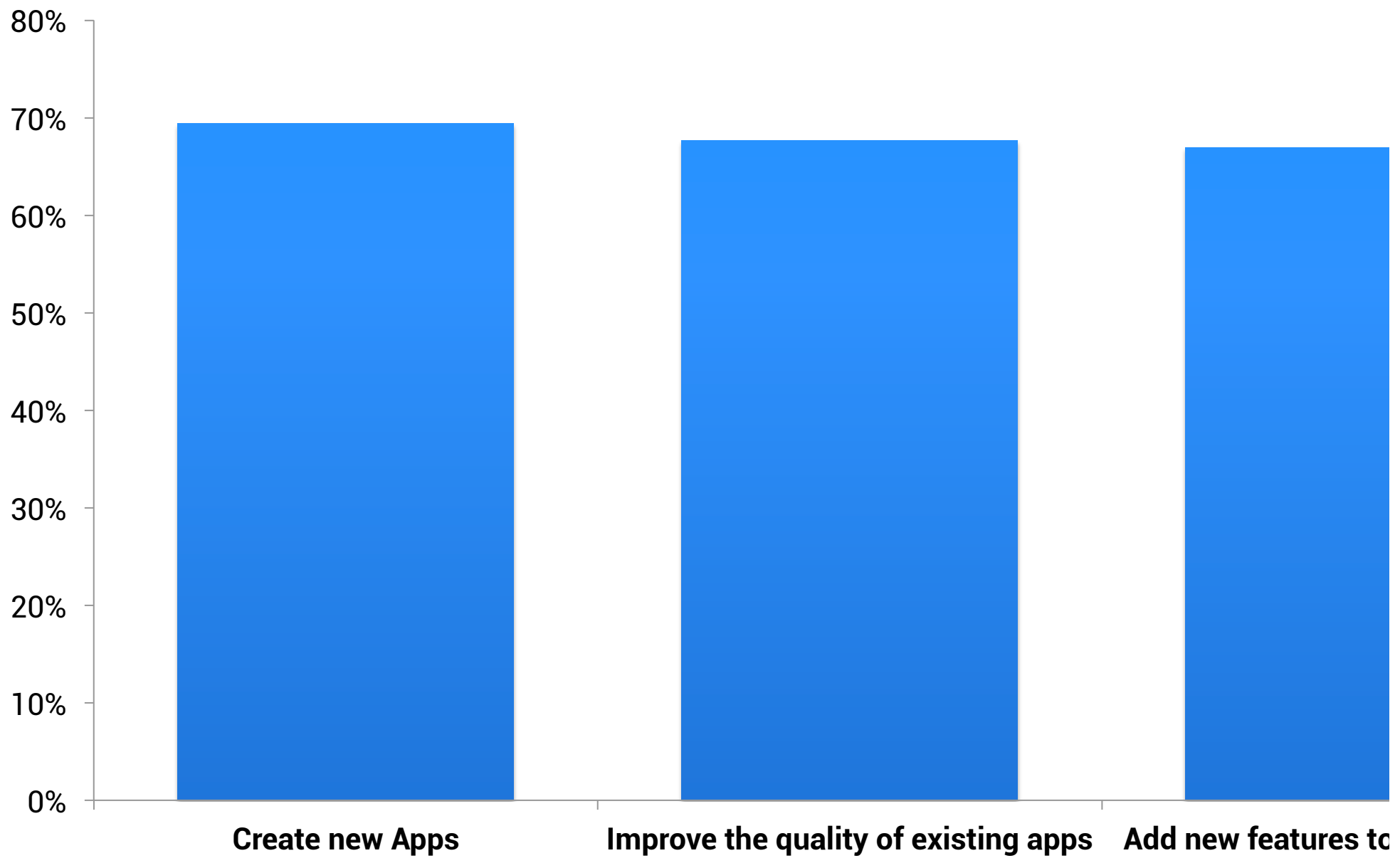
A. N. Engineer







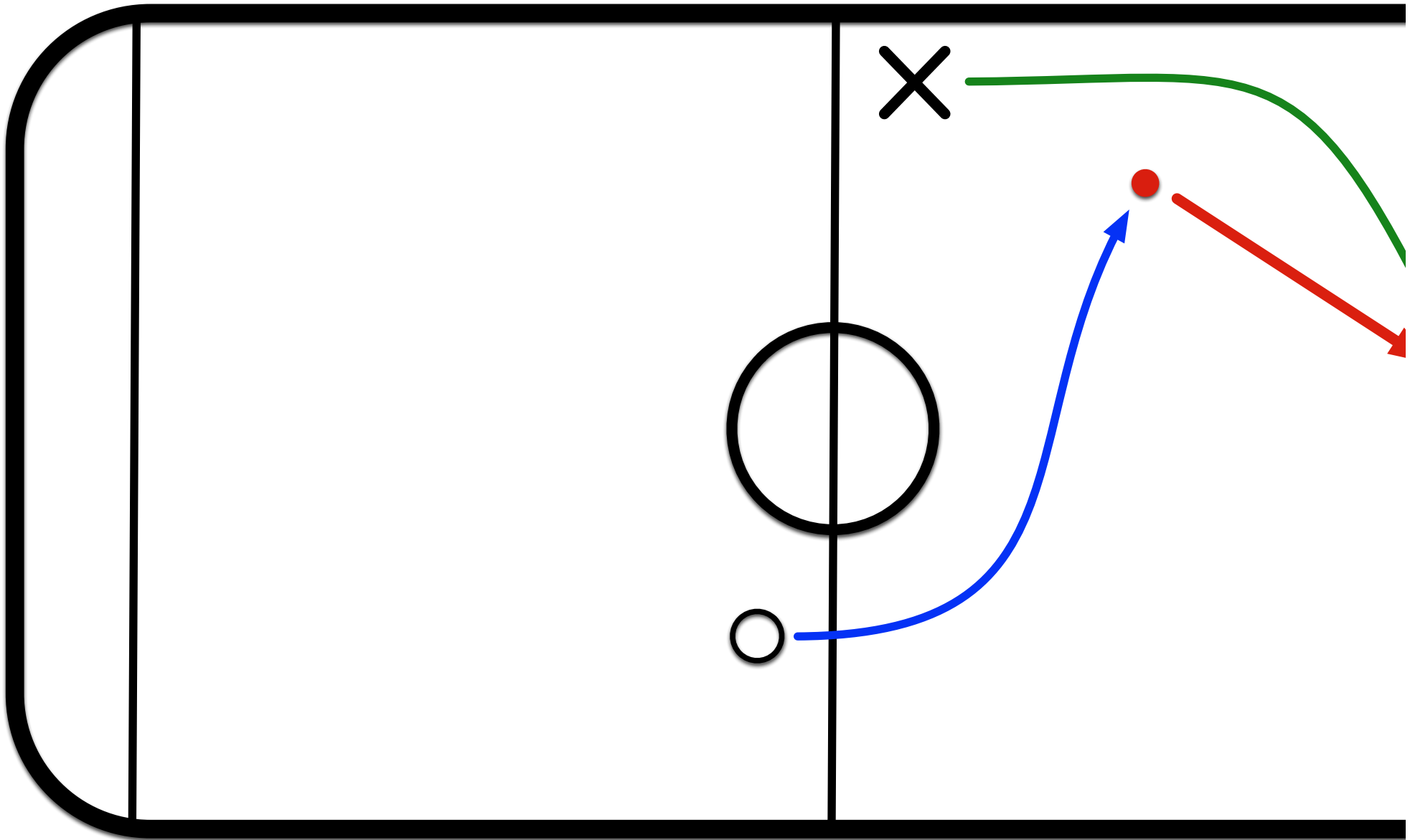


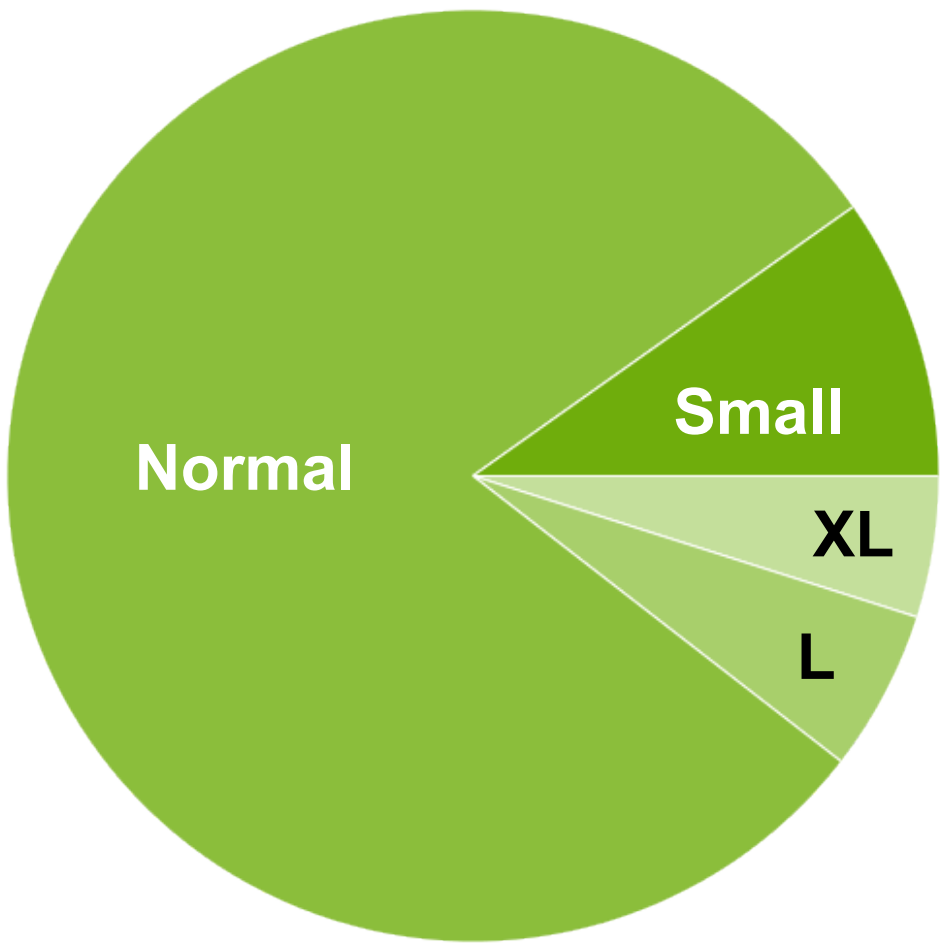


Create new Apps

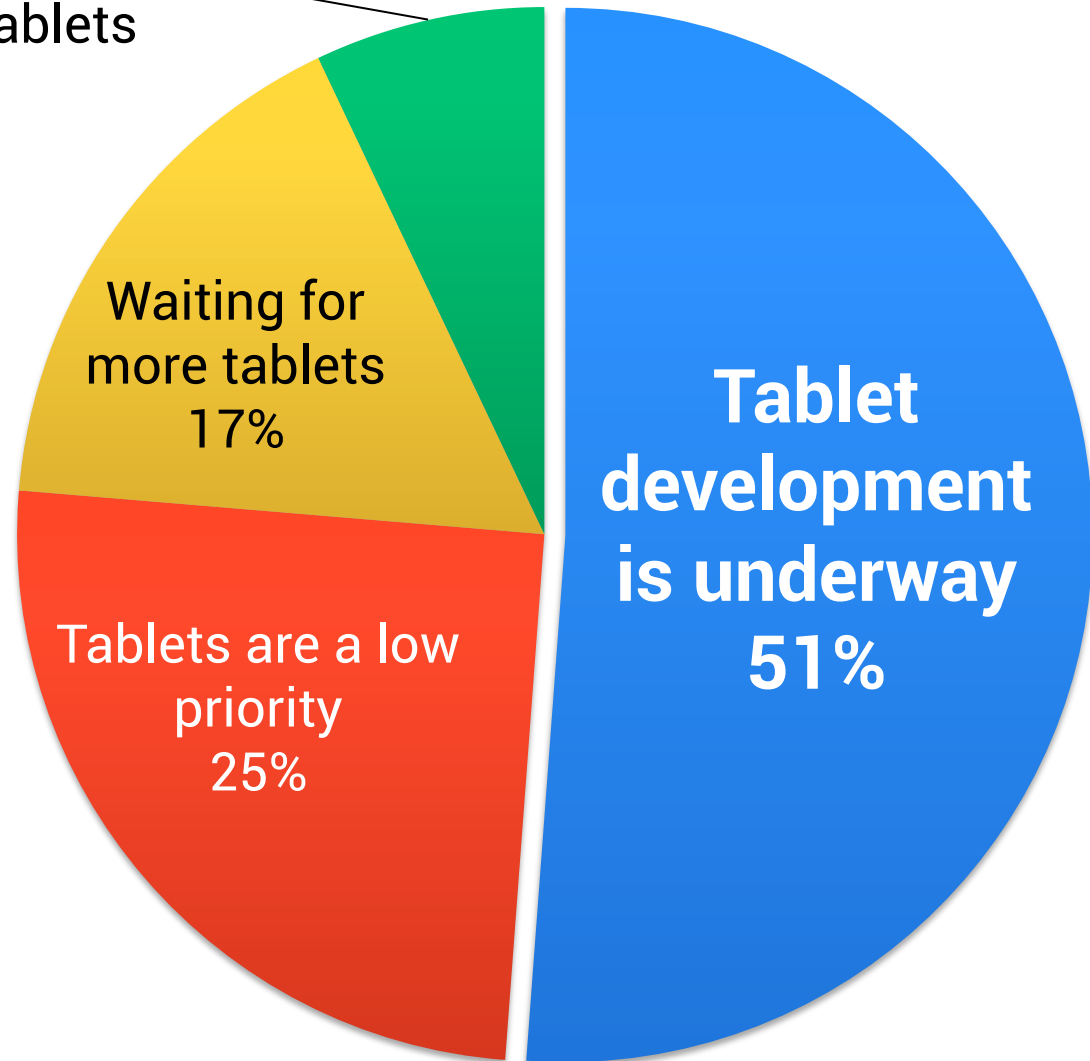
Improve the quality of existing apps

Add new features to existing apps





Don't know how to
build for tablets
7%



1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
-



May-10

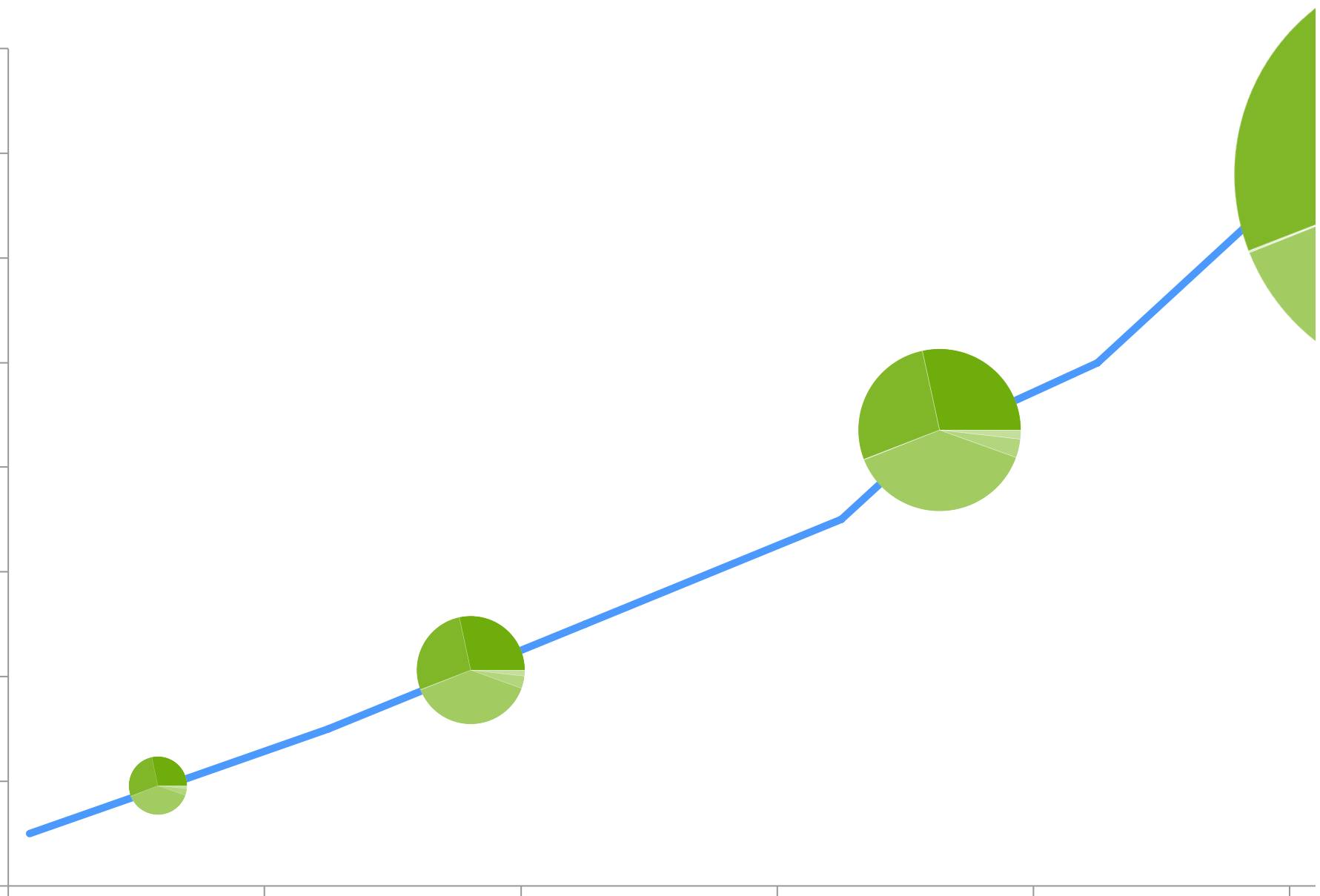
Nov-10

May-11

Nov-11

May-12

Nov





Create the best possible app
for *every* user

Android Beam

```
@Override
protected void onResume() {
    super.onResume();

    NfcAdapter nfcAdapter = NfcAdapter.getDefaultAdapter(this);
    nfcAdapter.setNdefPushMessageCallback(new CreateNdefMessageCallba
        public NdefMessage createNdefMessage(NfcEvent event) {
            NdefMessage message = createMessage();
            return message;
        }
    }, this);
    ...
}
```



Android Beam

```
private void createMessage() {
    String mimeType = "application/com.myapp.nfcbeam";
    byte[] mimeBytes = mimeType.getBytes(Charset.forName("US-ASCII"))

    String payload = // TODO Contextualized payload.

    NdefMessage nfcMessage = new NdefMessage(new NdefRecord[] {
        new NdefRecord(ndefRecord.TNF_MIME_MEDIA, mimeBytes, new byte[],
            payload.getBytes()),

        NdefRecord.createApplicationRecord("com.myapp.nfcbeam")
    });
}
```



Android Beam

```
<intent-filter>  
  <action android:name="android.nfc.action.NDEF_DISCOVERED" />  
  <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
  <data android:mimeType="application/com.myapp.nfcbeam" />  
</intent-filter>
```



Android Beam

```
private void extractPayload(Intent beamIntent) {  
    Parcelable[] messages = beamIntent.getParcelableArrayExtra(  
        NfcAdapter.EXTRA_NDEF_MESSAGES);  
  
    NdefAdapter message = (NdefMessage)messages[0];  
    NdefRecord record = message.getRecords()[0];  
  
    String payload = new String(record.getPayload());  
    navigateTo(payload);  
}
```



Lockscreen Widgets

```
<appwidget-provider ..."  
  ...  
  android:widgetCategory="keyguard|home_screen"  
</appwidget-provider>
```



Lockscreen Widgets

M

```
Bundle opt = appWidgetManager.getAppWidgetOptions(widgetId);

int cat = opt.getInt(AppWidgetManager.OPTION_APPWIDGET_HOST_CATEGOR

boolean isKeyguard = cat == AppWidgetProviderInfo.WIDGET_CATEGORY_K

int baseLayout = isKeyguard ? R.layout.keyguard_widget_layout :
                            R.layout.widget_layout;
```





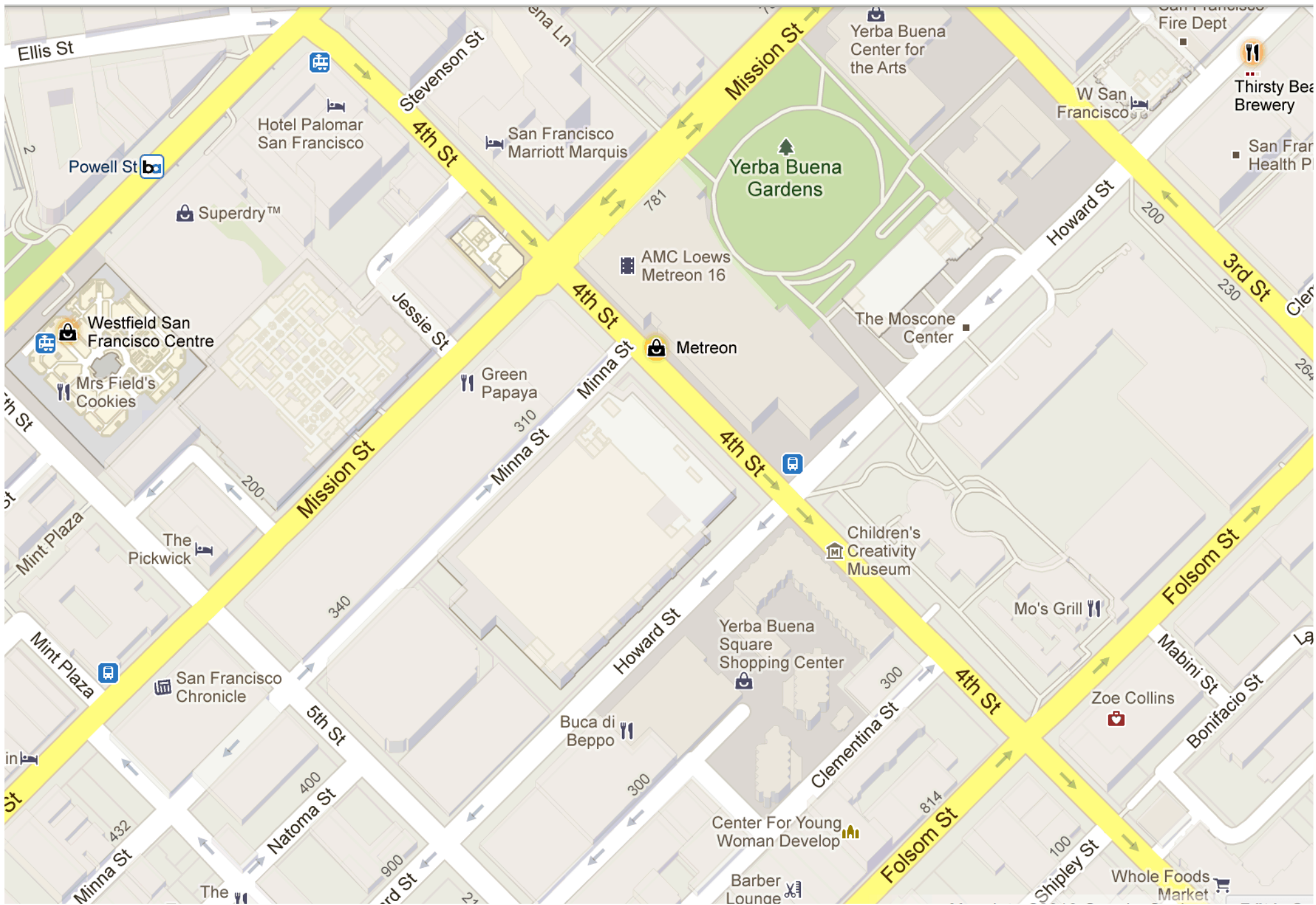
“Context isn’t important...”

“Context isn’t important, it’s critical.”









Using Intents to monitor location changes

- Specify a Pending Intent to broadcast when the location changes.
- Location is stored as an extra: KEY_LOCATION_CHANGED.
- Useful for multiple Activities / Services that track location.

```
final int resultCode = 0;
final String locAction = "com.ioApp.LOCATION_UPDATE";
int flags = PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT;

Intent intent = new Intent(locAction);
PendingIntent pi = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this,
    resultCode, intent, flags);

locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, minT
```

Monitor inactive providers for a better option

```
locationManager.getBestProvider(criteria, false);

public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
    // Switch providers!
}
```

Check the last known location

```
List<String> providers = lm.getProvider
for (String provider: providers) {
    Location location = lm.getLastKnownLoc
    location.getAccuracy();
    location.getTime();
    // This is the best previously known loc
```

Use Interfaces for backwards compatibility

```
private static boolean newSensorAPIsSupported =
    Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.CUPCAKE;

boolean gyroExists =
    getPackageManager().hasSystemFeature(
        PackageManager.FEATURE_SENSOR_GYROSCOPE);

IOrientationSensorListener myListener;
if (gyroExists)
    myListener = new GyroOrientationSensorListener();
else if (newSensorAPIsSupported)
    myListener = new AccOrientationSensorListener();
else
    myListener = new AccOldOrientationSensorListener();

myListener.setOrientationChangeListener
```

Using Intents to passively detect location changes

- Your app updates even if it's not running.
- No incremental battery cost.
- Start a Service to refresh the data without user interaction.

```
<receiver android:name=".locReceiver" andr
<intent-filter>
<action android:name="com.ioApp.LOCATION_CHANGED" />
</intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

Using Intents to monitor location changes

- Specify a Pending Intent to broadcast when the location changes.
- Location is stored as an extra: KEY_LOCATION_CHANGED.
- Useful for multiple Activities / Services that track location.

```
BroadcastReceiver locReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        String key = LocationManager.KEY_LOCATION_CHANGED;
        Location location = (Location)intent.getExtras().get(key);
        // [... Do something with the new location ...]
    }
};
IntentFilter locIntentFilter = new IntentFilter(locAction);
registerReceiver(locReceiver, locIntentFilter);
```

- Receives location updates
- Requires ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION
- Location.getProvider() returns null

```
String passiveProvider = LocationManager.PASSIVE_PROVIDER;
locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(passiveProvider, 0, 0, locReceiver);
```

Use Intents to update location when your app isn't running

Using Intents to monitor location changes

- Specify a Pending Intent to broadcast when the location changes.
- Location is stored as an extra: KEY_LOCATION_CHANGED.
- Useful for multiple Activities / Services

```
final int resultCode = 0;
final String locAction = "com.io
int flags = PendingIntent.FLAG_U

Intent intent = new Intent(locAc
PendingIntent pi = PendingIntent
    resultCode, intent, flags);


locationManager.requestLocationU
```

Check the last known location

```
List<String> providers = lm.getProvider
for (String provider: providers) {
    Location location = lm.getLast
    location.getAccuracy
    on.ge
```



Use Interf

 Developers

```
private stati
    Build.VERSI

SEARCH
boolean gyroE
    getPackageM
    PackageMana

IOrientationS
if (gyroExist
    myListener
else if (newS
    myListener
else
    myListener

myListener.se
```

ARCHIVE

- ▶ 2013 (9)
- ▶ 2012 (43)
- ▼ 2011 (68)
 - ▶ December (7)
 - ▶ November (7)
 - ▶ October (5)
 - ▶ September (5)
 - ▶ August (3)
 - ▶ July (7)
 - ▼ June (3)
 - A Deep Dive Into Location

23 JUNE 2011

A Deep Dive Into Location

[This post is by [Reto Meier](#), Tech Lead for Android Developer Relations, who [wrote the book](#) on Android App development. — Tim Bray]

I'm a big fan of location-based apps, but not their seemingly-inevitable startup latency.

Whether it's finding a place to eat or searching for the nearest [Boris Bike](#), I find the delay while waiting for the GPS to get a fix, and then for the results list to populate, to be interminable. Once I'm in a venue and ready to get some tips, check-in, or review the food, I'm frequently thwarted by a lack of data connection.

Rather than shaking my fist at the sky, I've written an open-source reference app that incorporates all of the tips, tricks, and cheats I know to reduce the time between opening an app and seeing an up-to-date list of nearby venues - as well as providing a reasonable level of offline support — all while keeping the impact on battery life to a minimum.

Show Me the Code

```
// [...] DO something with the new location ...
}
};
IntentFilter locIntentFilter = new IntentFilter(locAction);
registerReceiver(locReceiver, locIntentFilter);
```

```
String passiveProvider = Lo
locationManager.requestLoc
```

Use Intents to update location
app isn't running

on your



android-protips-location

Android Protips: A Deep Dive Into Location

[Project Home](#) [Issues](#) **Source** [Administer](#)

[Checkout](#) **Browse** [Changes](#) [Request code review](#)

Source path: svn/

Directories	Filename	Size	Rev	Date
▼svn	FroyoLocationUpdateRequester.java	1.7 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
▼trunk	FroyoSharedPreferencesSaver.java	1.3 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
▶res				
▼src	GingerbreadLastLocationFinder.java	6.0 KB	r3	Jun 22, 2011
▼com	GingerbreadLocationUpdateRequester.java	1.6 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
▼radioactiveyak	GingerbreadSharedPreferencesSaver.java	1.2 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
▼location_best_practices	HoneycombStrictMode.java	1.3 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
▼UI	LegacyLastLocationFinder.java	5.6 KB	r3	Jun 22, 2011
fragments	LegacyLocationUpdateRequester.java	2.7 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
content_providers	LegacySharedPreferencesSaver.java	1.2 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
receivers	LegacyStrictMode.java	1.2 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
services	PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.java	2.8 KB	r1	Jun 21, 2011
▼utils				
base				

[Create](#) or [upload](#) a new file

```

package com.radioactiveyak.location_best_practices.utils;

import com.radioactiveyak.location_best_practices.PlacesConstants;
import com.radioactiveyak.location_best_practices.utils.base.Location;

import android.app.AlarmManager;
import android.app.PendingIntent;
import android.location.Criteria;
import android.location.LocationManager;

/**
 * Provides support for initiating active and passive location updates
 * for all Android platforms from Android 1.6.
 *
 * Uses broadcast Intents to notify the app of location changes.
 */
public class LegacyLocationUpdateRequester extends LocationUpdateRequester {

    protected AlarmManager alarmManager;

    protected LegacyLocationUpdateRequester(LocationManager locationManager) {
        super(locationManager);
        this.alarmManager = alarmManager;
    }

    /**
     * {@inheritDoc}
     */
    @Override
    public void requestLocationUpdates(long minTime, long minDistance,
        // Prior to Gingerbread we needed to find the best provider manually
        // Note that we aren't monitoring this provider to check if it's available
        String provider = locationManager.getBestProvider(criteria, true),
        if (provider != null)
            locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, minTime, minDistance,
                locationManager);
    }

    /**
     * {@inheritDoc}
     */
    @Override
    public void requestPassiveLocationUpdates(long minTime, long minDistance,
        // Pre-Froyo there was no Passive Location Provider, so instead we use
        // that will trigger once the minimum time between passive updates is
        // than simple passive alarms, however the Receiver will ensure the
        // distance before initiating a background nearby location update
        alarmManager.setInexactRepeating(AlarmManager.ELAPSED_REALTIME_WAKEUP,
            minTime, minDistance, intent);
    }
}

```

```

/**
 * One-off location listener that receives updates from the {@link LastLocationUpdateRequester}
 * This is triggered where the last known location is outside the boundary of the
 * distance and latency.
 */
protected LocationListener oneShotLastLocationUpdateListener = new LocationListener() {
    public void onLocationChanged(Location l) {
        updatePlaces(l, PlacesConstants.DEFAULT_RADIUS, true);
    }

    public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}
    public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extra) {}
    public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}
};

/**
 * If the best Location Provider (usually GPS) is not available when we need
 * updates, this listener will be notified if / when it becomes available.
 * requestLocationUpdates to re-register the location listeners using the
 * Provider.
 */
protected LocationListener bestInactiveLocationProviderListener = new LocationListener() {
    public void onLocationChanged(Location l) {}
    public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}
    public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extra) {}
    public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}
    // Re-register the location listeners using the better Location Provider
    requestLocationUpdates();
};

/**
 * If the Location Provider we're using to receive location updates is
 * app is running, this Receiver will be notified, allowing us to re-register
 * Receivers using the best available Location Provider is still available.
 */
protected BroadcastReceiver locProviderDisabledReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        boolean providerDisabled = !intent.getBooleanExtra(LocationManager.EXTRA_PROVIDER_DISABLED, false);
        // Re-register the location listeners using the best available Location Provider
        if (providerDisabled)
            requestLocationUpdates();
    }
};

```

```

package com.radioactiveyak.location_best_practices.utils;

import com.radioactiveyak.location_best_practices.PlacesConstants;
import com.radioactiveyak.location_best_practices.utils.base.Location;

import android.app.AlarmManager;
import android.app.PendingIntent;
import android.location.Criteria;
import android.location.LocationManager;

/**
 * Provides support for initiating active and passive location updates
 * for all Android platforms from Android 1.6.
 *
 * Uses broadcast Intents to notify the app of location changes.
 */
public class LegacyLocationUpdateRequester extends LocationUpdateRequester {

    protected AlarmManager alarmManager;

    protected LegacyLocationUpdateRequester(LocationManager locationManager) {
        super(locationManager);
        this.alarmManager = alarmManager;
    }

    /**
     * {@inheritDoc}
     */
    @Override
    public void requestLocationUpdates(long minTime, long minDistance,
        // Prior to Gingerbread we needed to find the best provider manually
        // Note that we aren't monitoring this provider to check if it's available
        String provider = locationManager.getBestProvider(criteria, true),
        boolean requestLocationUpdates(provider, minTime, minDistance);

    /**
     * {@inheritDoc}
     */
    @Override
    public void requestPassiveLocationUpdates(long minTime, long minDistance,
        // Pre-Froyo there was no Passive Location Provider, so instead we use
        // that will trigger once the minimum time between passive updates is
        // than simple passive alarms, however the Receiver will ensure the
        // distance before initiating a background nearby location update
        alarmManager.setInexactRepeating(AlarmManager.ELAPSED_REALTIME, minTime, minDistance,
        PendingIntent.getBroadcast(context, 0, intent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT));
    }
}

```

```

/**
 * One-off location listener that receives updates from the {@link LastLocationUpdateListener}
 * This is triggered where the last known location is outside the bound of the
 * distance and latency.
 */
protected LocationListener oneShotLastLocationUpdateListener = new LocationListener() {
    public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
        updatePlaces(location, PlacesConstants.DEFAULT_RADIUS, true);
    }

    public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}
    public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {}
    public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, int cost) {}
};

/**
 * If the best Location Provider is disabled, this listener will requestLocationUpdates()
 * Provider.
 */
protected LocationListener providerDisabledListener = new LocationListener() {
    public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {}
    public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
        // Re-register the location listeners using the best available Location Provider
        requestLocationUpdates();
    }
};

/**
 * If the Location Provider is disabled, this listener will requestLocationUpdates()
 * app is running.
 * Receivers used to register the location listeners using the best available Location Provider.
 */
protected BroadcastReceiver locProviderDisabledReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        boolean providerDisabled = !intent.getBooleanExtra(LocationManager.EXTRA_PROVIDER_DISABLED, false);
        // Re-register the location listeners using the best available Location Provider
        if (providerDisabled)
            requestLocationUpdates();
    }
}
}

```

```

@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

    // Inflate the layout
    setContentView(R.layout.main);

    // Get a handle to the Fragments
    placeListFragment = (PlaceListFragment)getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.list_fragment);
    checkinFragment = (CheckinFragment)getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.checkin_fragment);

    // Get references to the managers
    packageManager = getPackageManager();
    notificationManager = (NotificationManager)getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
    locationManager = (LocationManager)getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);

    // Get a reference to the Shared Preferences and a Shared Preference Editor.
    prefs = getSharedPreferences(PlacesConstants.SHARED_PREFERENCE_FILE, Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
    prefsEditor = prefs.edit();

    // Instantiate a SharedPreferences class based on the available platform version.
    // This will be used to save shared preferences
    sharedPreferences = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getSharedPreferencesSaver(this);

    // Save that we've been run once.
    prefsEditor.putBoolean(PlacesConstants.SP_KEY_RUN_ONCE, true);
    sharedPreferences.savePreferences(prefsEditor, false);

    // Specify the Criteria to use when requesting location updates while the application is Active
    criteria = new Criteria();
    if (PlacesConstants.USE_GPS_WHEN_ACTIVITY_VISIBLE)
        criteria.setAccuracy(Criteria.ACCURACY_FINE);
    else
        criteria.setPowerRequirement(Criteria.POWER_LOW);

    // Setup the location update Pending Intents
    Intent activeIntent = new Intent(this, LocationChangedReceiver.class);
    locationListenerPendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, activeIntent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);

    Intent passiveIntent = new Intent(this, PassiveLocationChangedReceiver.class);
    locationListenerPassivePendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, passiveIntent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);

    // Instantiate a LastLocationFinder class.
    // This will be used to find the last known location when the application starts.
    lastLocationFinder = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getLastLocationFinder(this);
    lastLocationFinder.setChangedLocationListener(oneShotLastLocationUpdateListener);

    // Instantiate a Location Update Requester class based on the available platform version.
    // This will be used to request location updates.
    locationUpdateRequester = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getLocationUpdateRequester(locationManager);
    locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, minTime, minDistance, minAccuracy);
}

/**
 * {@inheritDoc}
 */
@Override
public void requestPassiveLocationUpdates(long minTime, long minDistance, long minAccuracy) {
    // Pre-Froyo there was no Passive Location Provider, so instead we use a BroadcastReceiver
    // that will trigger once the minimum time between passive updates is reached.
    // This is better than simple passive alarms, however the Receiver will ensure
    // that the location is updated before initiating a background nearby location update.
    locationManager.setInexactRepeating(AlarmManager.ELAPSED_REALTIME_WAKEUP, minTime, minDistance, minAccuracy);
}

```

listener that receives updates from the {@link LastLocationFinder} where the last known location is outside the boundary.

```

private OneShotLastLocationUpdateListener = new LocationChangedListener(
    locationManager, PlacesConstants.DEFAULT_RADIUS, true);

```

```

@Override
public void providerDisabled(String provider) {}

<receiver android:name=".receivers.LocationChangedReceiver" />
<receiver android:name=".receivers.PassiveLocationChangedReceiver" />
<receiver android:name=".receivers.ConnectivityChangedReceiver" />
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.net.conn.CONNECTIVITY_CHANGE" />
        <action android:name="com.radioactiveyak.places.LocationChangedReceiver" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
<receiver android:name=".receivers.PowerStateChangedReceiver" />
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.ACTION_POWER_CONNECTED" />
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.ACTION_POWER_DISCONNECTED" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
<receiver android:name=".receivers.NewCheckinReceiver" />
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="com.radioactiveyak.places.CheckinReceiver" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
<receiver android:name=".receivers.BootReceiver" />
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>

protected BroadcastReceiver locProviderDisabledReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        boolean providerDisabled = !intent.getBooleanExtra(LocationManager.EXTRA_PROVIDER_DISABLED, false);
        // Re-register the location listeners using the best available Location Provider
        if (providerDisabled)
            locationManager.requestLocationUpdates();
    }
}

```

```

@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

    // Inflate the layout
    setContentView(R.layout.main);

    // Get a handle to the Fragments
    placeListFragment = (PlaceListFragment)getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.list_fragment);
    checkinFragment = (CheckinFragment)getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.checkin_fragment);

    // Get references to the managers
    packageManager = getPackageManager();
    notificationManager = (NotificationManager)getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
    locationManager = (LocationManager)getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);

    // Get a reference to the Shared Preferences and a Shared Preference Editor.
    prefs = getSharedPreferences(PlacesConstants.SHARED_PREFERENCE_FILE, Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
    prefsEditor = prefs.edit();

    // Instantiate a SharedPreferences class based on the available platform version.
    // This will be used to save shared preferences
    sharedPreferences = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getSharedPreferenceSaver(this);

    // Save that we've been run once.
    prefsEditor.putBoolean(PlacesConstants.SP_KEY_RUN_ONCE, true);
    sharedPreferences.savePreferences(prefsEditor, false);

    // Specify the Criteria to use when requesting location updates while the application is Active
    criteria = new Criteria();
    if (PlacesConstants.USE_GPS_WHEN_ACTIVITY_VISIBLE)
        criteria.setAccuracy(Criteria.ACCURACY_FINE);
    else
        criteria.setPowerRequirement(Criteria.POWER_LOW);

    // Setup the location update Pending Intents
    Intent activeIntent = new Intent(this, LocationChangedReceiver.class);
    LocationListenerPendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, activeIntent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);

    Intent passiveIntent = new Intent(this, PassiveLocationChangedReceiver.class);
    LocationListenerPassivePendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, passiveIntent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);

    // Instantiate a LastLocationFinder class.
    // This will be used to find the last known location when the application starts.
    lastLocationFinder = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getLastLocationFinder(this);
    lastLocationFinder.setChangedLocationListener(oneShotLastLocationUpdateListener);

    // Instantiate a Location Update Requester class based on the available platform version.
    // This will be used to request location updates.
    locationUpdateRequester = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getLocationUpdateRequester(locationManager);
    locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, minTime, minDistance, m

}

/**
 * {@inheritDoc}
 */
@Override
public void requestPassiveLocationUpdates(long minTime, long minDistance, LocationListener listener) {
    // Pre-Froyo there was no Passive Location Provider, so instead we use a Location Provider
    // that will trigger once the minimum time between passive updates is reached.
    // This is not as accurate as the Location Provider, but it is more accurate than
    // than simple passive alarms, however the Receiver will ensure that the location
    // distance before initiating a background nearby location update.
    locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, minTime, minDistance, listener, true);
}
}

```

listener that receives updates from the {@link LastLocationUpdateListener} where the last known location is outside the boundary.

```

oneShotLastLocationUpdateListener = new LocationUpdateListener() {
    @Override
    public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
        PlacesConstants.DEFAULT_RADIUS, true);
    }
}

```

```

@Override
public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {}

```

```

<receiver android:name=".receivers.LocationChangedReceiver"
<receiver android:name=".receivers.PassiveLocationChangedReceiver"
<receiver android:name=".receivers.ConnectivityChangedReceiver"
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.net.conn.CONNECTIVITY_CHANGE" />
        <action android:name="com.radioactiveyak.places.LocationUpdateListener" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>

```

```

@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

    // Inflate the layout
    setContentView(R.layout.main);

    // Get a handle to the Fragments
    placeListFragment = (PlaceListFragment)getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.list_fragment);
    checkinFragment = (CheckinFragment)getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.checkin_fragment);

    // Get references to the managers
    packageManager = getPackageManager();
    notificationManager = (NotificationManager)getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
    locationManager = (LocationManager)getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);

    // Get a reference to the Shared Preferences and a Shared Preference Editor.
    prefs = getSharedPreferences(PlacesConstants.SHARED_PREFERENCE_FILE, Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
    prefsEditor = prefs.edit();

    // Instantiate a SharedPreferences class based on the available platform version.
    // This will be used to save shared preferences
    sharedPreferences = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getSharedPreferenceSaver(this);

    // Save that we've been run once.
    prefsEditor.putBoolean(PlacesConstants.SP_KEY_RUN_ONCE, true);
    sharedPreferences.savePreferences(prefsEditor, false);

    // Specify the Criteria to use when requesting location updates while the application is Active
    criteria = new Criteria();
    if (PlacesConstants.USE_GPS_WHEN_ACTIVITY_VISIBLE)
        criteria.setAccuracy(Criteria.ACCURACY_FINE);
    else
        criteria.setPowerRequirement(Criteria.POWER_LOW);

    // Setup the location update Pending Intents
    Intent activeIntent = new Intent(this, LocationChangedReceiver.class);
    LocationListenerPendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, activeIntent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);

    Intent passiveIntent = new Intent(this, PassiveLocationChangedReceiver.class);
    LocationListenerPassivePendingIntent = PendingIntent.getBroadcast(this, 0, passiveIntent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);

    // Instantiate a LastLocationFinder class.
    // This will be used to find the last known location when the application starts.
    lastLocationFinder = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getLastLocationFinder(this);
    lastLocationFinder.setChangedLocationListener(oneShotLastLocationUpdateListener);

    // Instantiate a Location Update Requester class based on the available platform version.
    // This will be used to request location updates.
    locationUpdateRequester = PlatformSpecificImplementationFactory.getLocationUpdateRequester(locationManager);
    locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, minTime, minDistance, listener, true);
}
}

```


Connect to the Location Services Client

```
private void connectLBS() {
    int gpsExists = GooglePlayServicesUtil.isGooglePlayServicesAvailable();
    if (gpsExists == ConnectionResult.SUCCESS) {
        mLocationClient = new LocationClient(this, this, this);
        mlocationClient.connect();
    }
}

@Override
public void onConnected(Bundle connectionHint) {
    requestUpdates(mlocationClient);
}
```



Location Update Requests

```
LocationRequest request = LocationRequest.create();
request.setInterval(minTime);
request.setPriority(lowPowerMoreImportantThanAccuracy ?
    LocationRequest.PRIORITY_BALANCED_POWER_ACCURACY :
    LocationRequest.PRIORITY_HIGH_ACCURACY);

mlocationClient.requestLocationUpdates(request, new LocationListene
    @Override
    public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
        updateLocation(location);
    }
});
```



Geofencing

```
List<Geofence> fenceList = new ArrayList<Geofence>();

// TODO Repeat for all Geofences
Geofence geofence = new Geofence.Builder()
    .setRequestId(myKey)
    .setTransitionTypes(Geofence.GEOFENCE_TRANSITION_ENTER |
        Geofence.GEOFENCE_TRANSITION_EXIT)
    .setCircularRegion(latitude, longitude, GEOFENCE_RADIUS)
    .setExpirationDuration(Geofence.NEVER_EXPIRE)
    .build();

fenceList.add(geofence);

mLocationClient.addGeofences(fenceList, pendingIntent, addGeofencesResultListener);
```



Activity Recognition

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, ActivityRecognitionIntentService.c  
intent.setAction(MyActivity.ACTION_STRING);
```

```
PendingIntent pi =
```

```
    PendingIntent.getService(this, 0, intent,  
                             PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);
```

```
mActivityRecognitionClient.requestActivityUpdates(interval, pi);
```



Activity Recognition

ActivityRecogni

```
@Override
protected void onHandleIntent(Intent intent) {
    if (intent.getAction() == MyActivity.ACTION_STRING) {
        if (ActivityRecognitionResult.hasResult(intent)) {
            ActivityRecognitionResult result = ActivityRecognitionResult.extractResult();
            DetectedActivity detectedActivity = result.getMostProbableActivity();
            int activityType = detectedActivity.getType();
            if (activityType == DetectedActivity.STILL)
                setUpdateSpeed(PAUSED);
            else if (activityType == DetectedActivity.IN_VEHICLE)
                setUpdateSpeed(FASTER);
            else
                setUpdateSpeed(REGULAR);
        }
    }
}
```



Activity Detection

ActivityRecognit

```
@Override
protected void onHandleIntent(Intent intent) {
    if (intent.getAction() == MyActivity.ACTION_STRING) {
        if (ActivityRecognitionResult.hasResult(intent)) {
            ActivityRecognitionResult result = ActivityRecognitionResult.extractResult(
                DetectedActivity detectedActivity = result.getMostProbableActivity();
            int activityType = detectedActivity.getType();
            if (activityType == DetectedActivity.STILL)
                setUpdateSpeed(FASTER);
            else if (activityType == DetectedActivity.ON_BICYCLE)
                setUpdateSpeed(PAUSED);
            else
                setUpdateSpeed(REGULAR);
        }
    }
}
```



What are my friends doing?

```
@Override
public void onConnected() {
    mPlusClient.loadPeople(this, Person.Collection.VISIBLE);
}
```

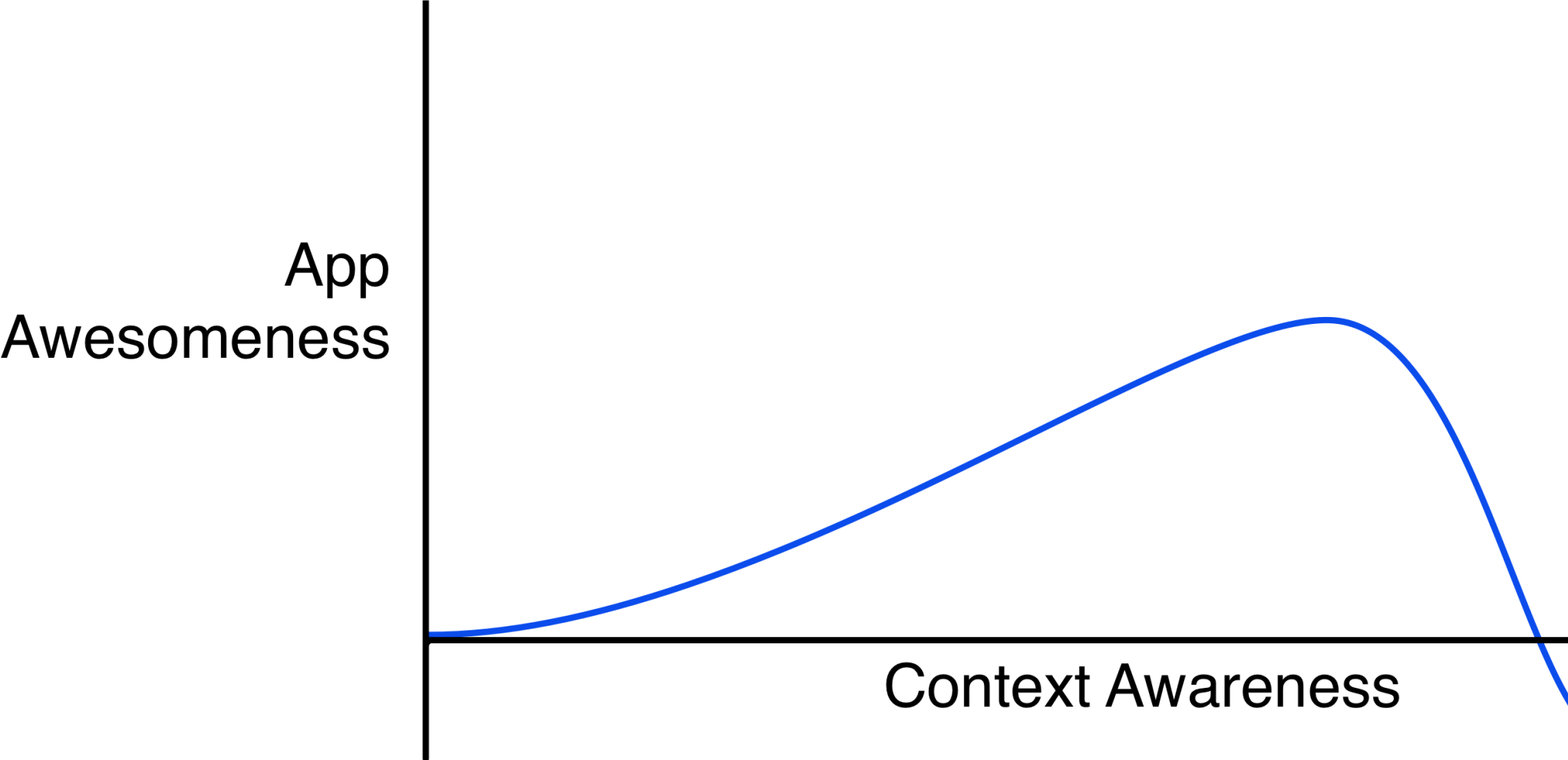


What are my friends doing?

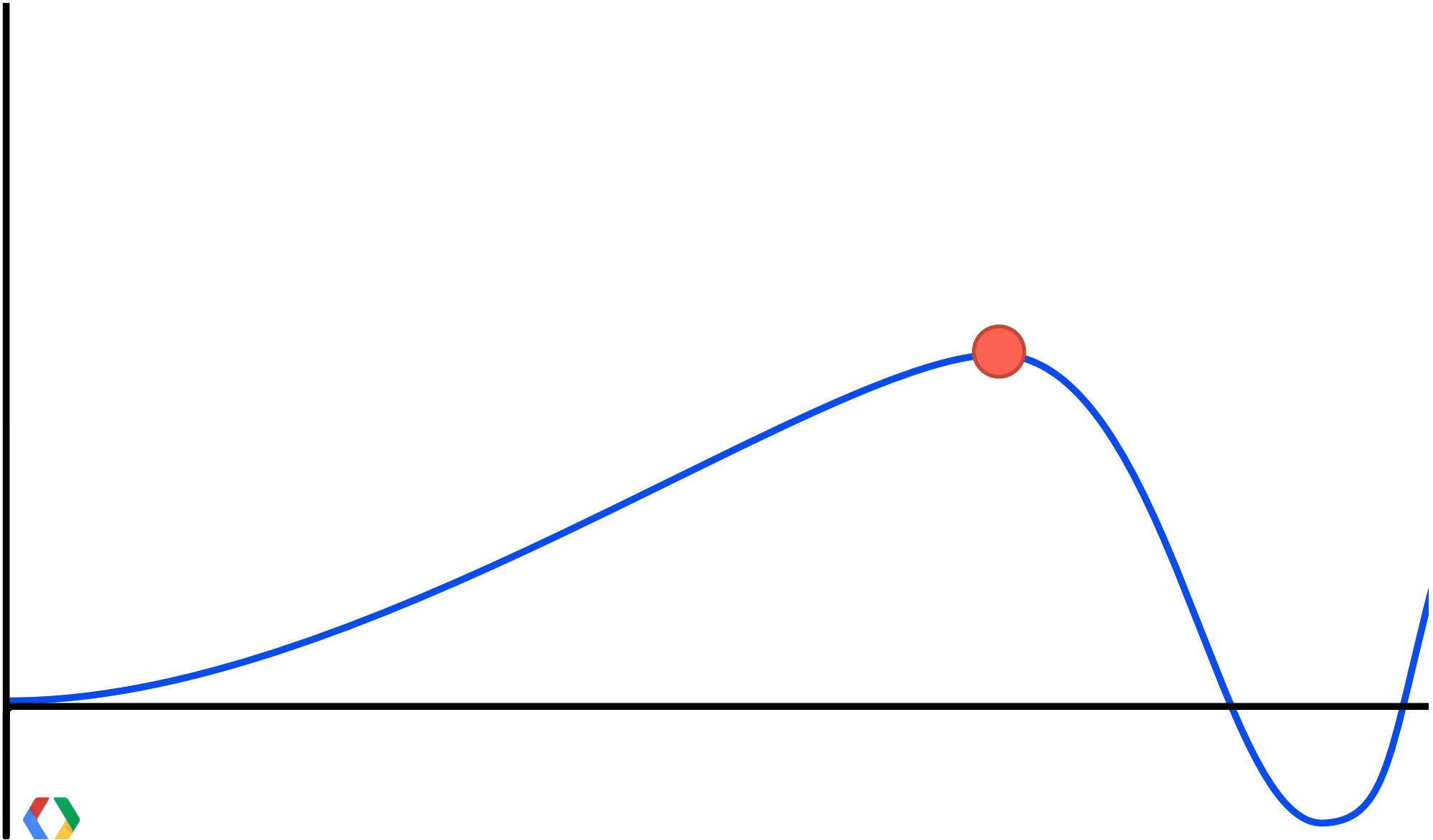
```
@Override
public void onPeopleLoaded(ConnectionResult status,
                           PersonBuffer personBuffer, String nextPa
if (status.getErrorCode() == ConnectionResult.SUCCESS) {
    try {
        // TODO Things with personBuffer
    } finally {
        personBuffer.close();
    }
} else
    Log.e(TAG, "Error listing people: " + status.getErrorCode());
}
```



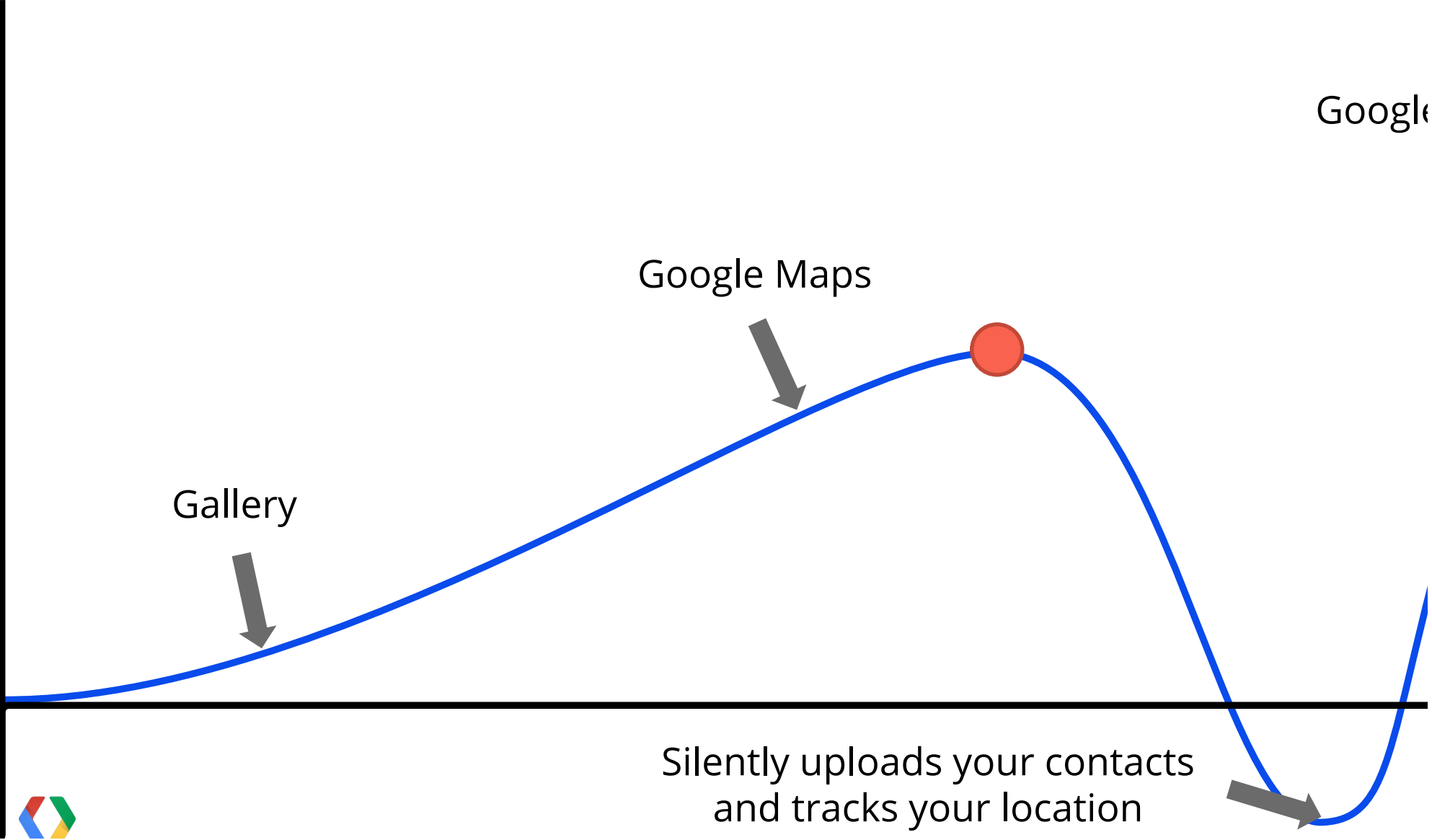
The Uncanny App Valley



The Uncanny App Valley



The Uncanny App Valley



Avoiding the Uncanny App Valley

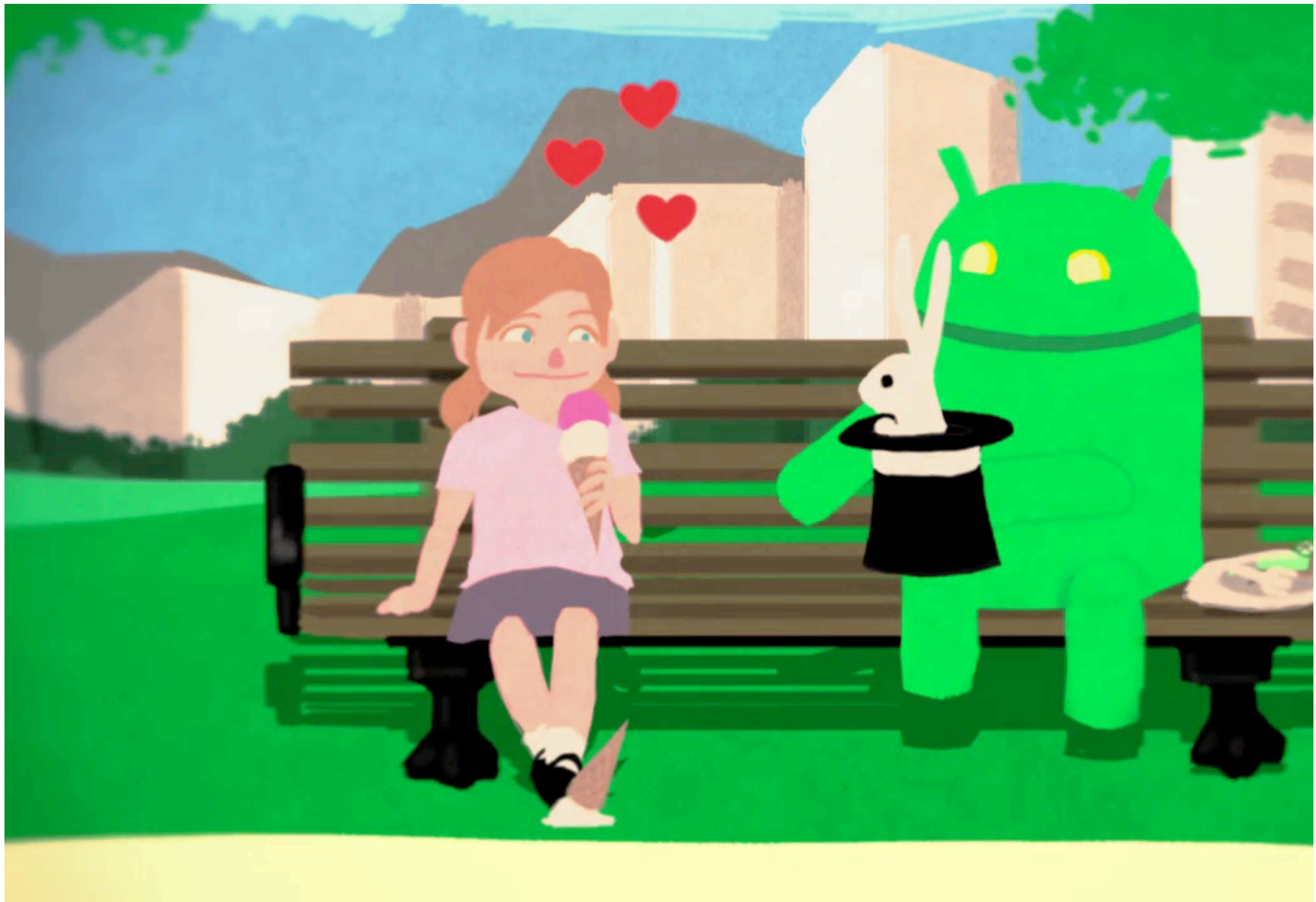
- Tell them what you're doing
- Tell them why you're doing it
- Let them opt-out of having it done

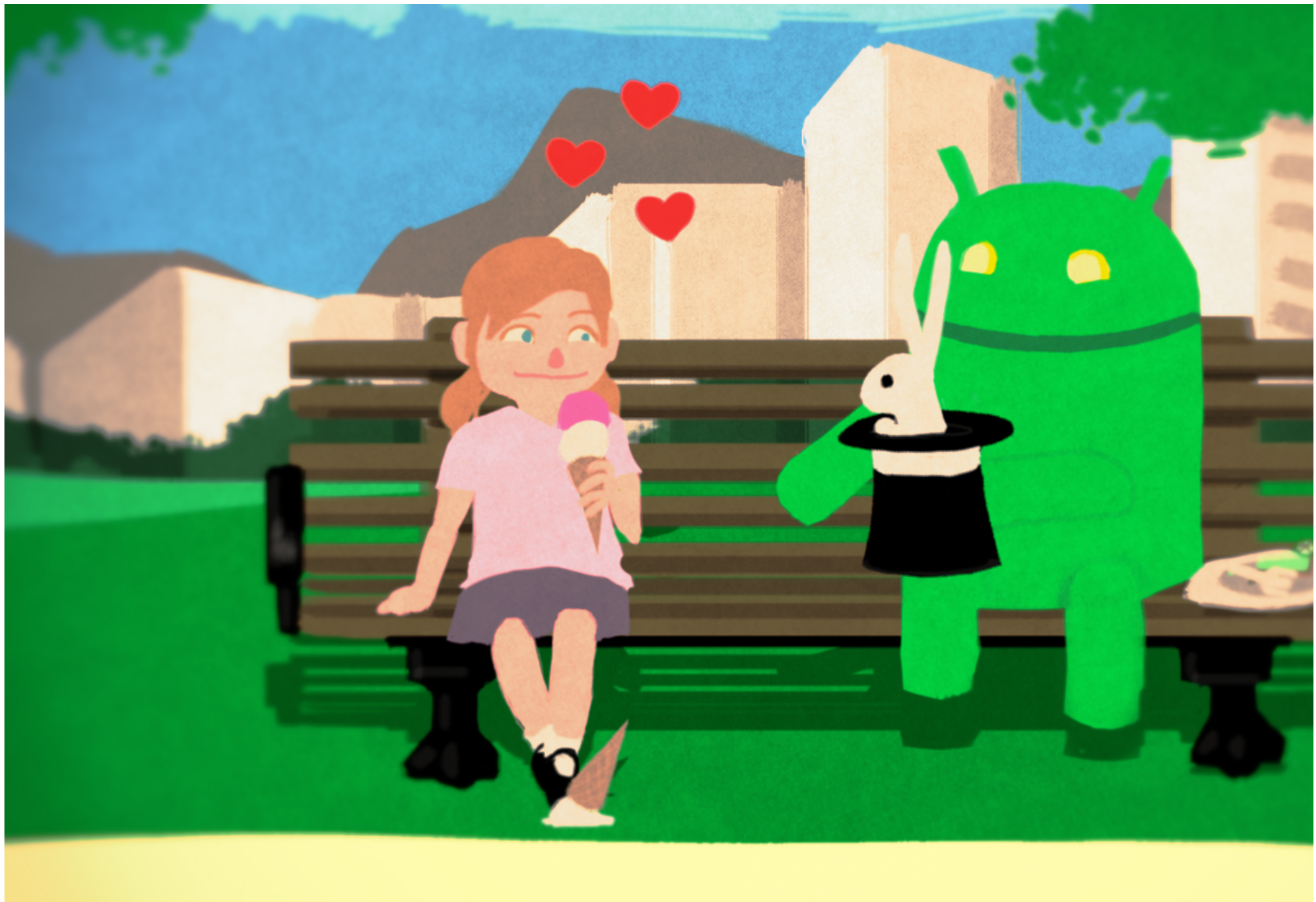


Avoiding the Uncanny App Valley

- Don't transmit or store contact details or location
- Supply a privacy policy on Google Play
- Allow users to delete stored data







“Introducing visceral elements into an app . . . will make it speak to the subconscious.”

Rob Foster





Scent has huge muscles and a giant brain

Let us show you how to take advantage of the most powerful sense available

sense of smell

science & research

scent marketing

Now make it work for you

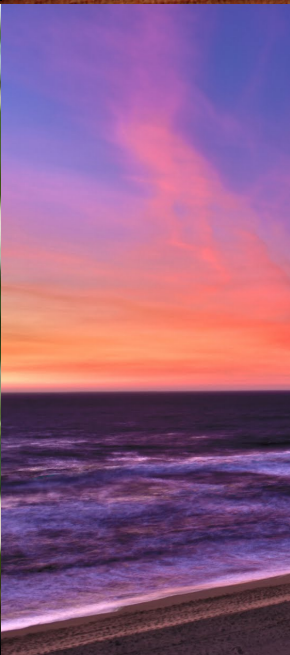
Brand identity is more critical today than ever before, as more and more businesses and products compete for consumer attention across an ever-increasing variety of channels. Our senses play a vital and complex role in forming our thoughts, impressions and behaviors. By targeting the senses, brands establish a stronger and

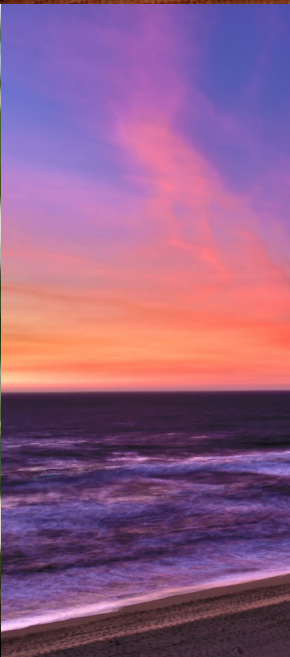


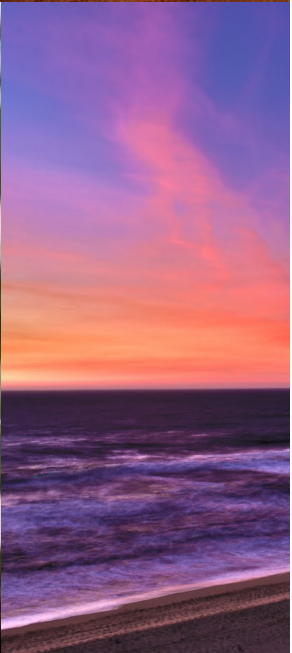
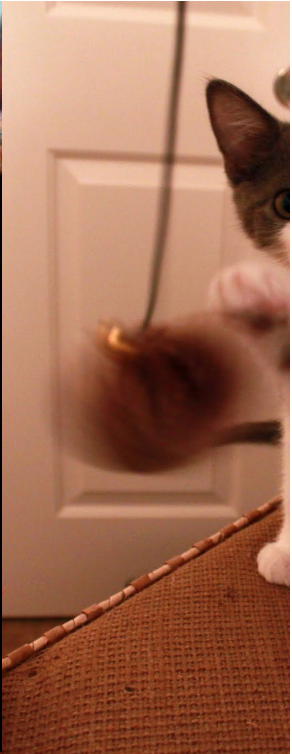
A woman with long brown hair is shown in profile, holding a black smartphone to her nose as if smelling it. She is wearing a black top and a gold chain necklace. The background is a bright, out-of-focus garden with green leaves and some orange flowers. A dark grey semi-transparent box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text 'Smelling is believing.' and a blue button with the text 'Watch Video'.

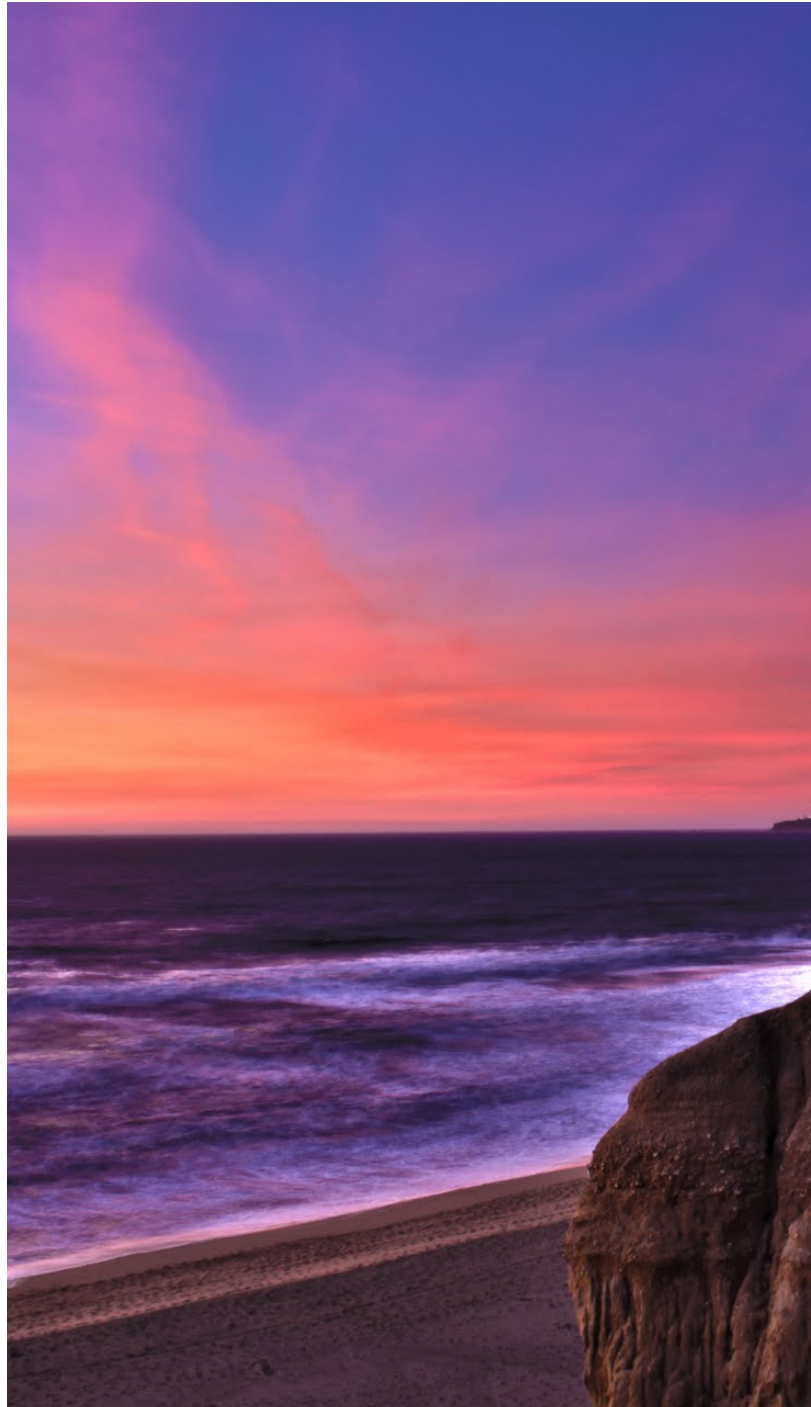
Smelling is believing.

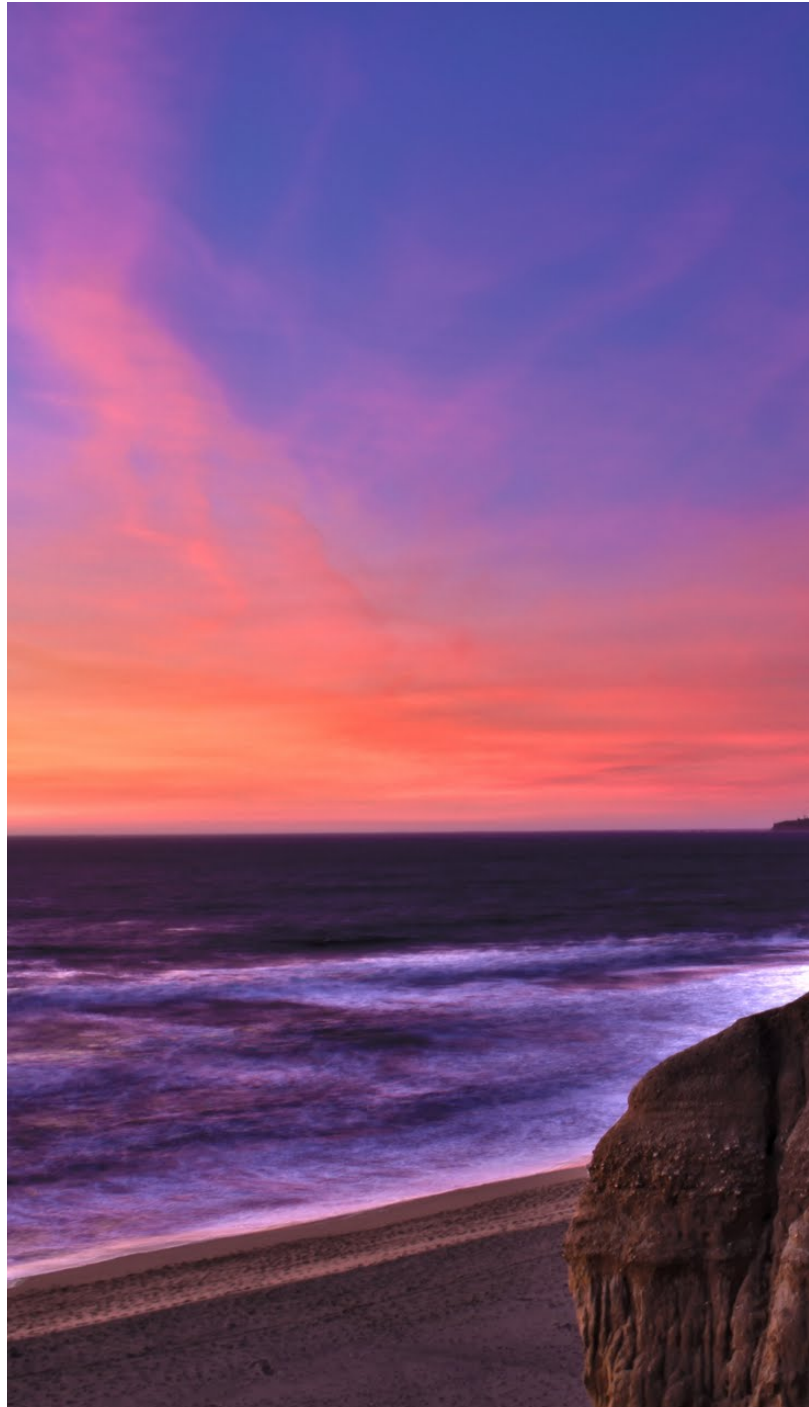
[Watch Video](#)

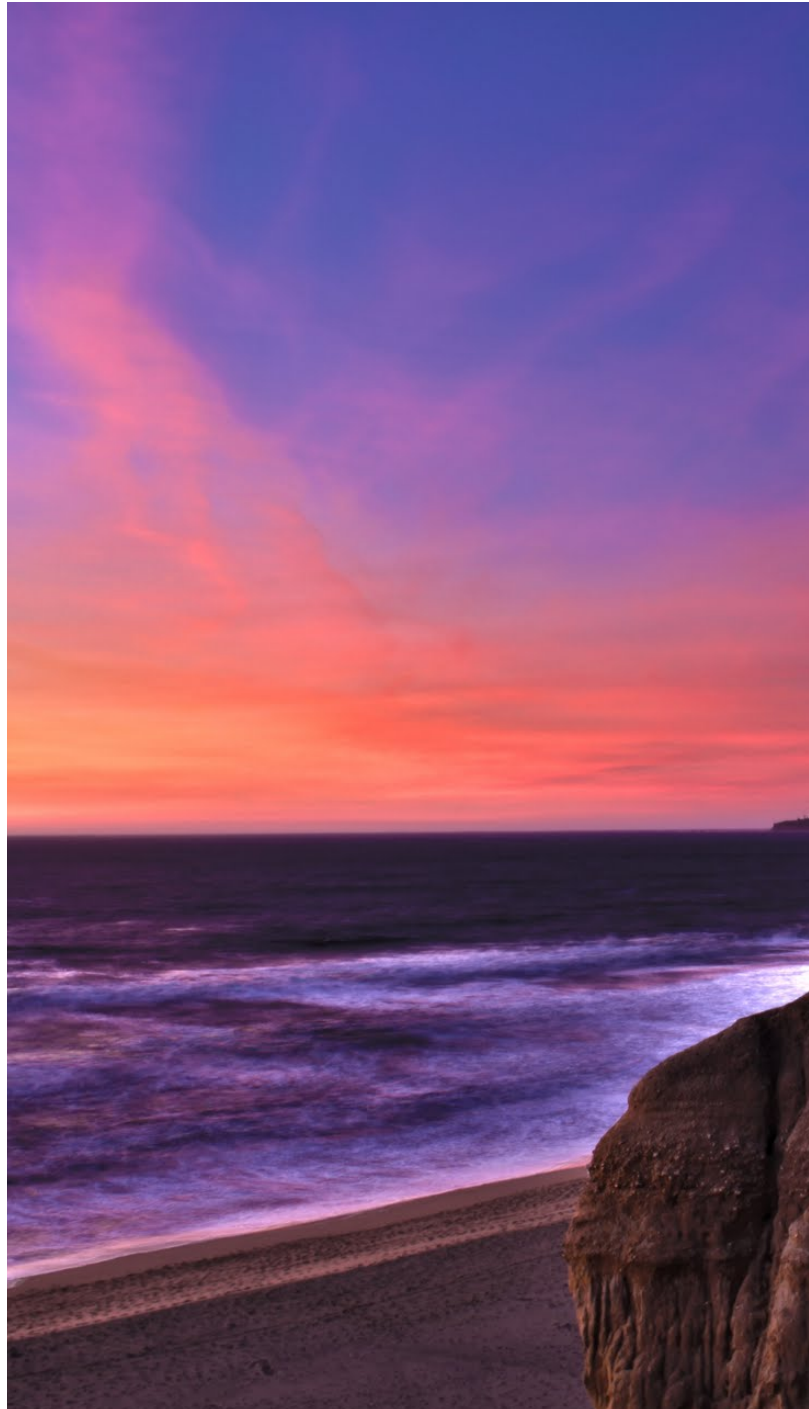












Get Started ^

Creative Vision

Design Principles

UI Overview

Style ▾

Patterns ▾

Building Blocks ▾

Downloads

Videos



Welcome to **Android Design**, your place for learning how to design exceptional Android apps.

[Creative Vision](#) >

<http://d.android.com/c>



Android Design

Room 5 & 12, all day.

Text to Speech (TTS)

```
private void initTextToSpeech() {  
    Intent intent = new Intent(Engine.ACTION_CHECK_TTS_DATA);  
    startActivityForResult(intent, TTS_DATA_CHECK);  
}
```



Text to Speech (TTS)

```
protected void onActivityResult(int request, int result, Intent dat
    if (request == TTS_DATA_CHECK &&
        result == Engine.CHECK_VOICE_DATA_PASS) {
        tts = new TextToSpeech(this, new OnInitListener() {
            public void onInit(int status) {
                if (status == TextToSpeech.SUCCESS)
                    ttsIsInit = true;
            }
        });
    } else
        startActivity(new Intent(Engine.ACTION_INSTALL_TTS_DATA);
}
```



Text to Speech (TTS)

```
private void say(String text) {  
    if (tts != null && ttsIsInit)  
        tts.speak(text, TextToSpeech.QUEUE_ADD, null);  
}
```



Speech Recognition

```
private void requestVoiceInput() {  
    Intent intent = new Intent(RecognizerIntent.ACTION_RECOGNIZE_SPEECH);  
    intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_LANGUAGE_MODEL,  
        RecognizerIntent.LANGUAGE_MODEL_FREE_FORM);  
    intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_PROMPT,  
        getString(R.String.voice_input_prompt));  
    intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_LANGUAGE,  
        Locale.ENGLISH);  
    startActivityForResult(intent, VOICE_RECOGNITION);  
}
```

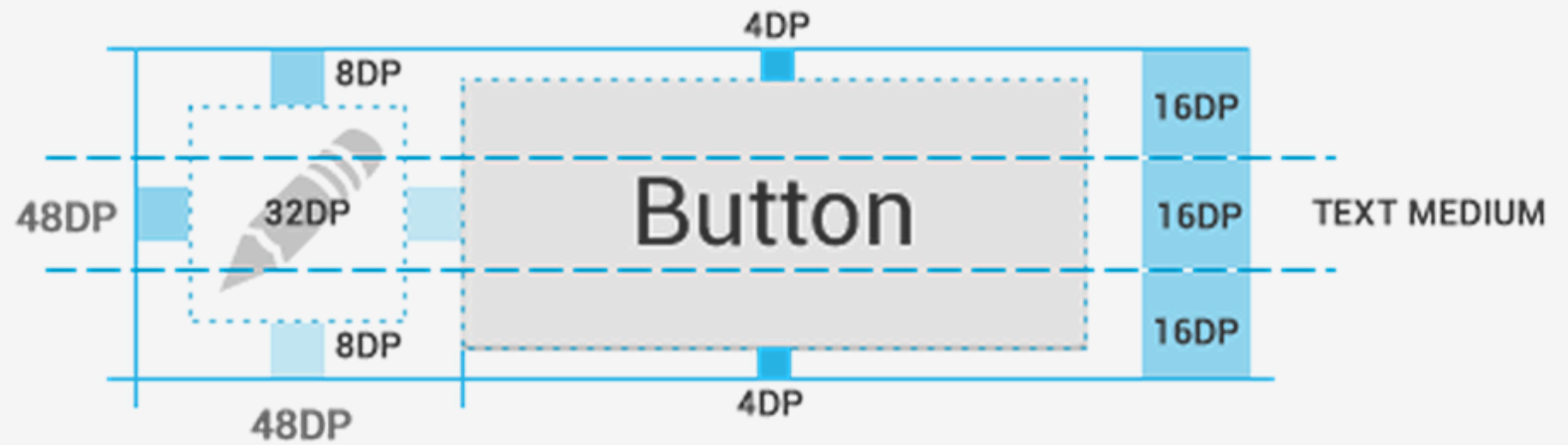


Speech Recognition

```
@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int request, int result, Intent data) {
    if (request == VOICE_RECOGNITION && result == RESULT_OK) {
        ArrayList<String> results =
            data.getStringArrayListExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_RESULTS);

        String mostLikelyResult = results[0];
        useSpeechInput(mostLikelyResult);
    }
}
```





48



Medium title

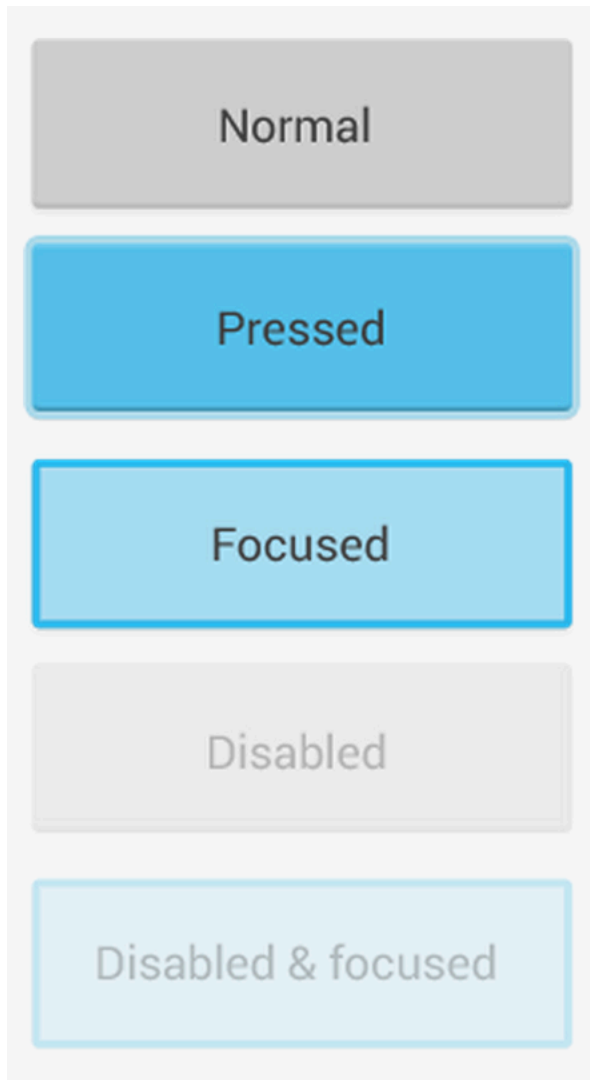
single line item with avatar + text

Single list item

single line item with text



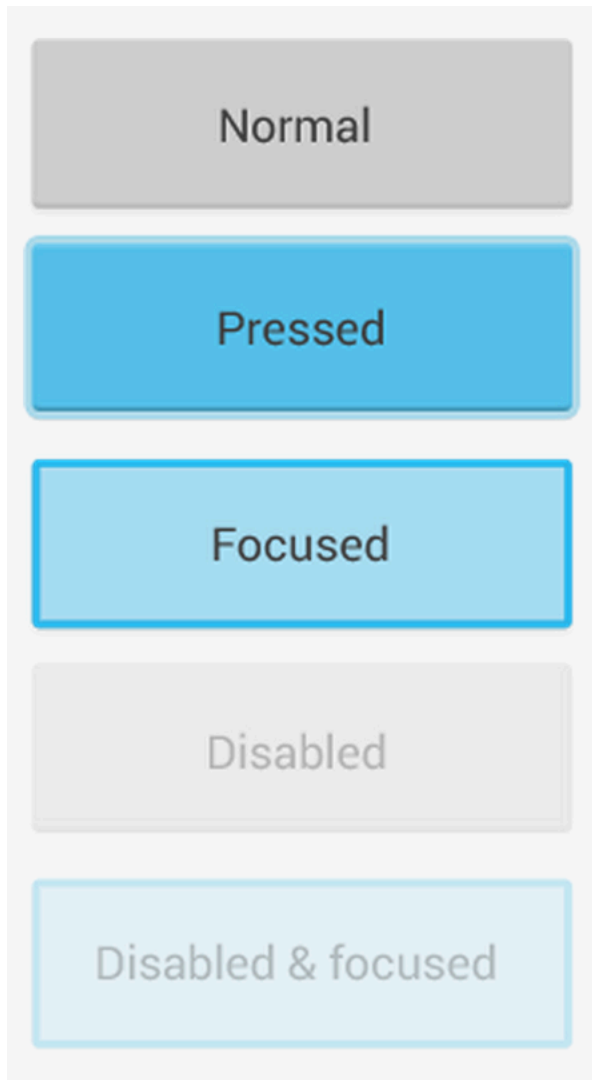
Touch Feedback



```
MyB
<selector xmlns:android="...">
  <item android:state_pressed="true"
        android:drawable="@drawable/bg_press"
  <item android:state_enabled="false"
        android:state_focussed="true"
        android:drawable="@drawable/bg_disab
  <item android:state_focussed="true"
        android:drawable="@drawable/bg_focus
  <item android:drawable="@drawable/bg_norma
</selector>
```



Touch Feedback

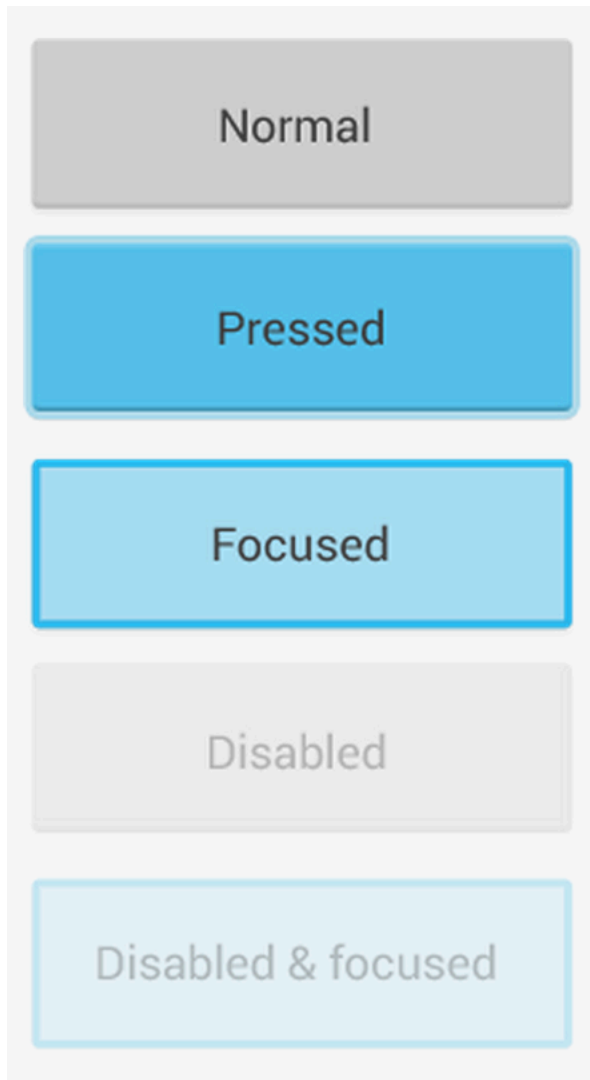


MyV

```
...  
android:background="?android:selectableItemB  
...
```



Touch Feedback



MyV

```
...  
android:foreground="?android:selectableItemB  
...
```



Simple Accessibility Support

MyV

```
<Button  
    ...  
    android:contentDescription="@string/my_button_description"  
>
```



Custom Control Accessibility Support

```
public void setHeading(float heading) {
    mHeading = heading;
    sendAccessibilityEvent(AccessibilityEvent.TYPE_VIEW_TEXT_CHANGED);
}

@Override
public boolean dispatchPopulateAccessibilityEvent(final AccessibilityEvent
    super.dispatchPopulateAccessibilityEvent(e);
    String heading = String.valueOf(mheading);
    if (heading.length() > AccessibilityEvent.MAX_TEXT_LENGTH)
        heading = heading.substring(0, AccessibilityEvent.MAX_TEXT_LENGTH);
    event.getText().add("Heading is " + heading + " degrees");
    return true;
}
```





Getting Started ▾

Building Apps with
Multimedia ▾

Building Apps with
Graphics & Animation ▾

Building Apps with
Connectivity & the Cloud ▾

Building Apps with
User Info & Location ▾

Best Practices for
User Experience & UI ▾

Best Practices for
User Input ▲

Using Touch Gestures ▲

Detecting Common Gestures

Tracking Movement

Animating a Scroll Gesture

Handling Multi-Touch
Gestures

Using Touch Gestures

This class describes how to write apps that allow users to interact with an app via touch gestures. Android provides a variety of APIs to help you create and detect gestures.

Although your app should not depend on touch gestures for basic behaviors (since the gestures may not be available to all users in all contexts), adding touch-based interaction to your app can greatly increase its usefulness and appeal.

To provide users with a consistent, intuitive experience, your app should follow the accepted Android conventions for touch gestures. The [Gestures design guide](#) shows you how to use common gestures in Android apps. Also see the Design Guide for [Touch Feedback](#).

Lessons

Detecting Common Gestures

Learn how to detect basic touch gestures such as scrolling, flinging, and double-tapping, using [GestureDetector](#).

Tracking Movement

[GET STARTED](#)

DEPENDENCIES AND PREREQUISITES

- Android 1.6 (API Level 4)

YOU SHOULD ALSO READ

- [Input Events](#) API Guide
- [Sensors Overview](#)
- [Making the View Interactive](#)
- Design Guide for [Gesture](#)
- Design Guide for [Touch Feedback](#)

TRY IT OUT

[Download the sample](#)

InteractiveChart.zip

Jazz Hands

```
@Override
public boolean onTouchEvent(MotionEvent event) {
    int action = event.getAction();

    if (event.getPointerCount() > 1) {
        int actionPointerId = action & MotionEvent.ACTION_POINTER_ID_MASK;
        int actionEvent = action & MotionEvent.ACTION_MASK;

        int pointerIndex = event.findPointerIndex(actionPointerId);
        int xPos = (int)event.getX(pointerIndex);
        int yPos = (int)event.getY(pointerIndex);
        // TODO Magic.
    }
}
```







ANGRY CARROTS – com.happycompany.angrycarrots

Statistics

Ratings & Reviews

Rankings

Crashes & ANRs

APK

Store Listing

Pricing and Distribution

In-app Products

Services & APIs

APK

Published

PROD ✓

Versions

1000, 1010

BETA TESTING –

Set-up Beta testing for your app

ALPHA TESTING ✓

Versions

2000, 2010

ALPHA CONFIGURATION

[Upload new APK](#)

Supported devices

Currently live [See list](#)

4079

Excluded devices ?

[Manage excluded devices](#)

2

VERSION ▾

UPLOADED ON

2010 (2.0)

Tablet version 2

Mar, 10 2012

2000 (2.0)

Phone version 2

Mar, 10 2012

OTHER APKs [Show](#)



Not All Users Are Created Equal

Mobile Device Info	Total Vis
Samsung GT-I9300 Galaxy S3	825,780
Samsung GT-I9100 Galaxy S II	537,478
Motorola MOTXT912B Droid Razr 4G	486,950
Motorola Xoom	328,762
Motorola DroidX	229,418
Samsung GT-I9000 Galaxy S	210,994
Samsung GT-I9300 Galaxy SIII	185,329
Google Nexus 7	132,242
Asus TF101 Eee Pad Transformer TF101	125,363
Samsung SPH-D710 Galaxy SII Epic 4G Touch	123,806



Mobile Device Info	Avg. Visit D
Motorola Xoom	1:21:05
Google Nexus 7	1:05:53
Asus TF101 Eee Pad Transformer TF101	1:05:42
Samsung GT-I9300 Galaxy S3	53:09
Samsung GT-I9100 Galaxy S II	49:01
Samsung GT-I9300 Galaxy SIII	47:29
Motorola DroidX	42:17
Motorola MOTXT912B Droid Razr 4G	37:33
Samsung SPH-D710 Galaxy SII Epic 4G Touch	34:54
Samsung GT-I9000 Galaxy S	33:05





EARTHQUAKE! – com.radioactiveyak.earthquake

Statistics

Ratings & Reviews

Crashes & ANRs

APK

Store Listing

Pricing and Distribution

In-app Products

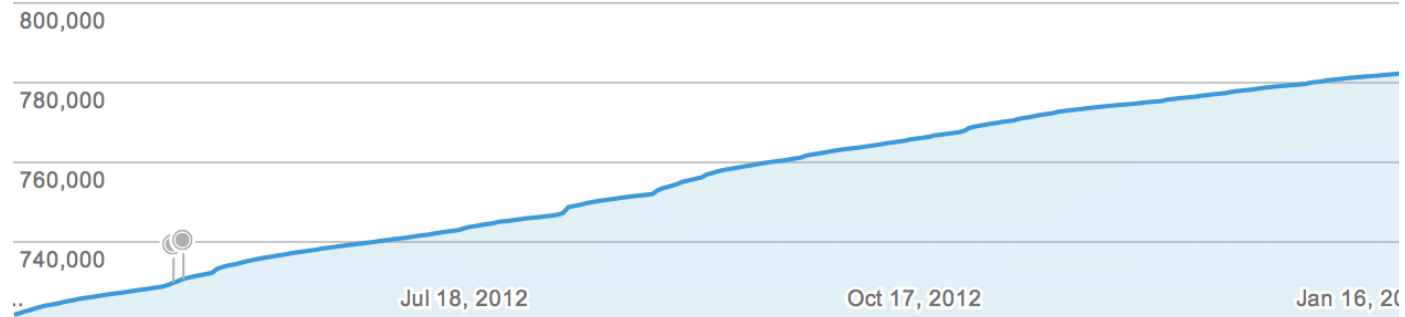
Services & APIs

STATISTICS

Total user installs

for Apr 18, 2012 - Apr 18, 2013

Show



Android Version

Device

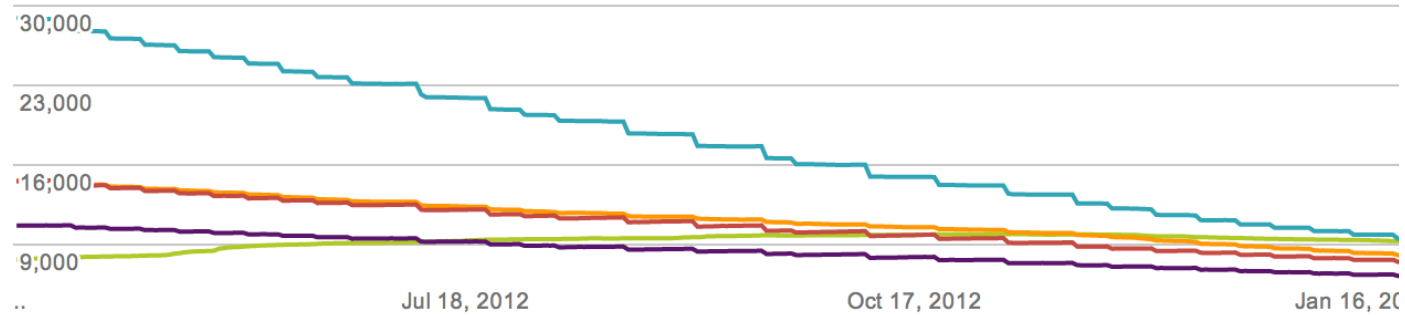
Country

Language

App Version

Carrier

TOTAL USER INSTALLS BY DEVICE



TOTAL USER INSTALLS ON APR 18, 2013

YOUR APP

Analytics Code

```
@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
    myTracker.sendEvent("ui_action", "button_press", "play_button", o
    ...
}
```











Amongst the Reasons to Transfer Data

Client Updates



Amongst the Reasons to Transfer Data

Client Updates

Server Updates



Amongst the Reasons to Transfer Data

Client Updates

Server Updates

**On-De
Down**



Amongst the Reasons to Transfer Data

Client Updates

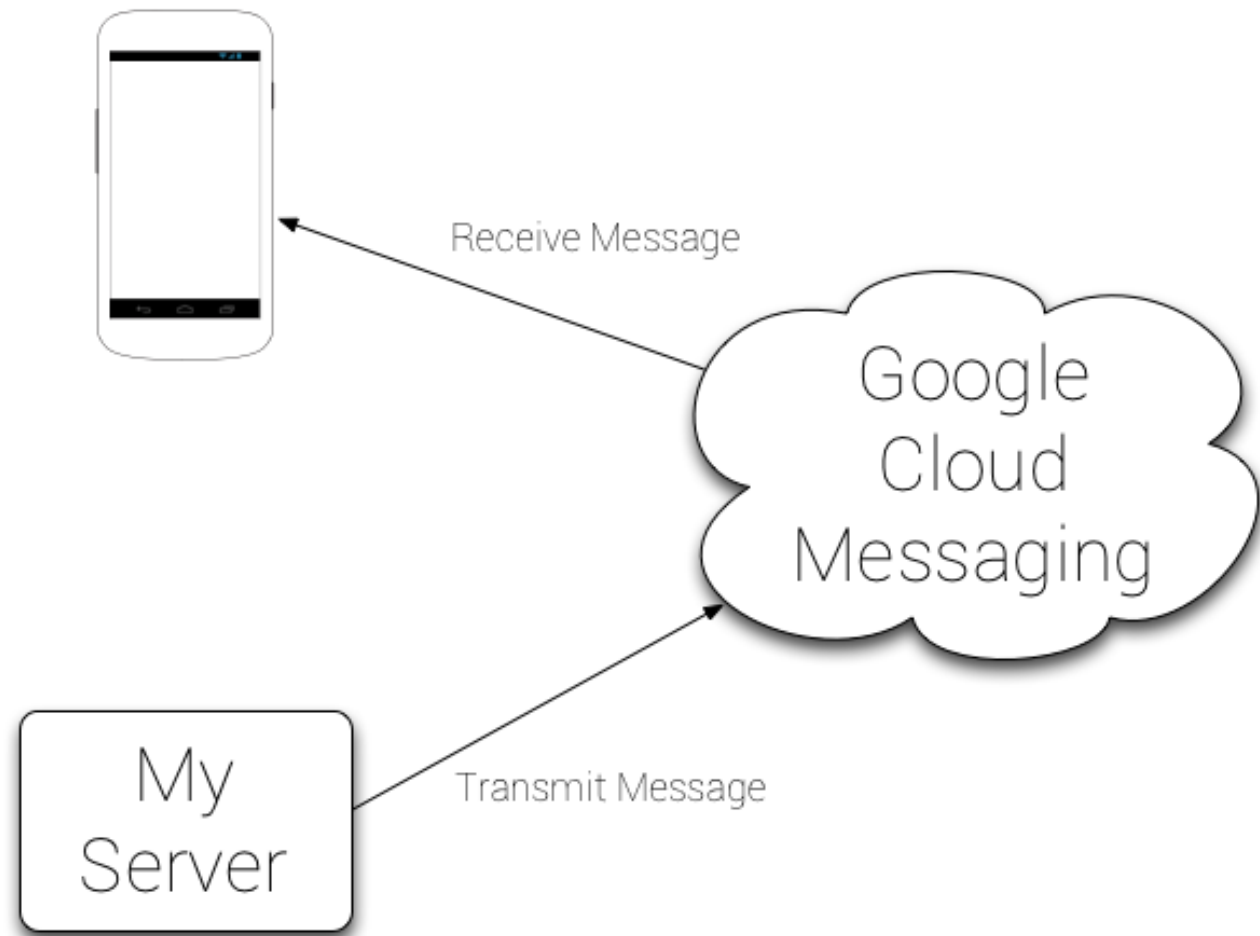
Server Updates

**On-De
Down**

**Cross-Device
Updates**



Google Cloud Messaging





Amongst the Ways to Transfer Data

Client Updates

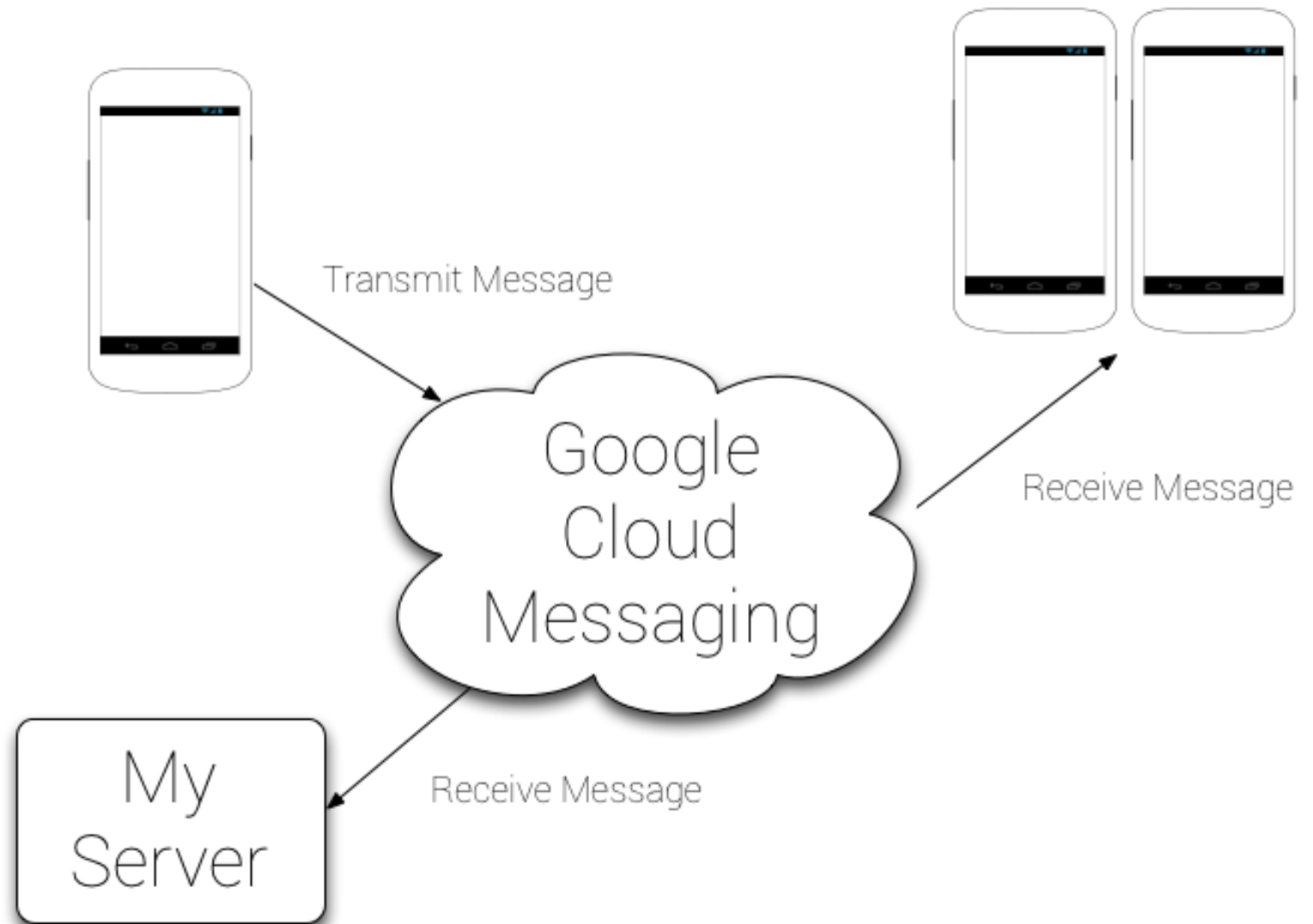
GCM

On-De
Down

Cross-Device
Updates



Google Cloud Messaging: Upstream



Google Cloud Messaging: Upstream

```
GoogleCloudMessaging gcm = GoogleCloudMessaging.get(context);  
  
gcm.send(to, msgId, data);
```





Google Cloud Messaging

Francesco Nerieri

Room 12, 1:40pm

Amongst the Ways to Transfer Data

Client Updates

GCM

On-De
Down



Implementing a SyncAdapter

M

```
public class MySyncAdapter extends AbstractThreadedSyncAdapter {
    public MySyncAdapter(Context context, boolean autoInitialize, boolean allowParallelSyncs) {
        super(context, autoInitialize, allowParallelSyncs);
    }

    public MySyncAdapter(Context context, boolean autoInitialize) {
        super(context, autoInitialize);
    }

    @Override
    public void onPerformSync(Account account, Bundle extras, String authority,
        ContentProviderClient provider, SyncResult syncResult) {
        // TODO Synchronize your data between client and server.
    }
}
```



SyncAdapter Service

```
public class MySyncService extends Service {
    private static final Object sSyncAdapterLock = new Object();
    private static MySyncAdapter sSyncAdapter = null;

    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        synchronized (sSyncAdapterLock) {
            if (sSyncAdapter == null)
                sSyncAdapter = new MySyncAdapter(getApplicationContext(), true);
        }
    }

    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
        return sSyncAdapter.getSyncAdapterBinder();
    }
}
```



Abstract Account Manager

MyAuthent

```
public class MyAccountAuthenticator extends AbstractAccountAuthenticator {  
    public static final String ACCOUNT_TYPE = "com.mycompany.myapp";  
    public static final String ACCOUNT_NAME = "MY STUB ACCOUNT";  
  
    @Override  
    public Bundle addAccount(AccountAuthenticatorResponse response, String accountType,  
        String authTokenType, String[] requiredFeatures, Bundle options)  
        throws NetworkErrorException {  
  
        AccountManager manager = AccountManager.get(activity);  
        final Account account = new Account(ACCOUNT_NAME, ACCOUNT_TYPE);  
        manager.addAccountExplicitly(account, null, null);  
        ContentResolver.setIsSyncable(account, authority, 1);  
        ContentResolver.setSyncAutomatically(account, authority, true);  
        return null;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



Account Manager Service

MyAuthent

```
public class MyAuthenticationService extends Service {
    MyAccountAuthenticator mAuthenticator;

    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        mAuthenticator = new MyAccountAuthenticator(this);
    }

    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
        return mAuthenticator.getIBinder();
    }
}
```



Account Manager XML Config

```
<account-authenticator xmlns:android="..."
    android:accountType="com.mycompany.myapp"
    android:icon="@drawable/miniicon"
    android:smallIcon="@drawable/miniicon"
    android:label="@string/app_name"
/>
```



Content Provider

```
public class MyContentProvider extends ContentProvider {  
    @Override  
    public boolean onCreate() { return true; }  
  
    @Override  
    public String getType(Uri uri) { return "vnd.android.cursor.dir/vnd.myapp.items"; }  
  
    @Override  
    public Cursor query(Uri uri, String[] projection, String selection,  
        String[] selectionArgs, String sort){ return null; }  
  
    @Override  
    public Uri insert(Uri uri, ContentValues initialValues) { return null; }  
  
    @Override  
    public int delete(Uri uri, String where, String[] whereArgs) { return 0; }  
  
    @Override  
    public int update(Uri uri, ContentValues values, String where, String[] whereArgs) { return  
}
```

MyCo



Manifest

Andr

```
<provider android:authorities="com.mycompany.myapp.myauthority"  
          android:name=".content_providers.PlaceDetailsContentProvi
```



Sync Adapter XML Config

```
<sync-adapter xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:contentAuthority="com.mycompany.myapp.myauthority"
    android:accountType="com.mycompany.myapp"
    android:userVisible="false"
/>
```



Manifest

```
<provider android:authorities="com.mycompany.myapp.myauthority"
          android:name=".content_providers.PlaceDetailsContentProvider" />

<service android:name=".MyAuthenticationService" android:exported="true">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.accounts.AccountAuthenticator" />
  </intent-filter>
  <meta-data
    android:name="android.accounts.AccountAuthenticator"
    android:resource="@xml/accountauth" />
</service>

<service android:name=".MySyncService" android:exported="true">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.content.SyncAdapter" />
  </intent-filter>
  <meta-data
    android:name="android.content.SyncAdapter"
    android:resource="@xml/sync_myapp" />
</service>
```



Triggering Syncs

```
final Account account =  
    new Account(null, MyAccountAuthenticator.ACCOUNT_TYPE);  
String authority = "com.mycompany.myapp.myauthority"  
  
mContentResolver.requestSync(account, authority, null);
```

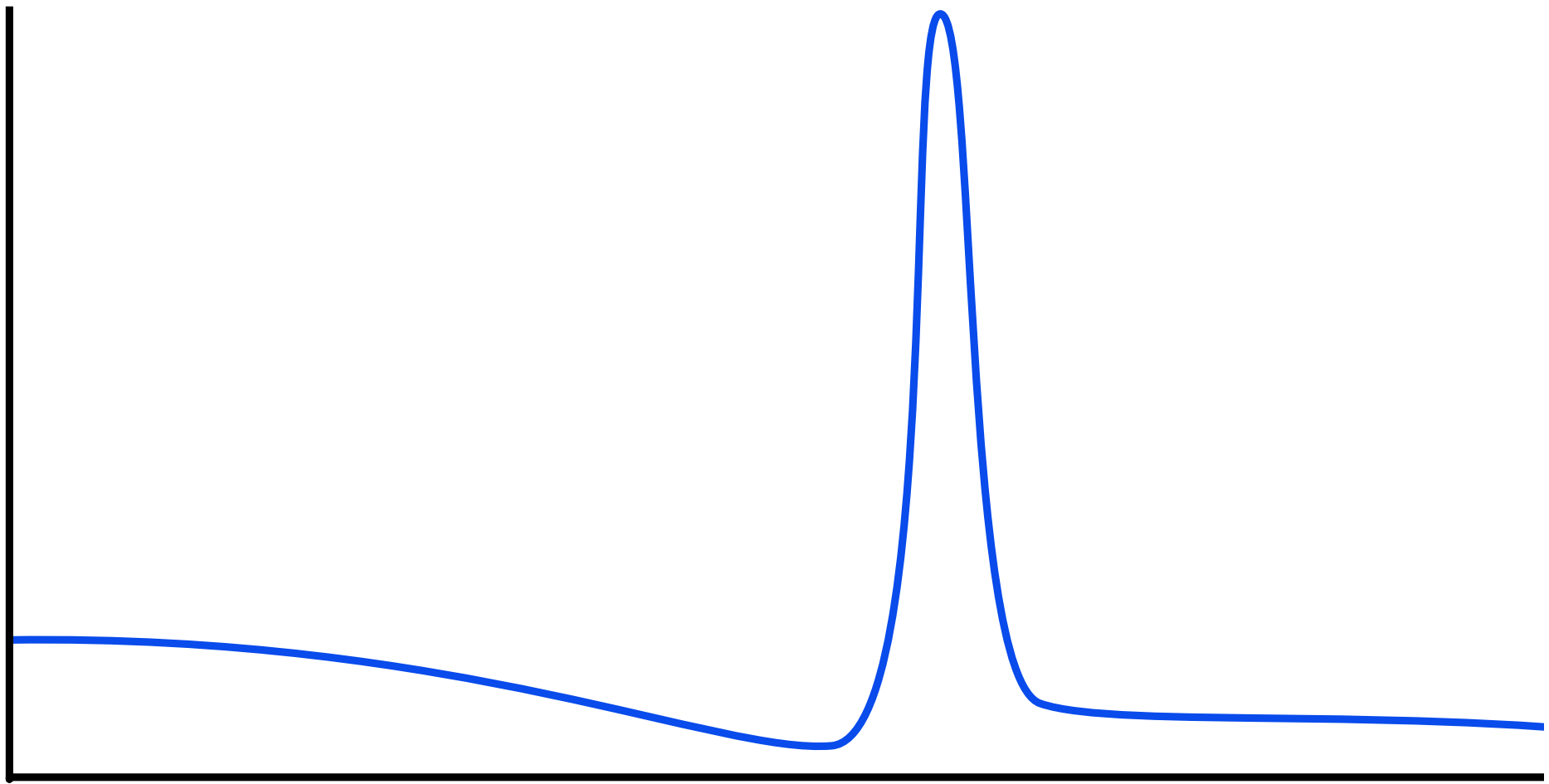


Periodic Repeating Syncs

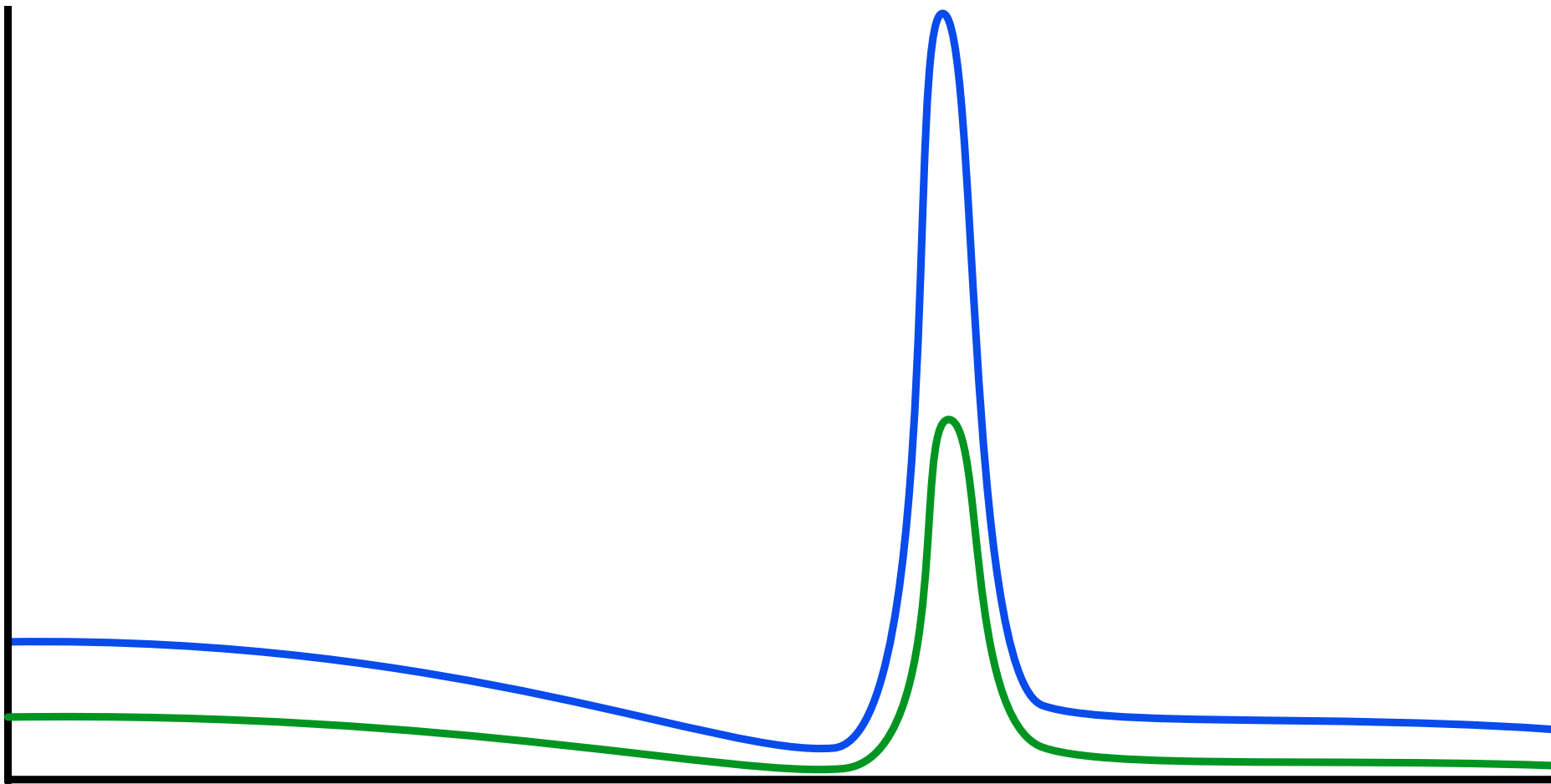
```
final Account account =  
    new Account(null, MyAccountAuthenticator.ACCOUNT_TYPE);  
String authority = "com.myapp.myauthority"  
long interval = 24*60*60; // 12 hours (24hr by default).  
  
mContentResolver.addPeriodicSync(account, authority, null, interval
```



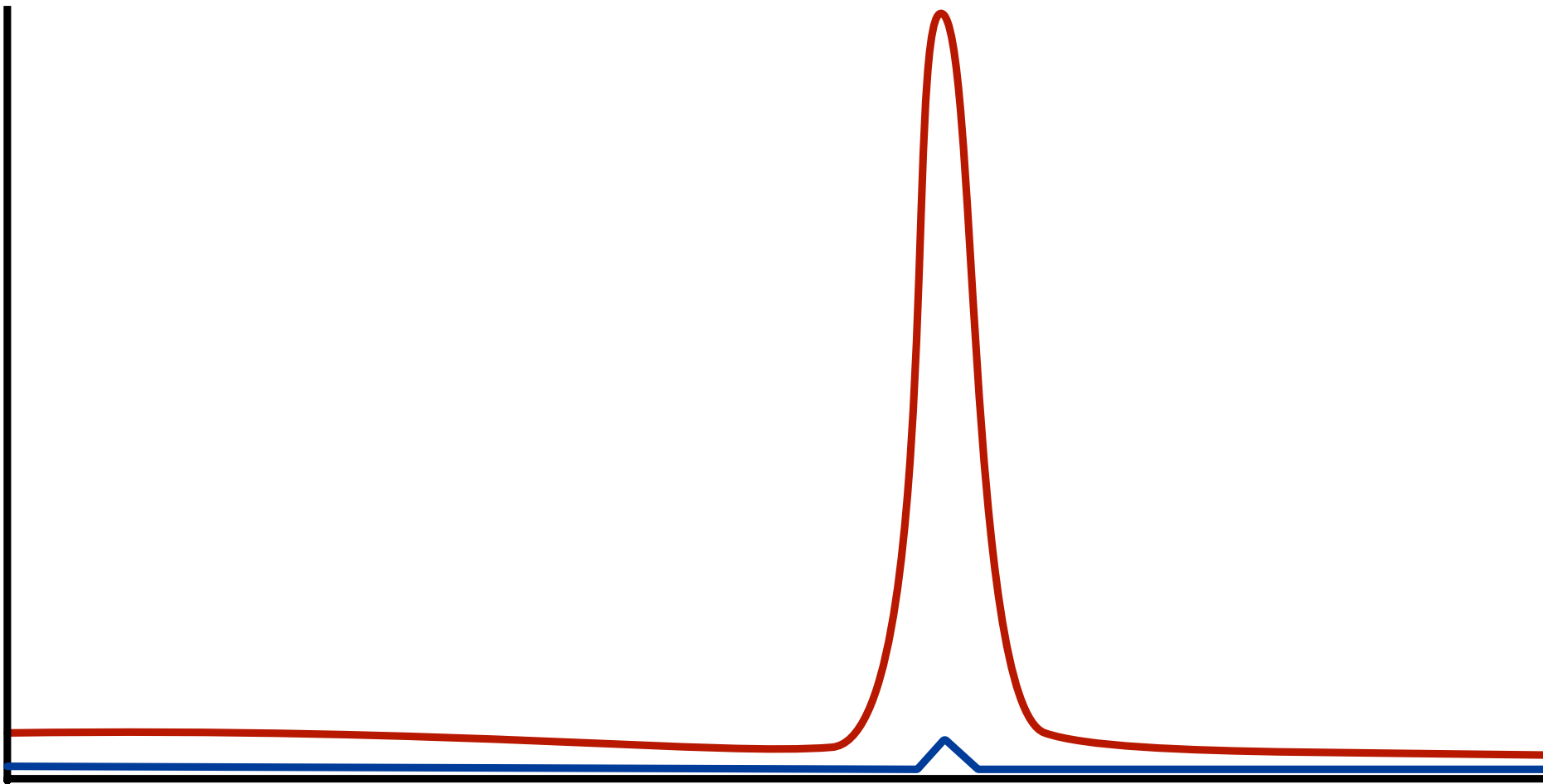
Your Server Spike



Do You Even Scale?



Carrier Service Spike



Update Window

```
int alarmType = AlarmManager.ELAPSED_REALTIME;
long interval = AlarmManager.INTERVAL_HOUR;

// int jitter = 3 // (Chosen by fair dice roll. Guaranteed to be ran
Random random = new Random();
int jitter = random.nextInt(60);

long start = SystemClock.elapsedRealtime() + interval - ((30 + jitte

alarmManager.setInexactRepeating(alarmType, start, interval, pi)
```



Update Window

```
int alarmType = AlarmManager.ELAPSED_REALTIME;
long interval = AlarmManager.INTERVAL_HOUR;

// int jitter = 3 // (Chosen by fair dice roll. Guaranteed to be ran
Random random = new Random();
int jitter = random.nextInt(60);

long start = SystemClock.elapsedRealtime() + interval - ((30 + jitte

alarmManager.setInexactRepeating(alarmType, start, interval, pi)
```



Activity Recognition: Pickup Trigger

```
@Override
public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
    // Extract the Activity that's been detected.
    ActivityDetectionResult activity =
        ActivityDetectionResult.extractResult(intent);

    if (activity != null) {
        ActivityType activityType = activity.getMostProbableActivity();
        if (ActivityType.valueOf(activityTypeString) == ActivityType.TI
            context.startService(new Intent(context, DailyUpdateService.c
    }
}
```



SyncAdapter

GCM

**On-De
Down**



SyncAdapter with Calls to Other Updates

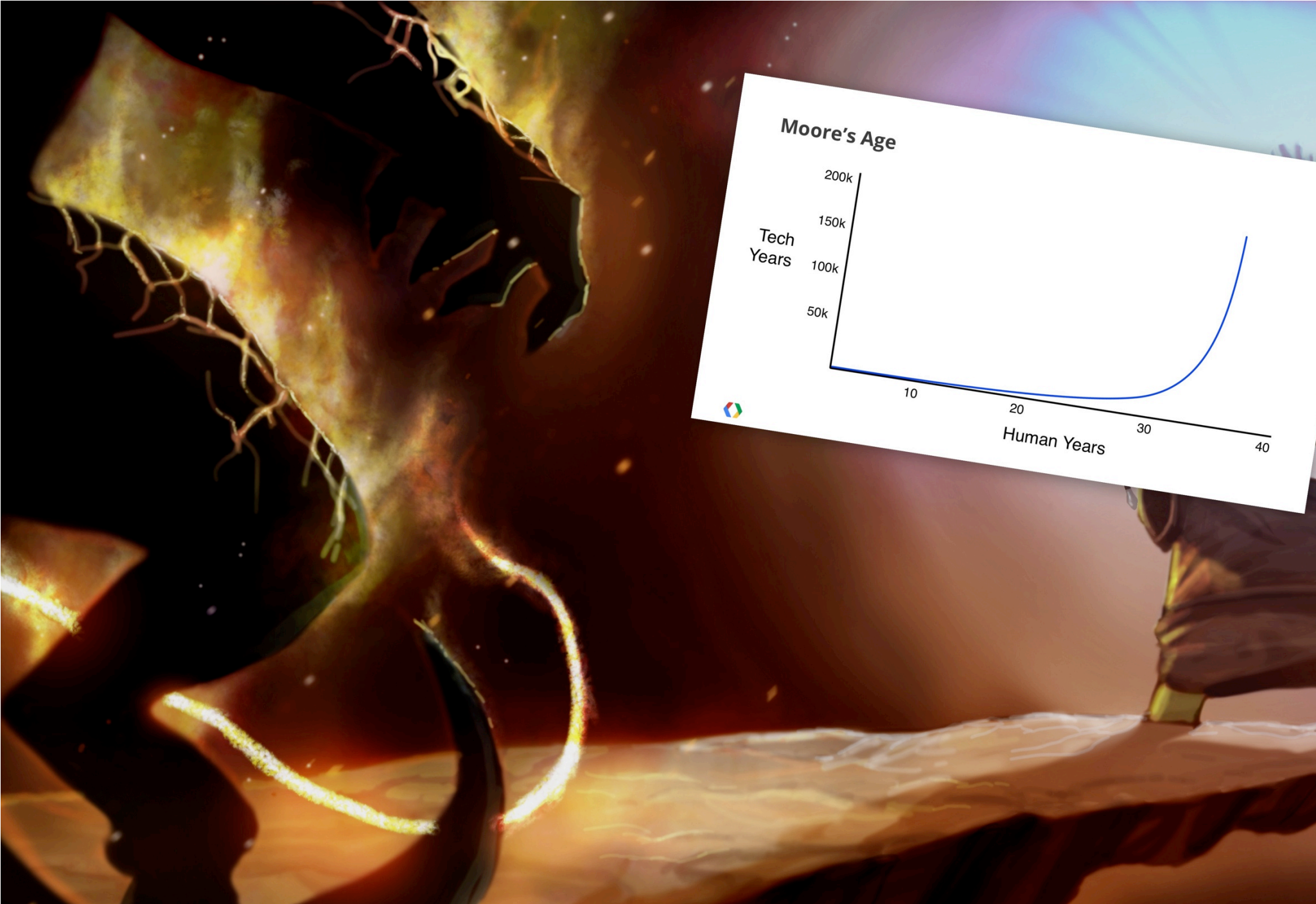
M

```
@Override
public void onPerformSync(Account account, Bundle extras, String au
    ContentProviderClient provider, SyncResult syncResult

    downloadServerSideSync();
    uploadClientSideSync();
    transmitBatchedAnalytics();
    executePrefetch();
    retryFailedTransfers();
}
```





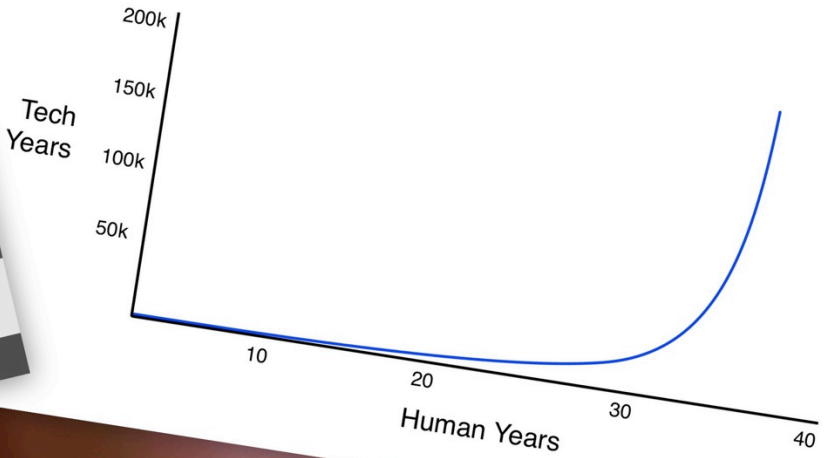


"Any significantly advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

Arthur C. Clarke



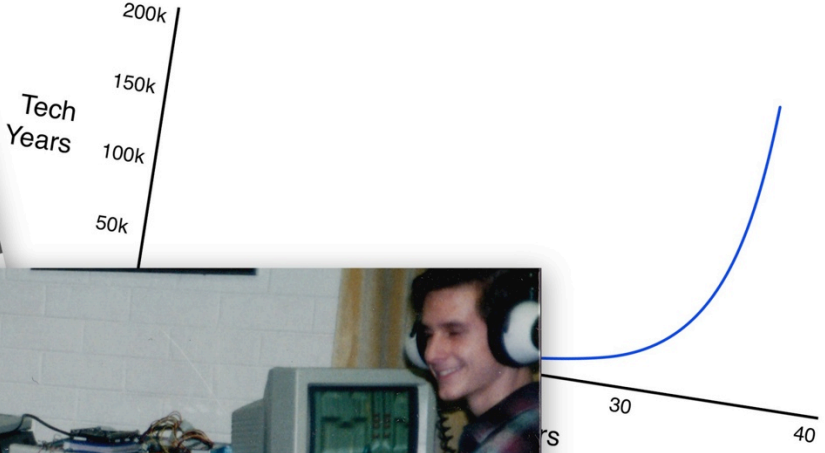
Moore's Age



"Any significantly advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

Arthur C. Clarke

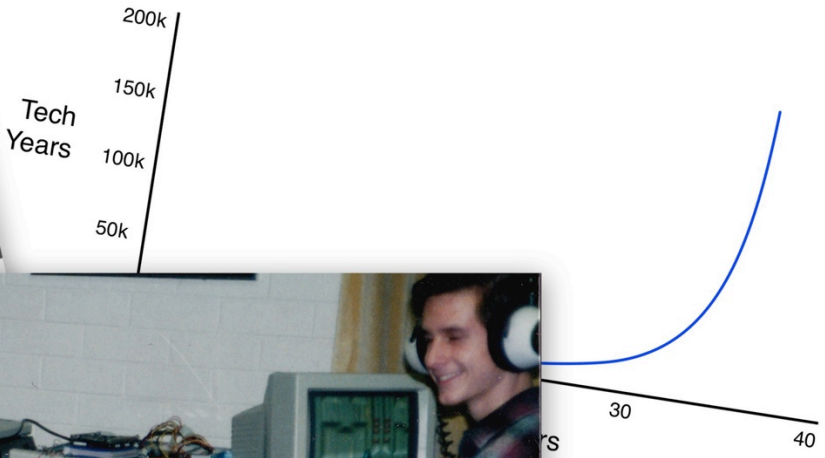
Moore's Age



"Any significantly advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

Arthur C. Clarke

Moore's Age

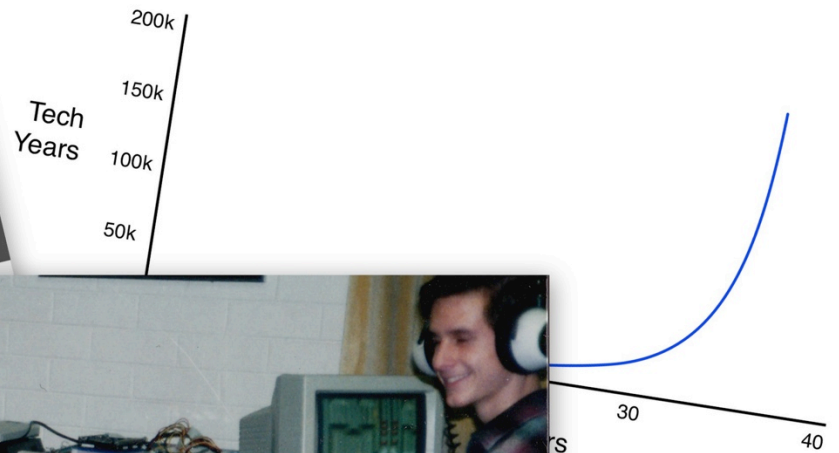


Developing the Impossible

"Any significantly advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

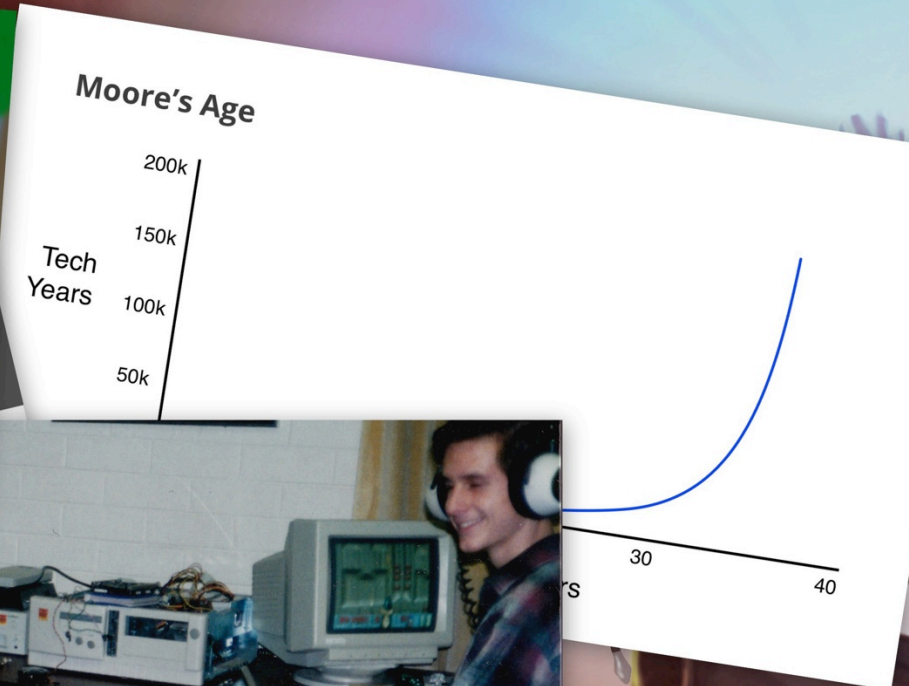
Arthur C. Clarke

Moore's Age




Developing the Impossible



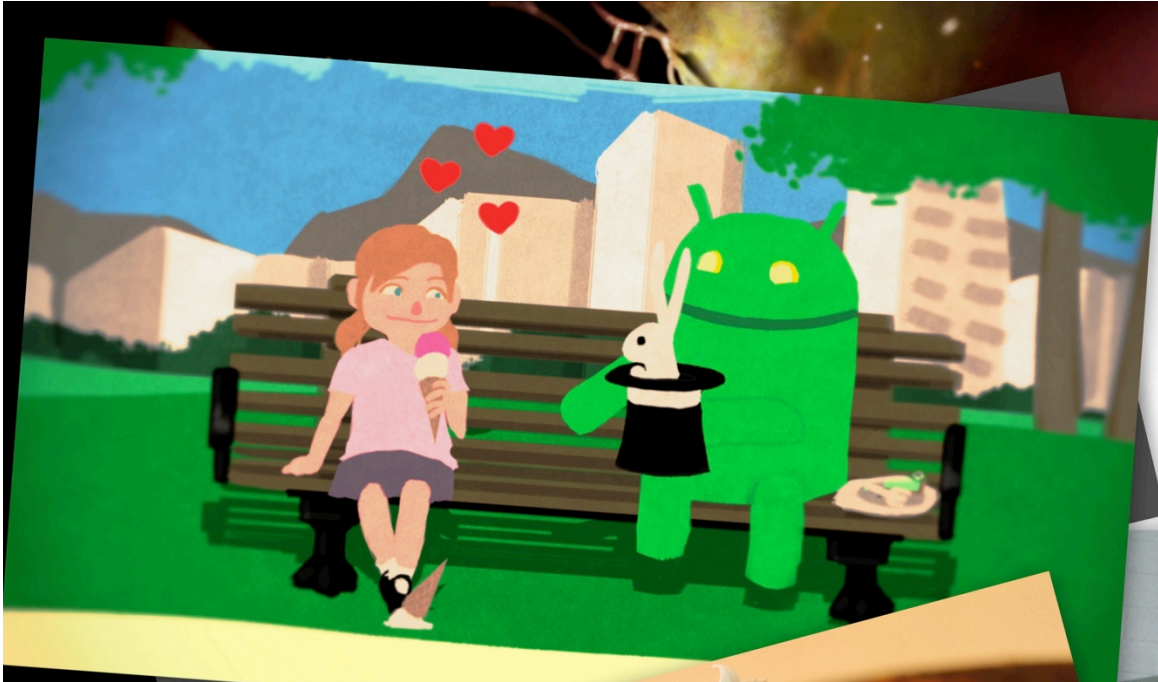


Arthur C. Clarke

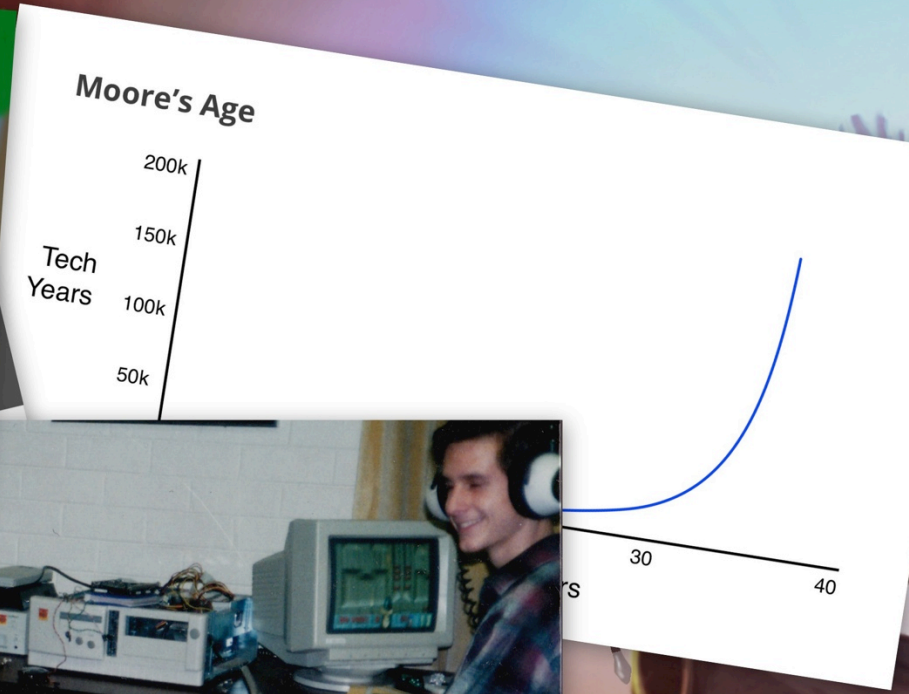


Developing the Impossible





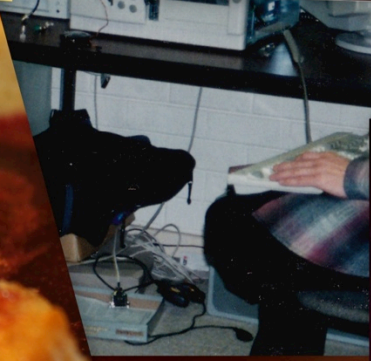
Arthur C. Clarke

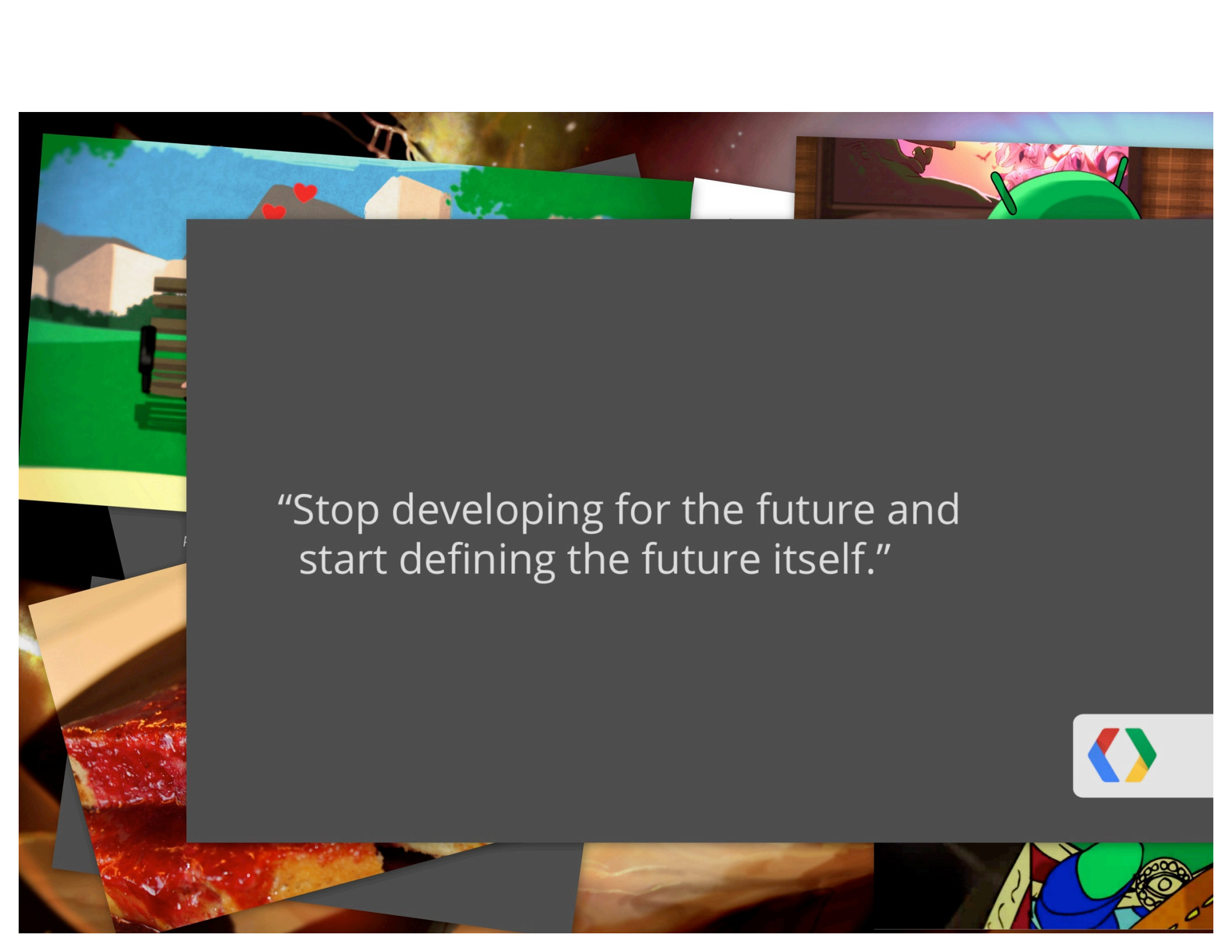




Arthur C. Clarke

Mo
Tech
Years





“Stop developing for the future and
start defining the future itself.”



Thank You!

Created and presented by Reto Meier (+RetoMeier)

Graphics & animations by Pandamus (@pandamus)

Additional music by Joel Alford "Bliss" (@TheDinosauras)



Questions? Join me at the Android Developers Office Hours: 3rd floor



Google
Developers