Kapitel 1: Einführung in die Android-Programmierung (androidExample01)

Datei: AndroidManifest.xml

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="de.example.Android_Example01"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0">
  <application android:label="@string/app_name" >
    <activity android:name="MainActivity"
          android:label="@string/app_name">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
      </intent-filter>
    </activity>
  </application>
</manifest>
```

Datei: res/layout/main.xml

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="fill_parent"
  >
<TextView
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:text="@string/hello_world"
  />
</LinearLayout>
```

Datei: res/value/strings.xml

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
  <string name="app_name">Willkommen</string>
  <string name="hello_world">Guten Tag</string>
</resources>
```

Datei MainActivity.java

```java
package de.example.Android_Example01;

import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;

public class MainActivity extends Activity
{
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState)
    {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```