

Programming Mobile Applications with Android

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Programming Mobile Applications with Android

- Lesson 4.- Multimedia Elements
 - Multimedia Elements.- Introduction
 - Images.- Type of images and how to used them
 - Videos.- Different ways to load videos in our applications
 - Sounds.- Developing of a simple jukebox
 - Android Lab IV.- Create, compile and execute a multimedia application including images, sounds and videos

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- Lesson 4.- Multimedia Elements
 - In this lesson, we will learn:
 - What are multimedia elements and their use in android applications
 - Some basics about images and how to include them
 - How to include videos
 - How to develop a simple jukebox from zeros
 - How to include the use of the camera as another tool within our applications

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- Multimedia Elements.- Introduction

- Multimedia definition

- “Relative to the use of several media simultaneously”

- Multimedia applications can be more attractive from the user point of view but ...

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7otDLzQCug>

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- Multimedia Elements.- Introduction



- Too many multimedia elements can be negative

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- Multimedia Elements.- Introduction
 - Android Applications → networks → payment
 - We should include videos, high quality images or sounds only when necessary
 - We have to main options
 - Use most the multimedia elements as android resources
 - The size of the application will be large but its use would not involve additional network connections
 - Download the required elements when needed
 - Small-sized application (optimal for download) but the use of the network can make users stop using it

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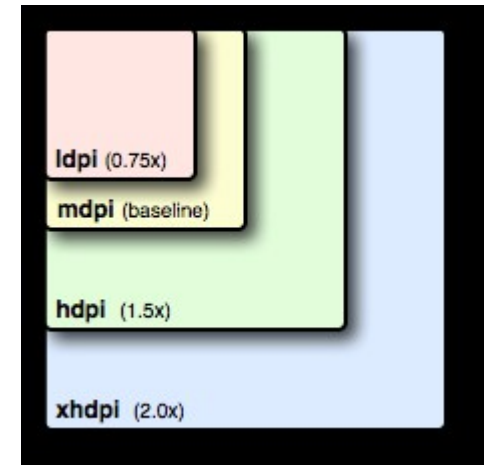
- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Images consist of some basic parameters
 - Format (compression yes/no)
 - Density
 - Width
 - Height
 - Color Space
 - RGB, YUV, HSV, etc

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Some of the main formats are
 - BMP.- No compression
 - PNG.- Compression without loss
 - Recommended for icons
 - GIF.- Compression without loss but low resolution
 - JPEG.- Compression with loss

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Android creates different folders to store resource images in different densities
 - Ldpi.- Low density ~120 dpi
 - Mdpi.- Medium density ~160 dpi
 - Hdpi.- High density ~ 240 dpi
 - Xhdpi.- Extra high density ~320 dpi



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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Layouts can also be designed for different size of screens
 - Small.- 240x320 ldpi, 320x480 mdpi, 480x800 hdpi
 - Normal.- 480x800 mdpi
 - Large.- 600x1024 mdpi
 - Extra Large.- 720x1280 mdpi, 800x1280 mdpi

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - There are several open source icon/images repositories
 - In these repositories, you can find the same image at different resolutions → Each image to the correct folder

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - There are several View elements that are visualized as images
 - ImageView
 - ImageButton
 - The background of any layout
 - Images as resources are accessed as
 - *@drawable/resName* in .xml files
 - *getResources().getDrawable(R.drawable.idRes)*

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Let's assume that we have an image called zombie.png in res/drawable folders

```
<ImageView  
    android:id="@+id/imageView1"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:src="@drawable/zombie" />
```

```
final ImageView imView = (ImageView)findViewById(R.id.imageViewChange);
```

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Images can also be established from two different sources:
 - Images downloaded from the Internet
 - Images acquired with the camera
 - Images loaded from the gallery

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Load images from Internet
 - Previous.- Set Internet permissions in the manifest file

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
```
 - Steps
 - Create a URL connection with URL of the image
 - Encode the obtained image using BitMapFactory and establish it to a View Element
 - This cannot be done in the main Thread → use Asynchronous tasks

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.

- Load images from Internet

- Create a new class that extends from `AsyncTask<String,Void,Bitmap>`

- Two methods implemented:

- `Bitmap doInBackground(String ... params)`

```
InputStream in = new java.net.URL(params[0]).openStream();  
Bitmap myBitmap = BitmapFactory.decodeStream(in);
```

- `void onPostExecute(Bitmap result)`

```
myImageView.setImageBitmap(result);
```


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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Load images from Internet
 - Create a new class for download
 - Constructor()
 - It should include a reference to the ImageView object
 - Bitmap doInBackground(String ... params)
 - This method is firstly executed in a separate thread and generates as result a Bitmap object
 - void onPostExecute(Bitmap result)
 - As soon as the doInBackground method ends, this method is invoked with the Bitmap generated as result

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Load images from Internet
 - Create a new class for download
 - In our code, we need to create a new object of the new class and then call the execute method

```
new Download((ImageView) findViewById(R.id.imageView1)).execute("url.jpg");
```

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Load images from camera
 - Previous.- Set permissions in the manifest file

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA" />  
<uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.camera" />  
<uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.camera.autofocus" />
```

- Steps
 - Launch a new activity in charge of opening the camera
 - Receive the result and encode it as image

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Load images from camera

```
private static final int TAKE_PHOTO = 1;  
Intent cameraIntent = new Intent(  
    android.provider.MediaStore.ACTION_IMAGE_CAPTURE);  
startActivityForResult(cameraIntent, TAKE_PHOTO);  
  
@Override  
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {  
    if (requestCode == TAKE_PHOTO) {  
        Bitmap image1 = (Bitmap) data.getExtras().get("data");  
        ImageView iv_foto = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.imageViewId);  
        iv_foto.setImageBitmap(image1);
```

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them.
 - Load images from gallery
 - Previous.- Set permissions in the manifest file

```
<uses-permission  
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE" />
```
 - Steps
 - Launch a new activity in charge of opening the gallery
 - Receive the result and encode it as image

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- Images.- Different type of images and how to use them. Load images from gallery

```
private int SELECT_IMAGE = 237487;
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_PICK,
android.provider.MediaStore.Images.Media.INTERNAL_CONTENT_URI);
intent.setType("image/*");
startActivityForResult(intent, SELECT_IMAGE);
@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
if (resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK){
Uri selectedImage = data.getData();
ImageView iv_foto = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.imageView1);
iv_foto.setImageURI(selectedImage); } }
```

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- Videos.- Loading videos in our applications.
 - The use of videos in our applications can improve the final result, but be careful with the size
 - There are several ways to include them
 - Video Resource → VideoView
 - Load Video from local storage
 - Load Videos from YouTube

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- Videos.- Loading videos in our applications.
 - Videos as Resources
 - Copy the video to the /res/raw folder
 - Include a VideoView in the layout of our applications
 - Now in the .java activity files
 - Get the reference of the VideoView object
 - Get the reference to the video resource
 - Associate both references
 - Start playing the video

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- Videos.- Loading videos in our applications.
 - Videos as Resources

```
VideoView videoToPlay;  
videoToPlay = (VideoView)findViewById(R.id.videoViewRes);  
Uri path = Uri.parse("android.resource://" + getPackageName() + "/" + R.raw.sample_video);  
videoToPlay.setVideoURI(path);  
videoToPlay.start();
```

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- Videos.- Loading videos in our applications.

- Videos from local storage

- Permissions

- ```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.STORAGE">
```

- Now in the .java activity files

- Get the reference of the VideoView object

- Associate the video path

- ```
videoToPlay.setVideoPath("/sdcard/videoName.mp4");
```

- The VideoView elements could be improved by adding control buttons (play, stop, pause, etc)

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- Videos.- Loading videos in our applications.
 - Videos from Youtube
 - Youtube is the highest collection of videos
 - Music, Cinema, etc
 - The easiest way to load videos from youtube is to start a new activity in charge of visualizing the video

```
startActivity(new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW,Uri.parse("https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_L4Rixya64")));
```
 - We then can open the video with
 - Any browser ready for that
 - Youtube application

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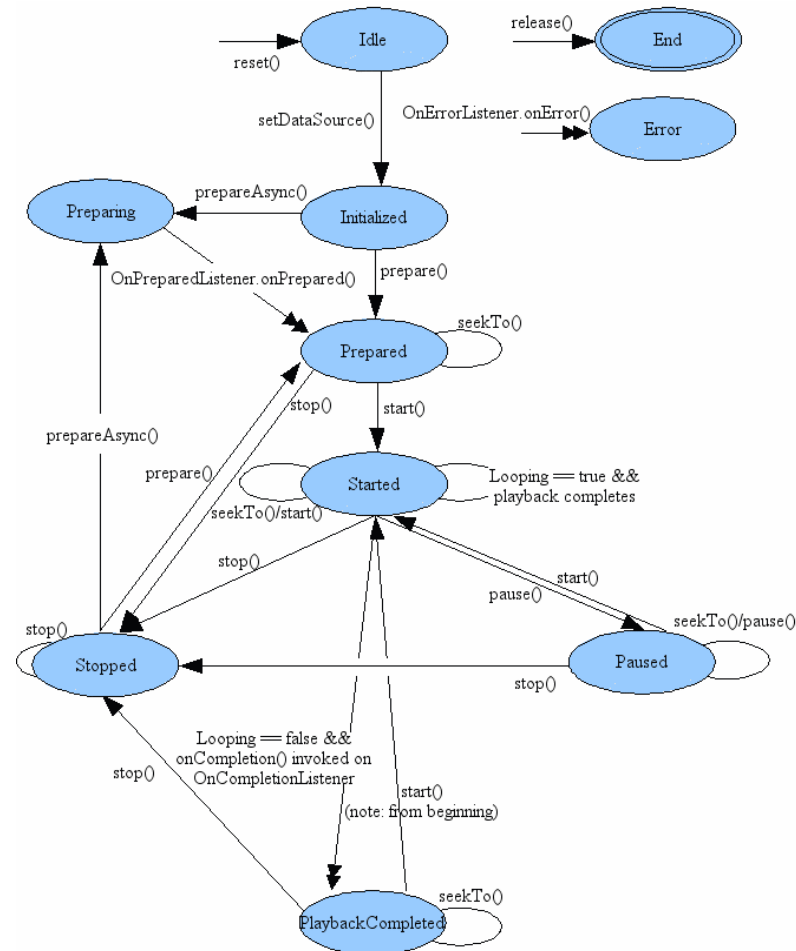
- Sounds.- Development of a simple jukebox
 - The use of sounds can also improve the acceptance of our application when used properly
 - The should be played only if the user explicitly wants
 - Sounds are characterized by
 - Quality
 - Size
 - ...

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- Sounds.- Development of a simple jukebox
 - The easiest way to include sounds is the use of the MediaPlayer class
 - Main methods
 - Play()
 - Stop()
 - Pause()

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- Sounds.- Development of a simple jukebox



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- Sounds.- Development of a simple jukebox
 - Use of the MediaPlayer class, steps:
 - Move all the sounds to the /res/raw folder
 - Create a MediaPlayer object from the desired sound resource file
 - Play and Stop the sound depending on the user actions

```
MediaPlayer mediaPlayer = MediaPlayer.create(this, R.raw.sample_song);  
mediaPlayer.start();  
mediaPlayer.stop();  
mediaPlayer.start();
```

Programming Mobile Applications with Android

- Lesson 4.- Visual Interfaces
 - Android Lab IV.- Create, compile and execute a multimedia application including images, sound and videos
 - Follow the instructions to create a multimedia application with controls to include new images and play videos and sounds

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