**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**



**Submitted to:**

Molana Haq nawaz

**Submitted by:**

Mohammad Areeb Farhan

**Roll no:** BSEF18A007

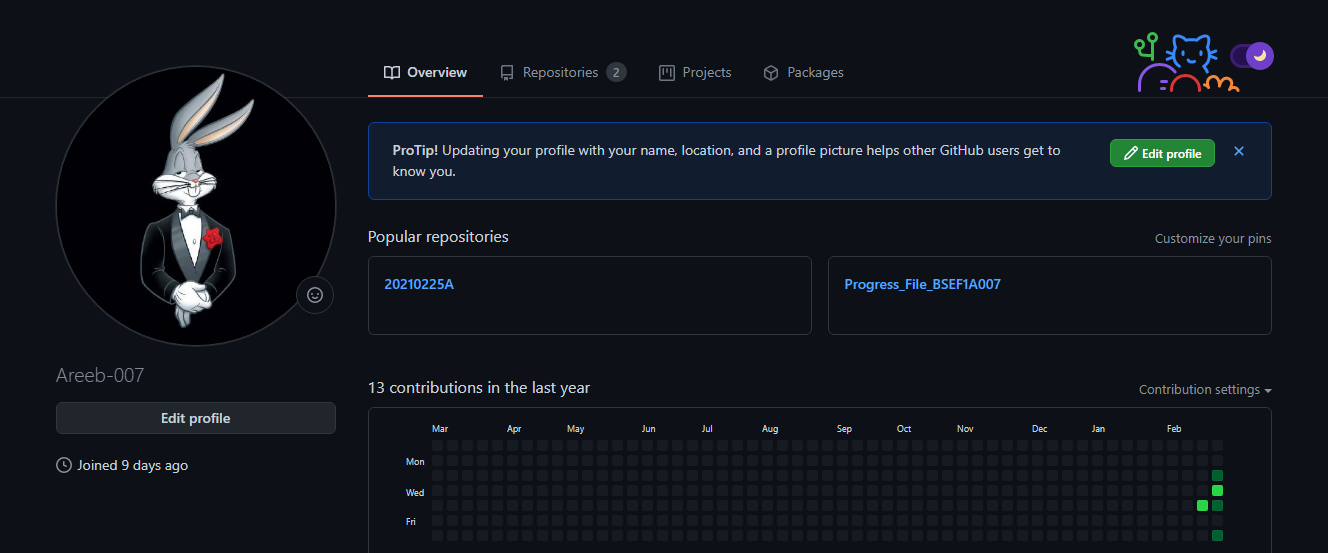
**Punjab University College of Information Technology,**

**PUCIT (Old Campus),**

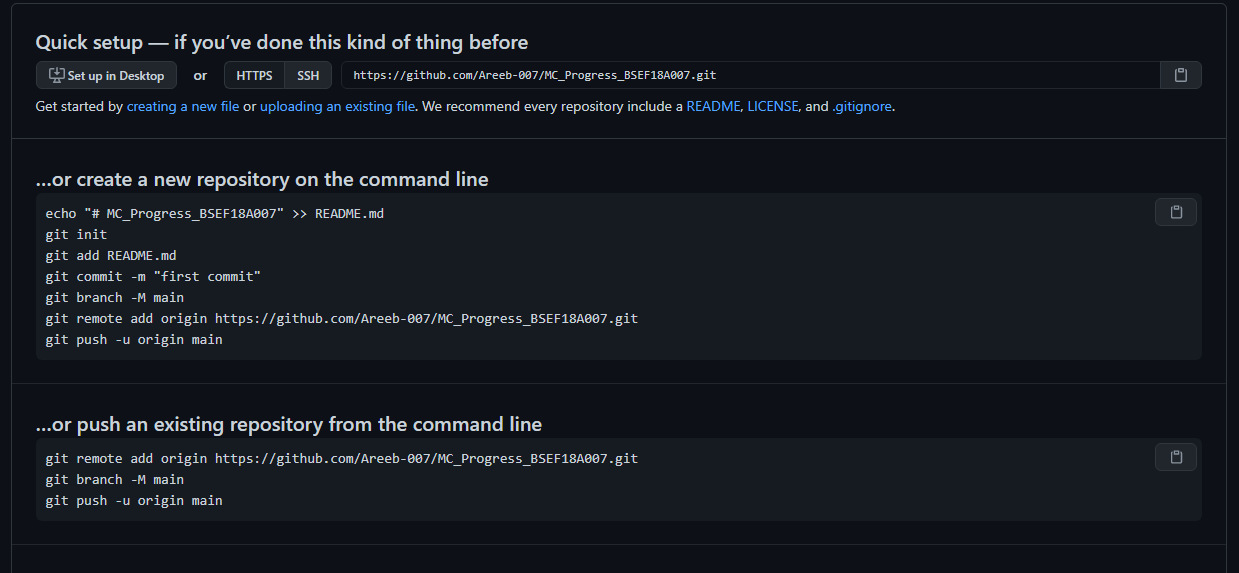
**LAHORE**

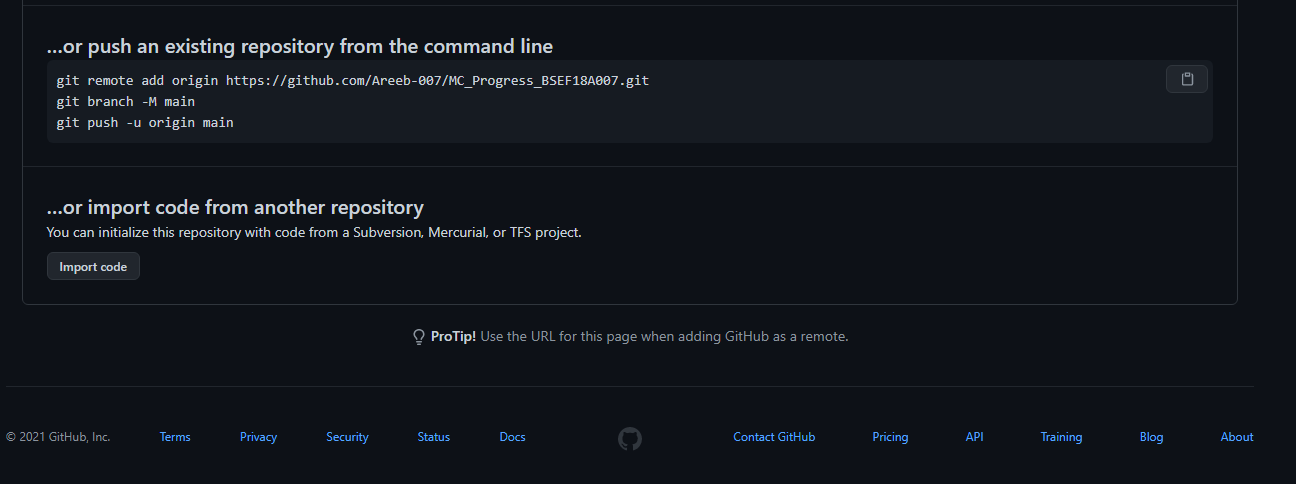
1. **Gig Account:**

I just created an account on git hub from their official website using my university email address. It is about nine days from now



1. **Git Repository**

Then I just created a new Repository by clicking on the “+” button near the profile. Then I named it as “MC\_Progress\_BSEF18A007”. 



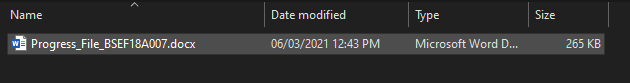
That repository provided me a link <https://github.com/Areeb-007/MC_Progress_BSEF18A007.git>.

1. **Git Clone**

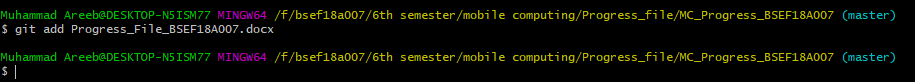
Then in order to convert my local repository into the central repository I am going to use “Git Clone ” command with addition of the previous link which was provided by the git repository.



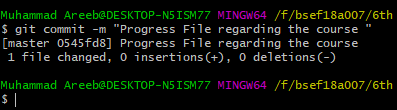
1. **Git Add**

Then I created an MS Word file named as “Progress\_File\_BSEF18A007”. 

The Purpose of this file is to upload the content we studied so far as per the task was concerned.

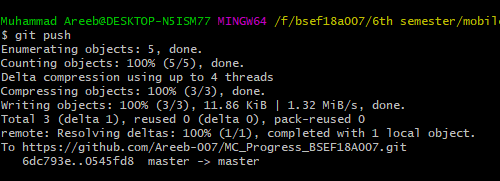
Then I ran “git add Progress\_File\_BSEF18A007.docx” command to upload this file to my local repository.  


1. **Git Commit**

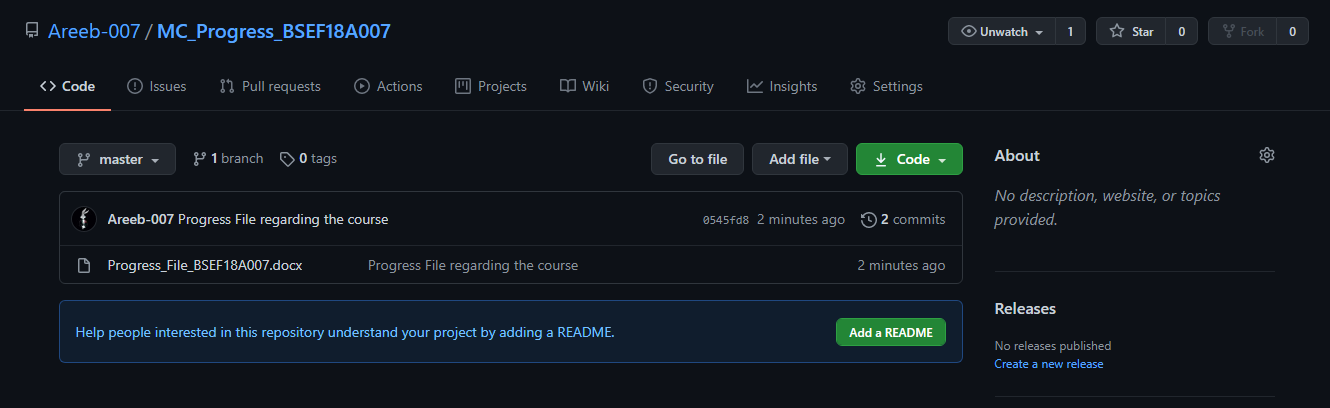
Then to upload the file with the message I used the “git commit -m “Progress File regarding the course” ”to upload that message. 

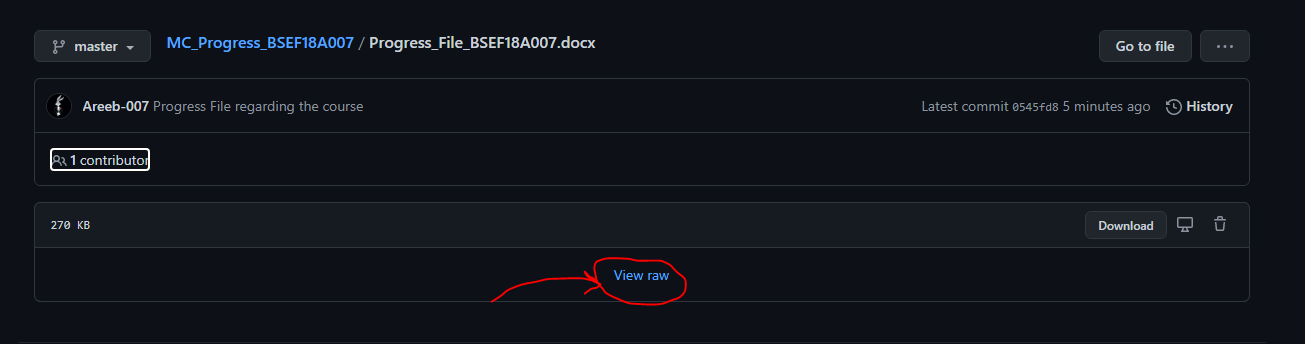
1. **Git Push**

Then to upload the file with that committed message I used “git push ” command



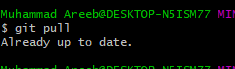
In next picture we can see that the content is uploaded on my central repository as well



And if we can click on the View Raw button we can download the button as well 

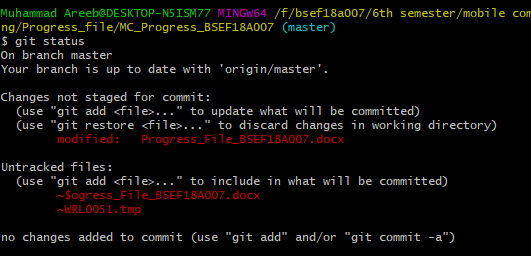
1. **Git pull**

In order to save something from your central repository to your local repository we can use “git pull” command.



1. **Git Status**

In order to check your status of your repository one can use “git status” command



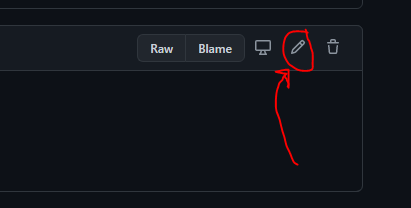
1. **View Content Online**

In order to view your file content online you can visit your git hub repository online on git hub webisite

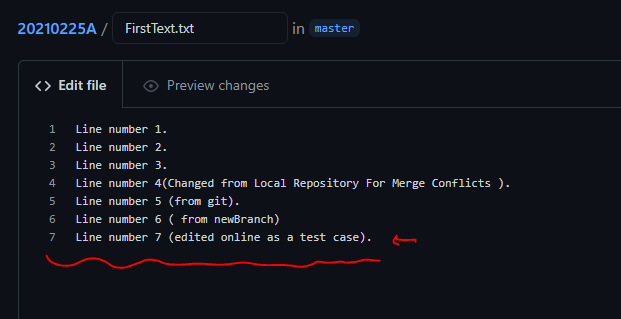


1. **Edit Online**

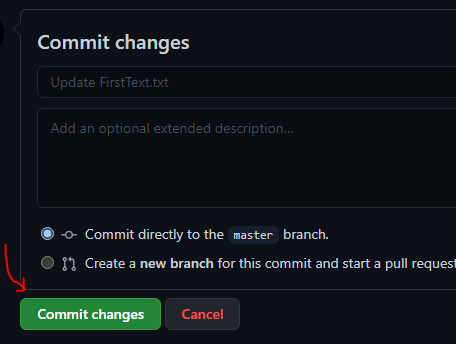
One can also edit it online from git hub website to update the content of your file.



By clicking on the button indicated we are able to edit the file online.

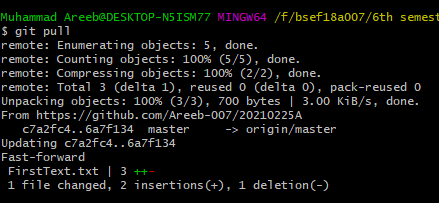


Now to save the content one just updated we click on the button below labeld as “Commit Changes”

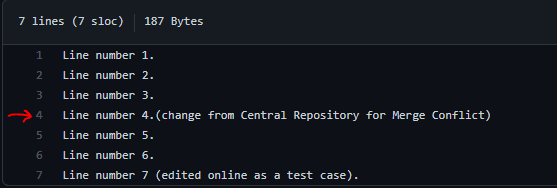


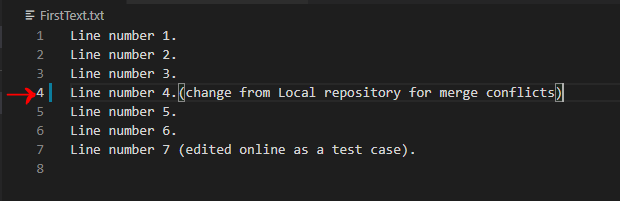
1. **Git pull**

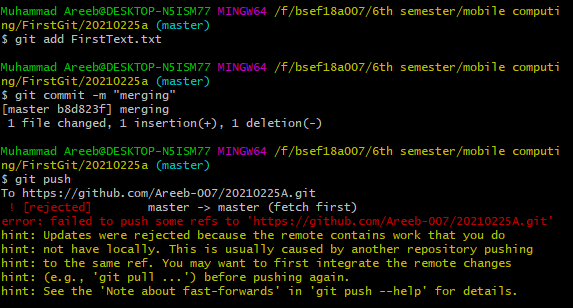
We just updated our central repository online from the website but our local repository is still as it was before update. In order to resolve that issue one can just use command “git pull”.

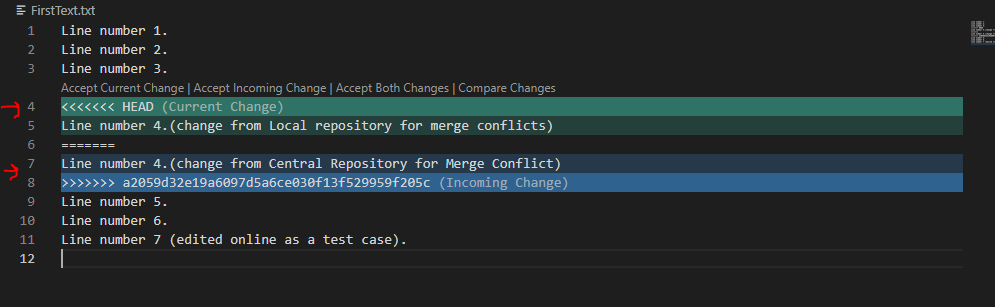


1. **Merge Conflicts**

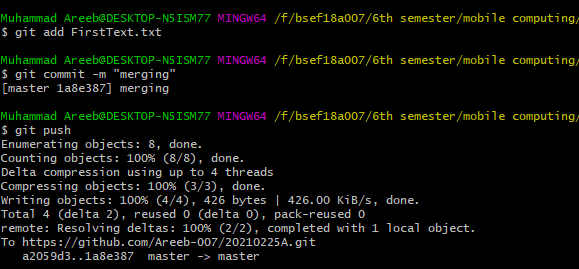
Merge Coflicts occur when we try to change same line from local and central repository at the same time Above are some changes from central repository.



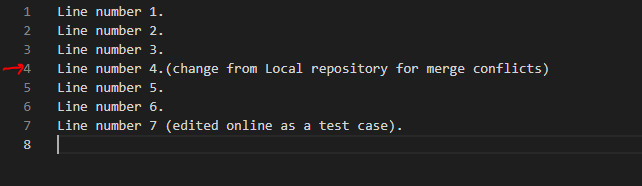
Above are some changes from local repository. Now when ever you try to add or push the file it will produce an error. 

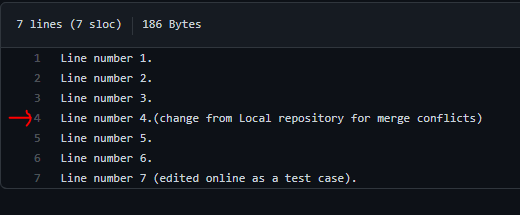
To solve this issue we have to choose one change either from local repository or central repository. Now when you run the command git pull we can see some following things. 

So we have to select one change from those. When we select one of those and then retry to add ,commit and push we get this.

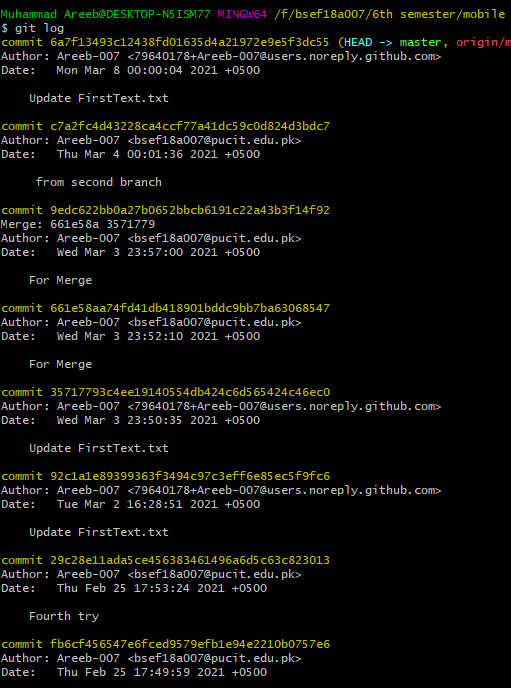


From Local Repository:



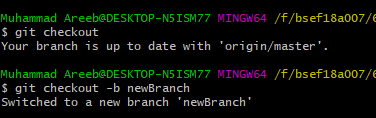
From Central Repository:  


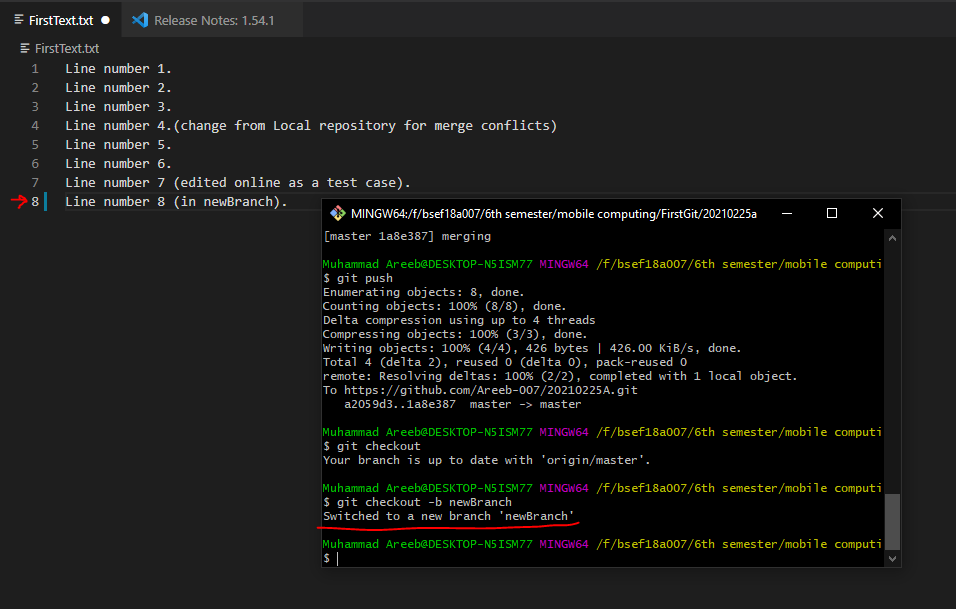
1. **Git Log**

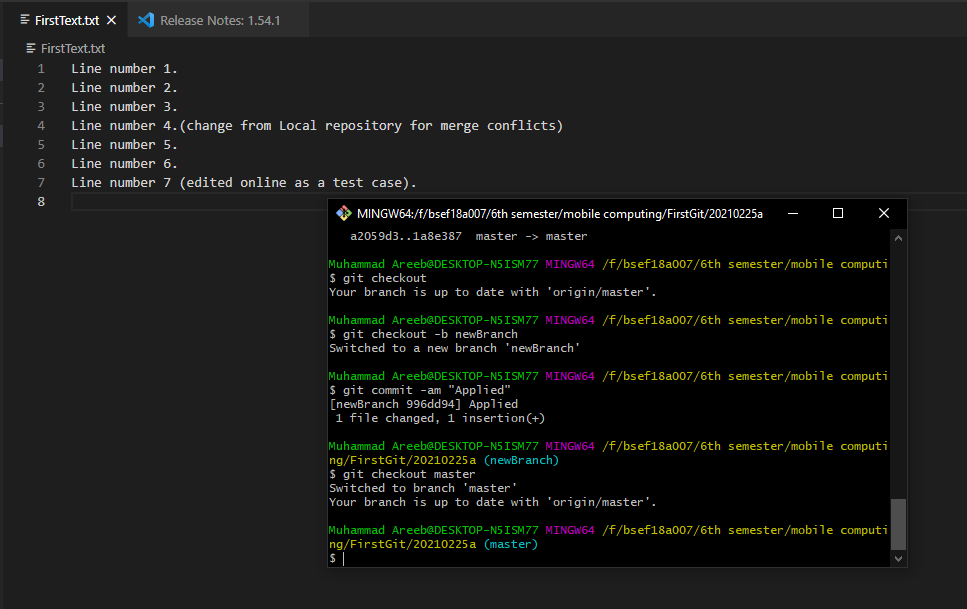
In order to see the commit details we can use “git log” command. 

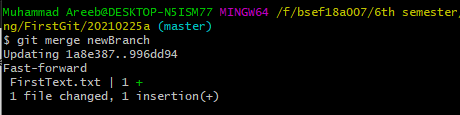
1. **Branching**

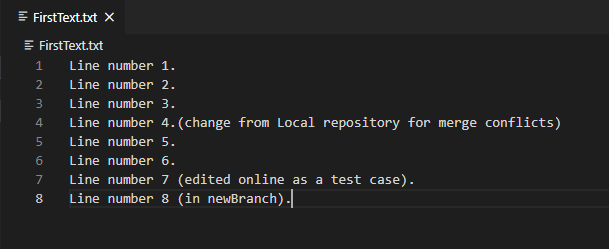
Branching is a very helpful and important feature. It is used to perform working in a parallel mode.

* **To Create a new Branch**
* Now if we edit the file it will be edited in this branch but whenever we shift to the other branch there will be nothing changed, which will be seen in the following pictures:



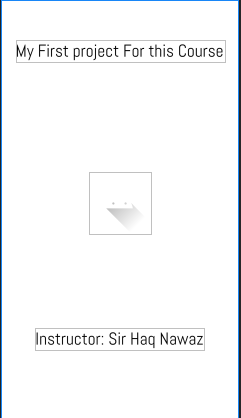


Now in order to merge those branches we can use “git merge branchname” command

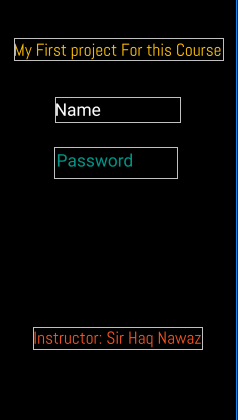
Content in the file are as follows now  


**Android Project**

1. **First Attempt**



1. **Second Attempt**



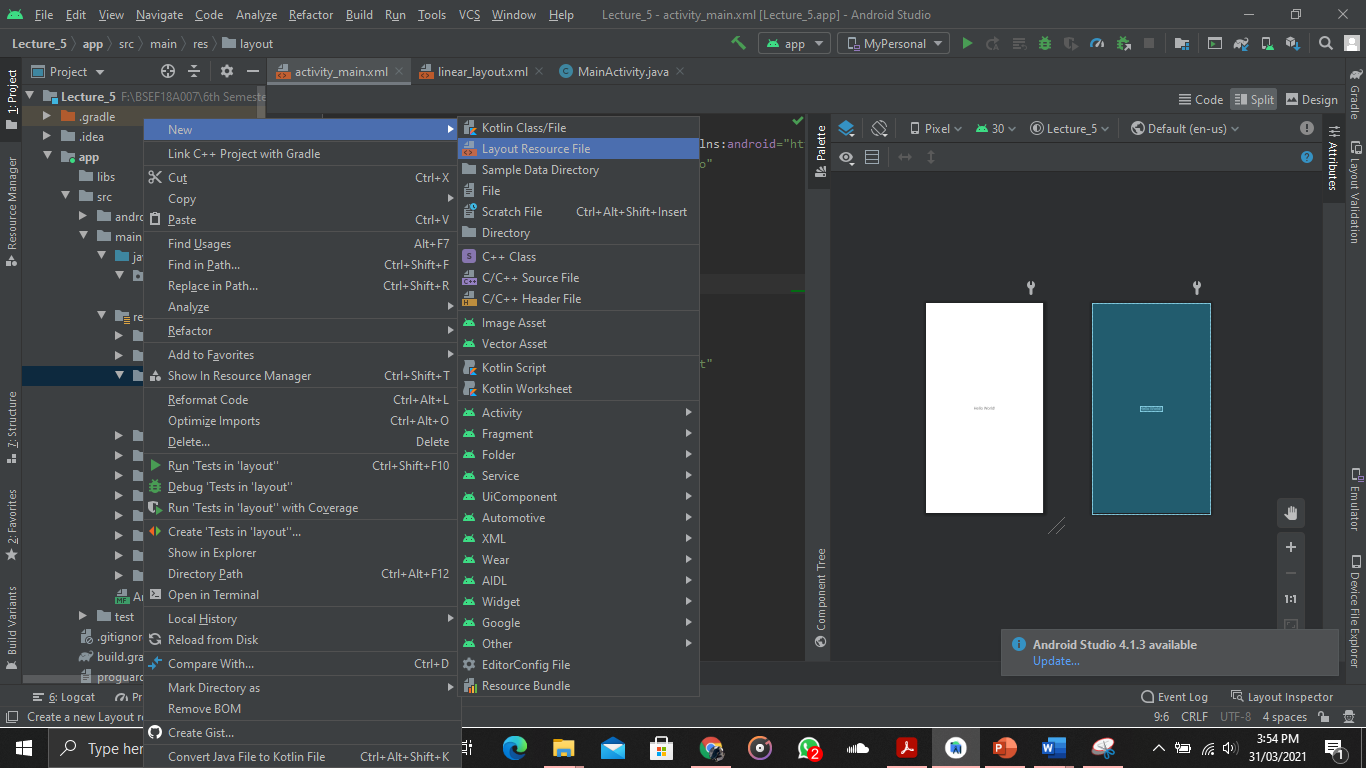
1. **Third Attempt**

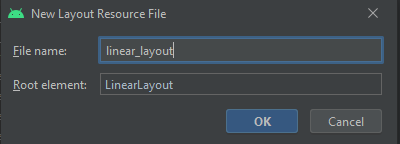


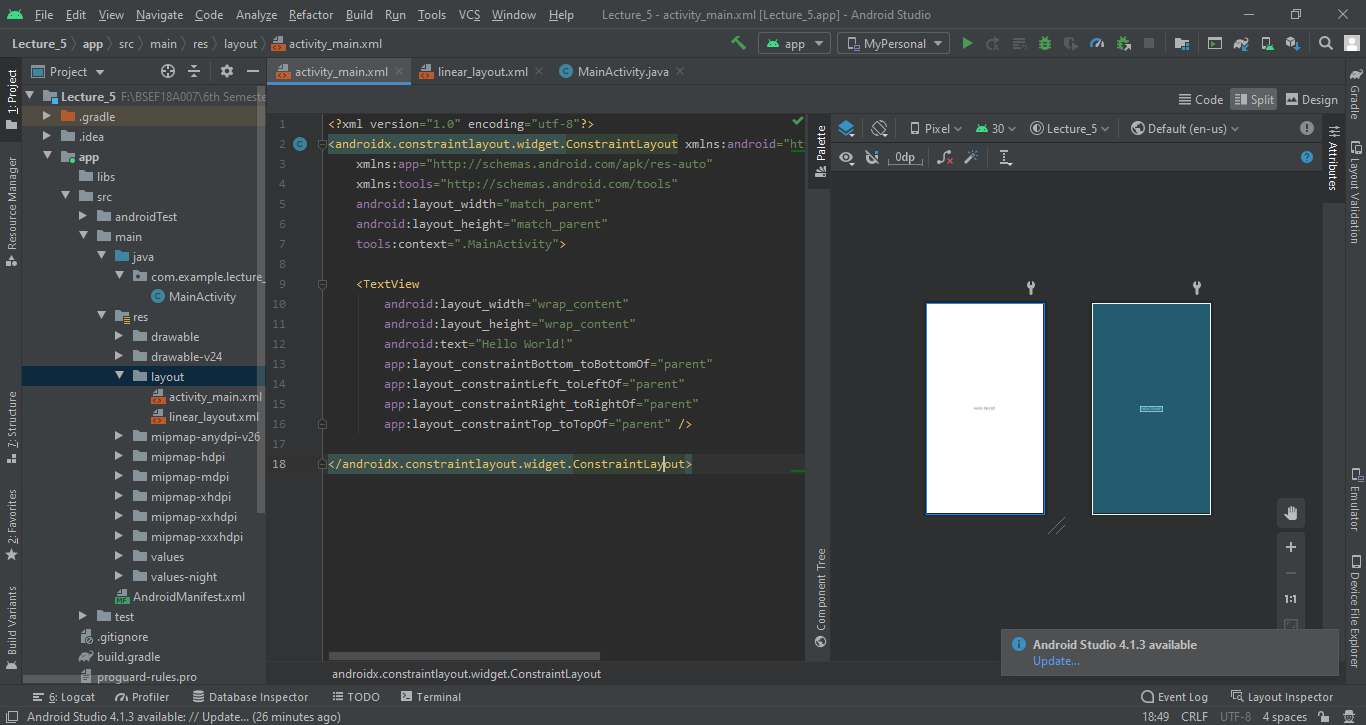
**Views and Layouts**

There are multiple views and view groups for example the button view, text view, list view etc. All these views are grouped in the Layout. There are multiple layouts available in the android Like Linear layout, relative layout, grid layout etc. But every layout must need to be the part of a root layout. All other things are the child of the root layout. So here is an example of how to do it.

At First I added another layout as “linear\_layout” (naming conventions must be followed)



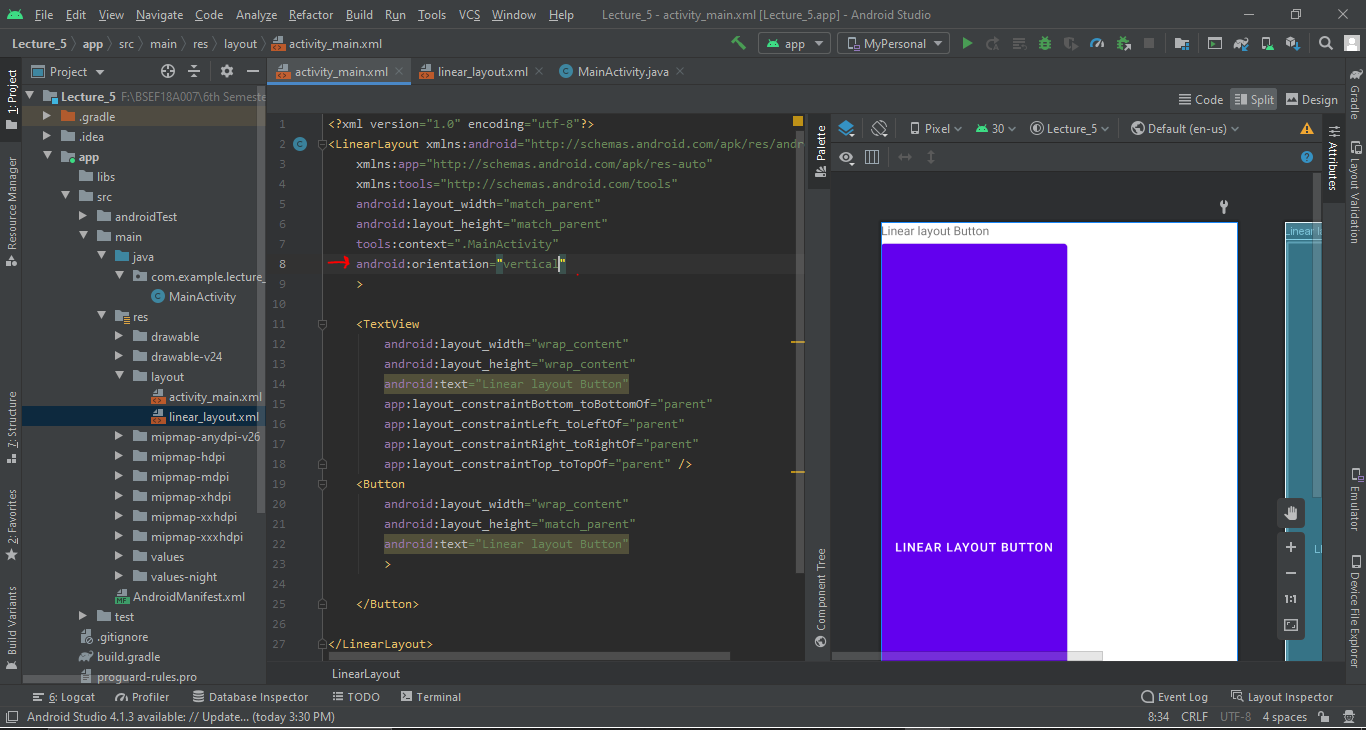
That is how we are going to add a new layout in our project. 

And then we can see that the layout is there 

As you can see I am using split mode it is very helpful in setting costraints layouts and items with in it.

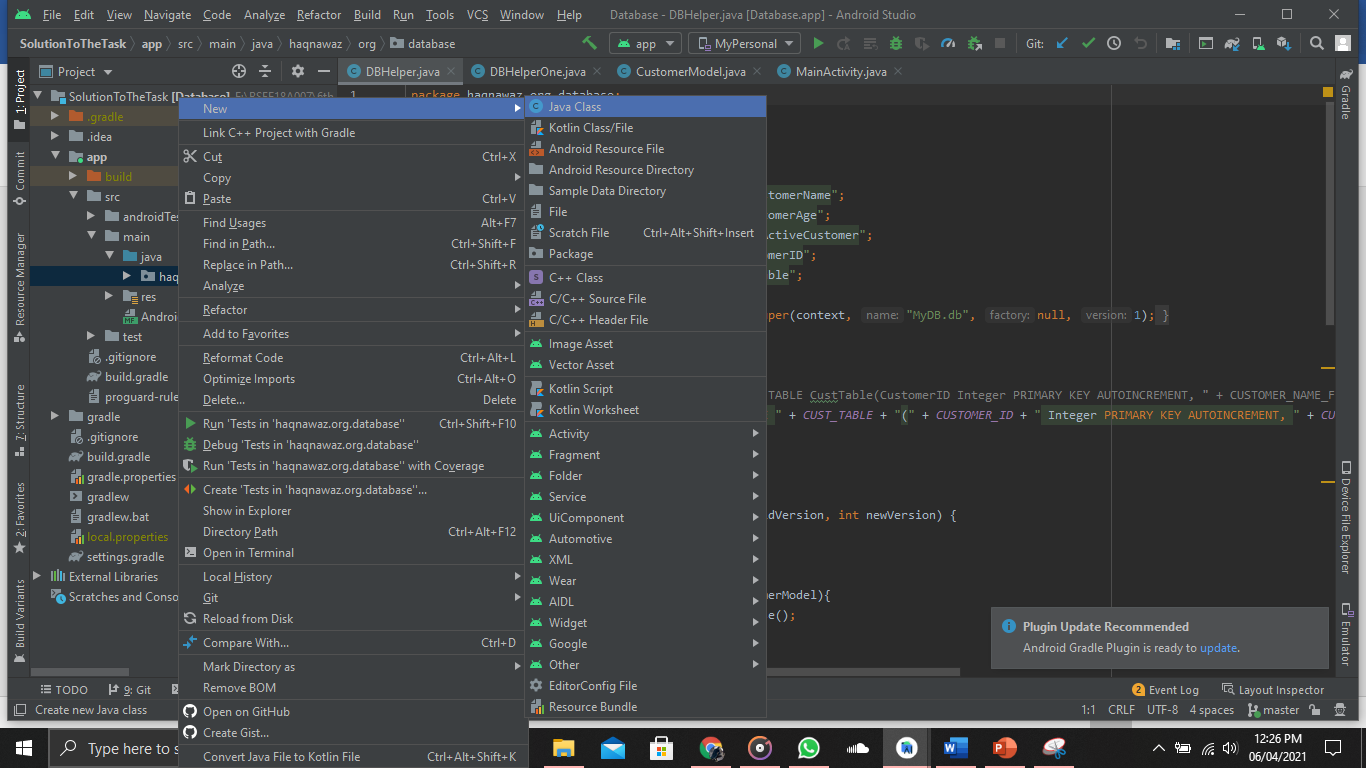
So if I add Text view and a button It will look like this



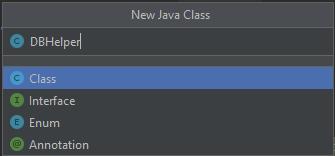
Now if I add the property of orientation vertically it will look like this. 

Now I am going to add some widgets in our pervious layout (Constraint Layout) and see what happens if we manage them.  
 -----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

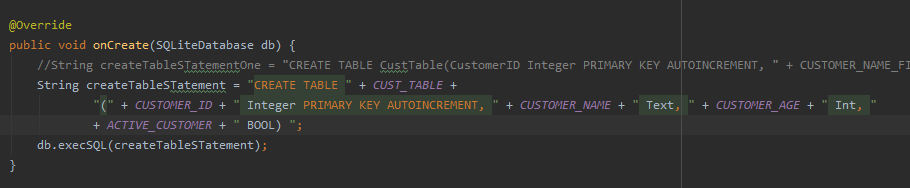
**Database Manipulation**

In order to save some thing on the database we have to create a Database on our android device so that we can use the functionality of the databse. The database we are going to use is the SQLite Database which is provided by the Android studio. So in order to create the database we must define a database handler class. 

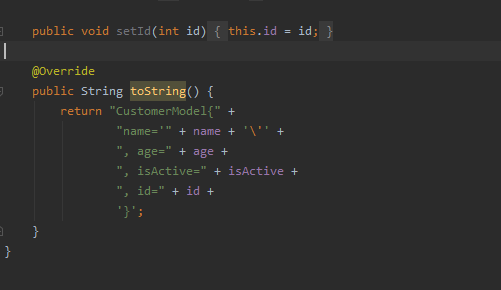
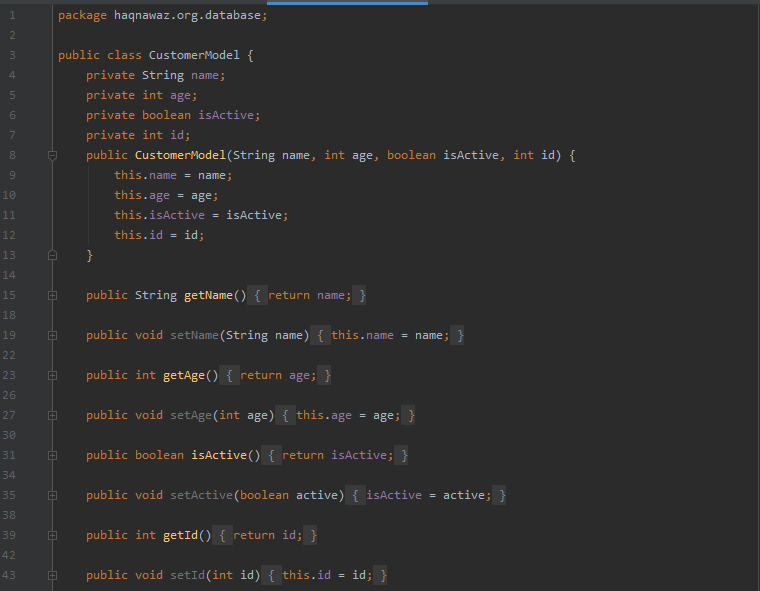
When we click on that it will ask us for the Class Name We have to name it as “DBhelper” which is playing the role as the DB handler Class.



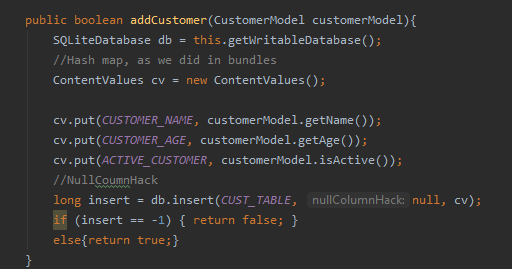
This will create a java file where we will implement our Database handling code. We will create a class with the name of DBHelper and will iherit with the SqliteOpenhelper Class.This will help us to use the sqlite functions like oncreate and onupdate which are used for some other purposes.   
In the On create method we will write the Query to create a table we want to use.



Then we will create an onther java class just like the same way we did it preciously to define a customer model which we will add in the database table customer. Also we have declared some static variable for name of table and columns of the table (which are the attributes of the class we are going to implement).

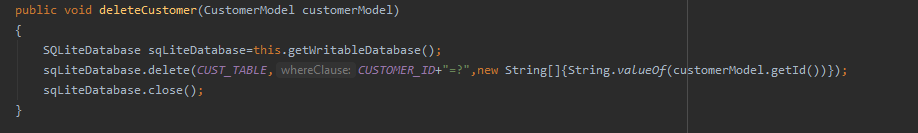
Java Class with desired attribute and their getter and setter as well

Now the Add Customer method in the DB Helper so that the it can add the customers In the Database



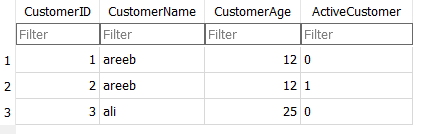
Now the get all customer method so that we can view it on the App

Now a delete method so that it can delete an item from the database .



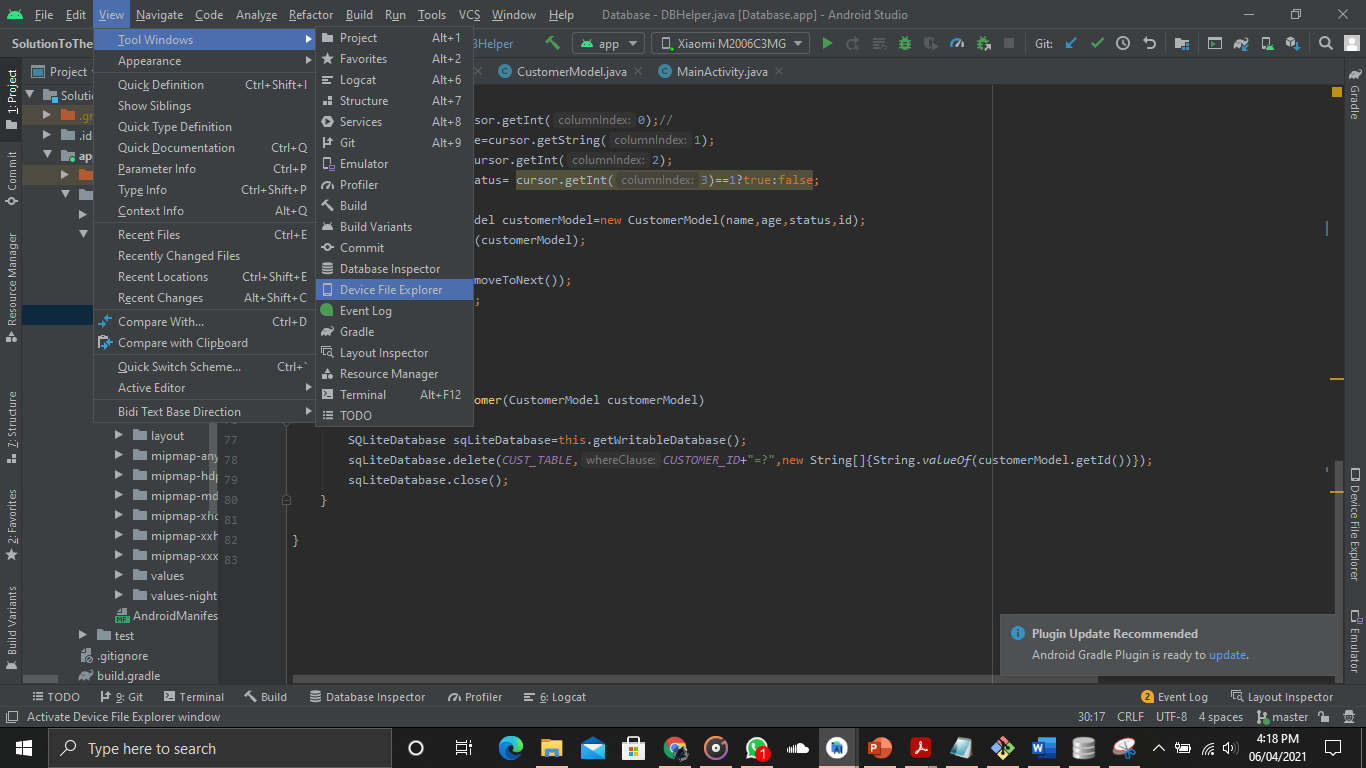
Though the above method can also be implemented using the query method as well.

Below we can see the customer Table in the Database using DB Browser Sql Lite

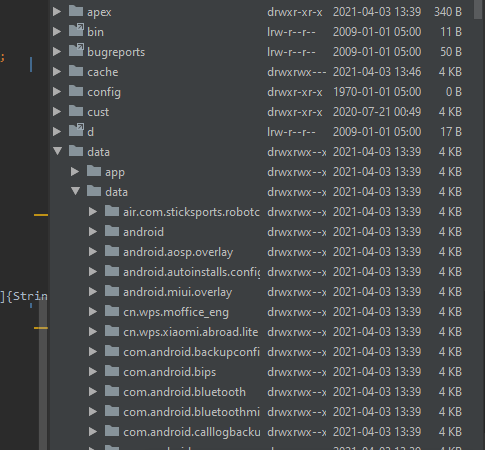


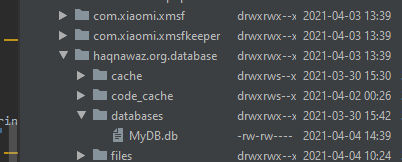
In order to use this we have to generate the database file first which we can do in the followig method:

Go the View->Tools Window->Device Explorer and then click

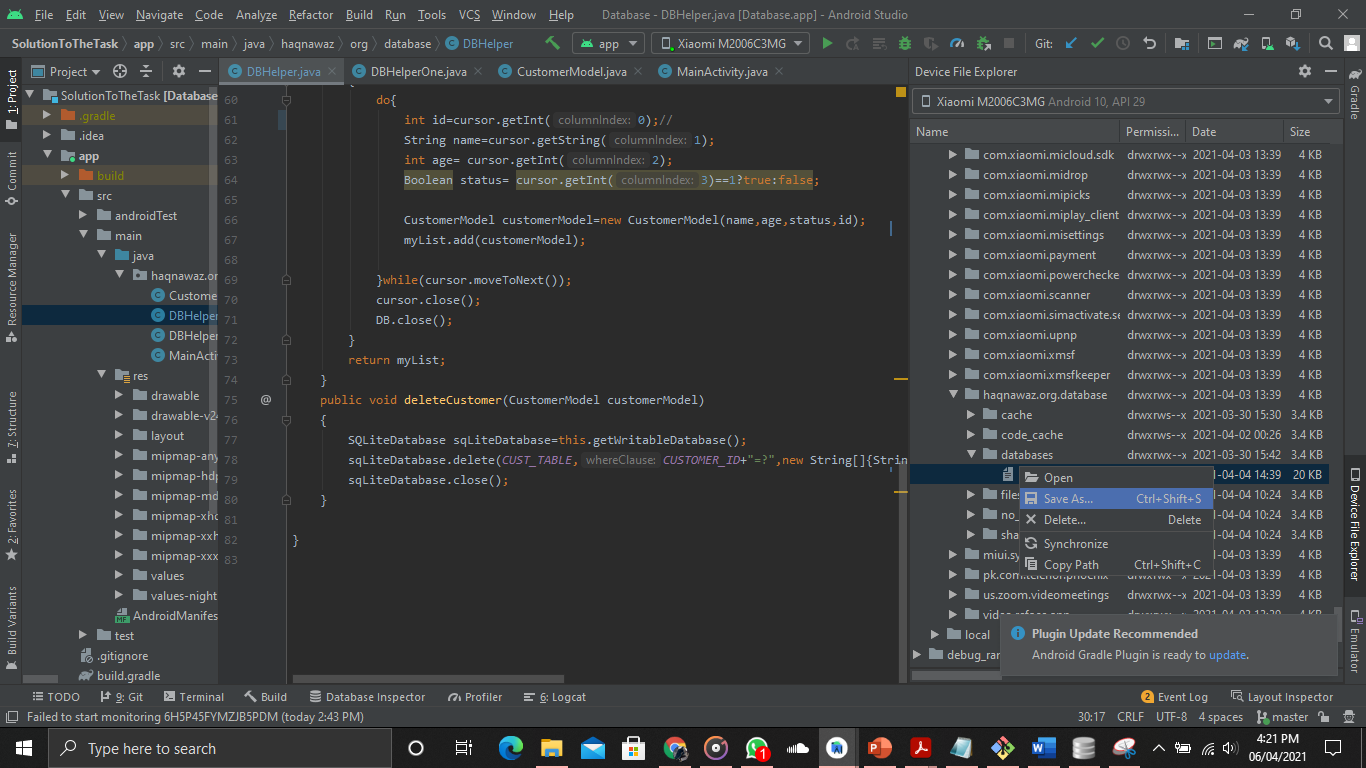


Then data-> data-> your package name -> databases -> your database

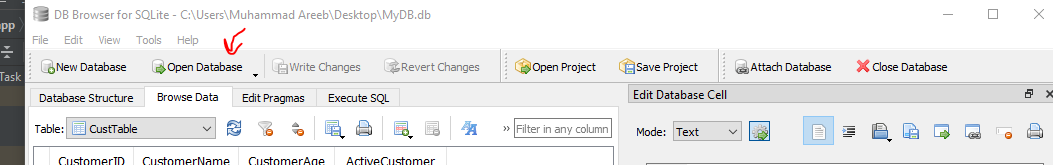




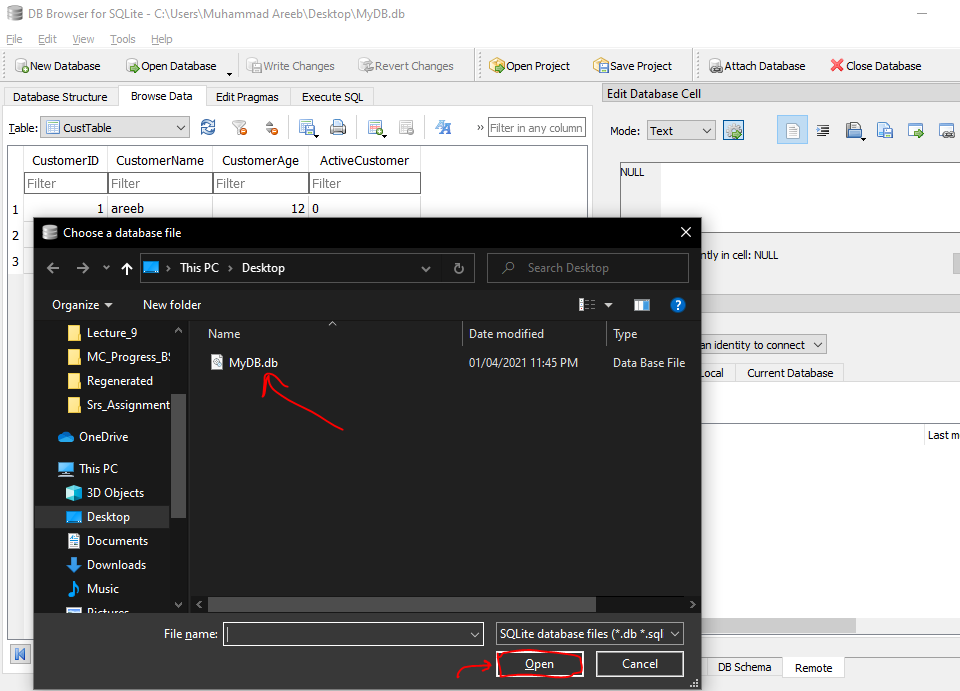
The right click on the database and save as name.db on any desired location you want.



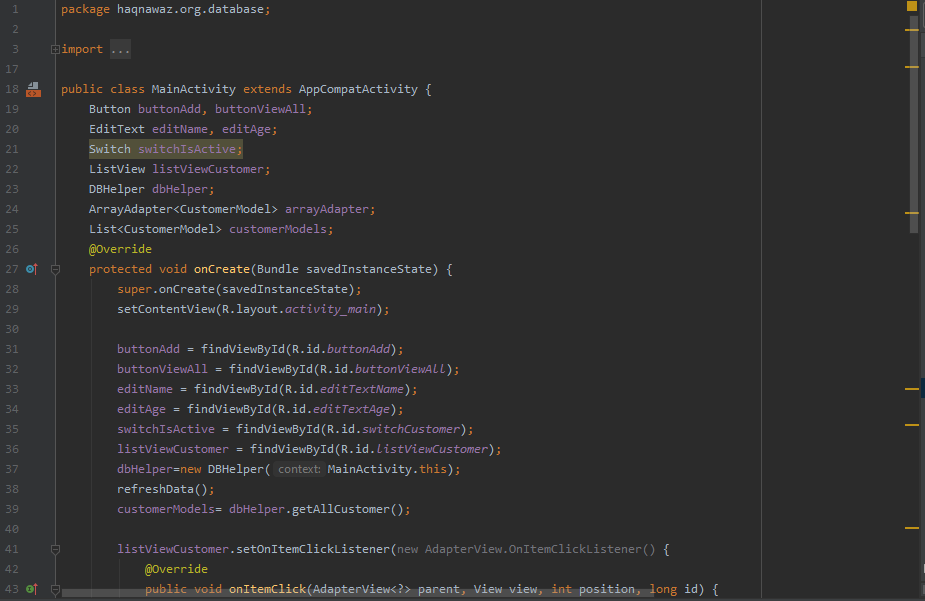
Now open you DB Browser and click open database , browse your db file and then click on it

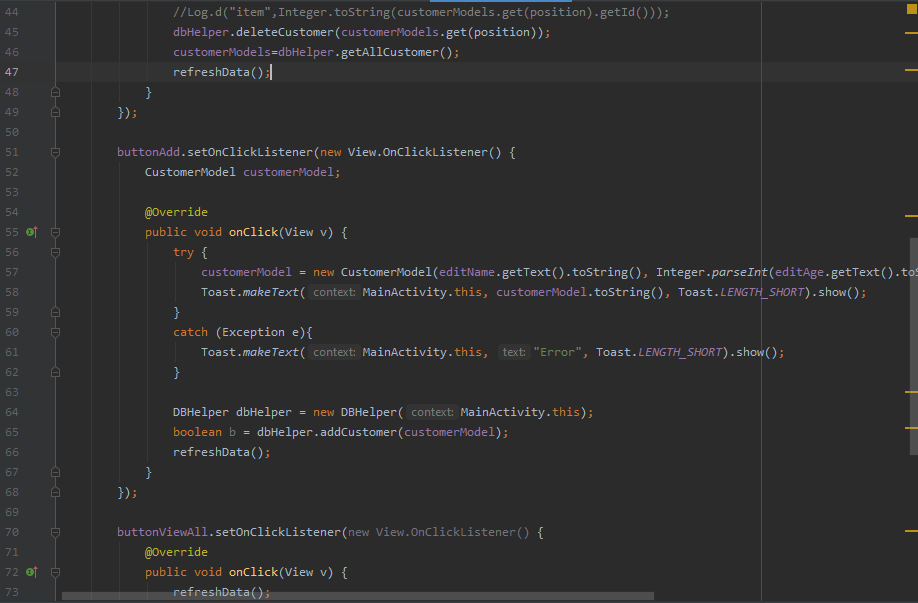


It will view it on the db browser application



Now here comes Main activity code for the database lecture







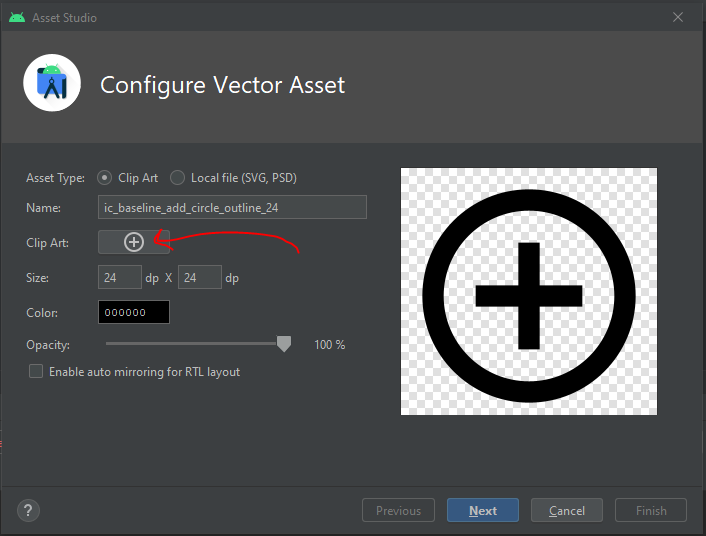
**Navigation Drawer**

For this purpose we have to create two things. First is the header and second is the navigation panel and we will see both of them step by step.

Now in order to add some icons we can use the porperty as vector asset by right clicking on the drawable and the go to the new and then go to the vector asset for the icon. Some Icons are available in the android studio other we can also add then by downloading it from the internet.



By clicking on the vectore asset a dialogue box will open

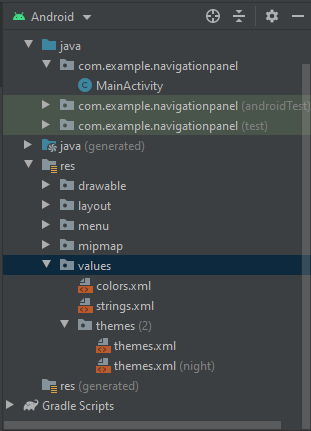


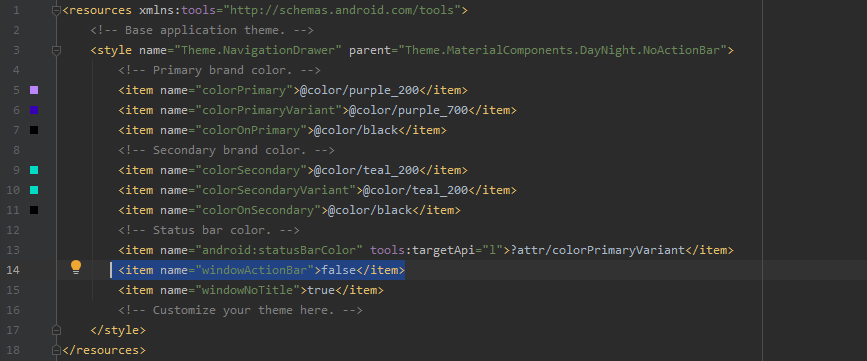
And by clicking on the icon you can add an icon at your choice as desctibed below



This will show up and by searching you can use your desired icon provided by the Android Studio

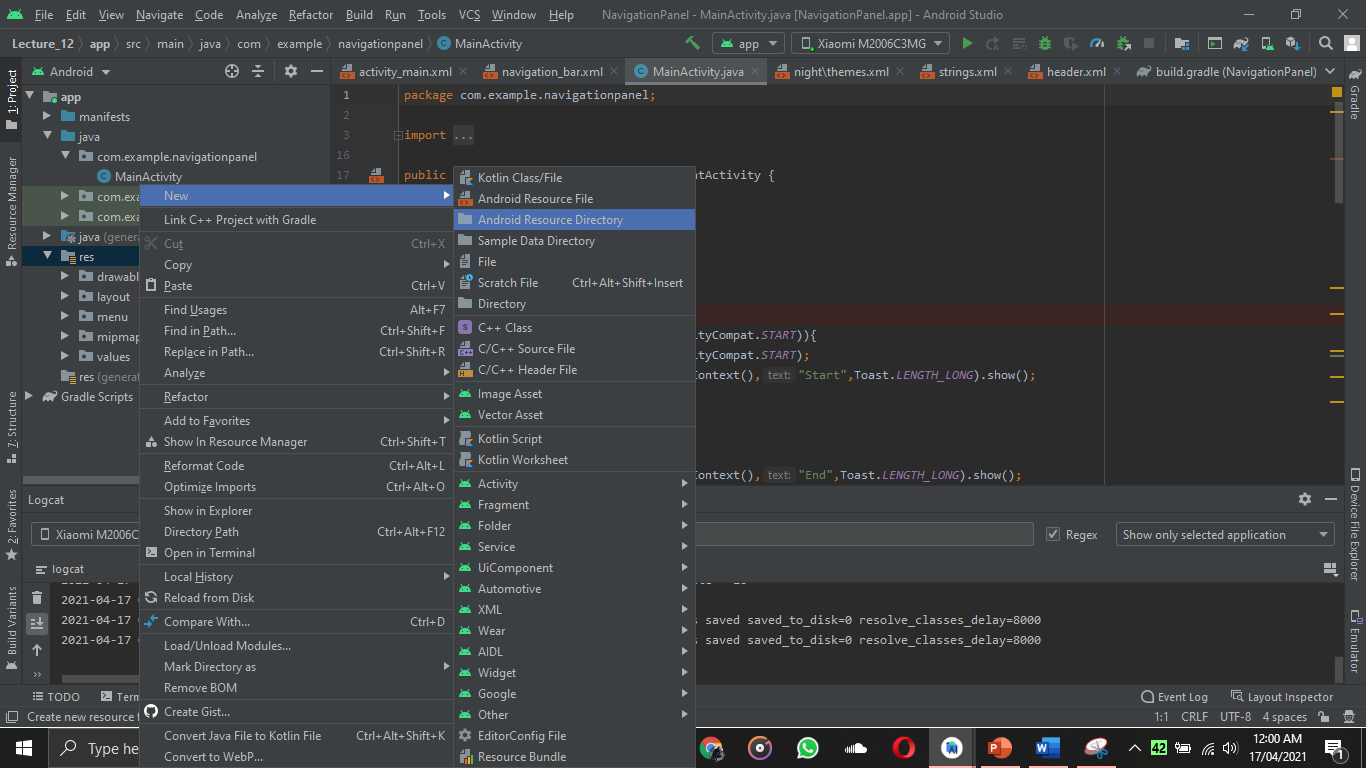
Now in order to not to show your action bar you can add a property of “windowActionbar” false in the res/values/themes/themes.xml

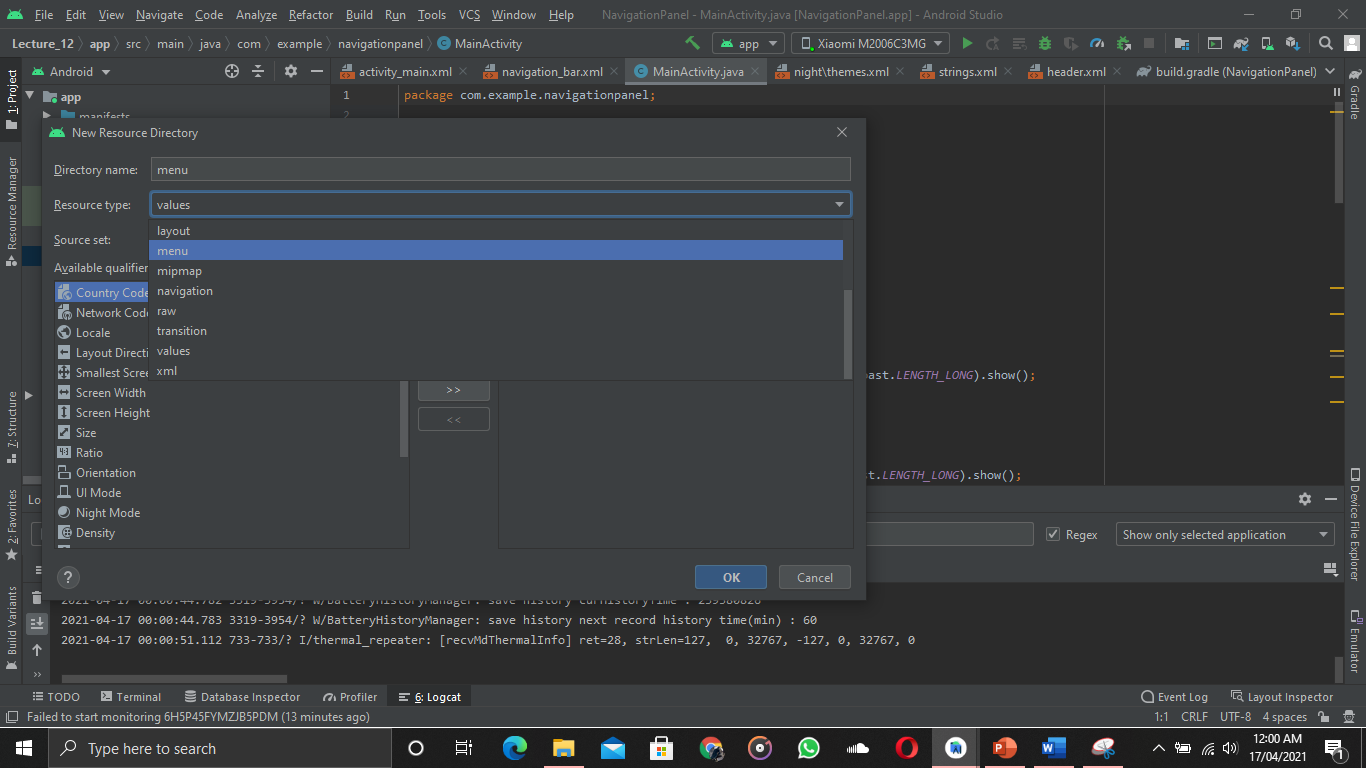


Then add the attribute 

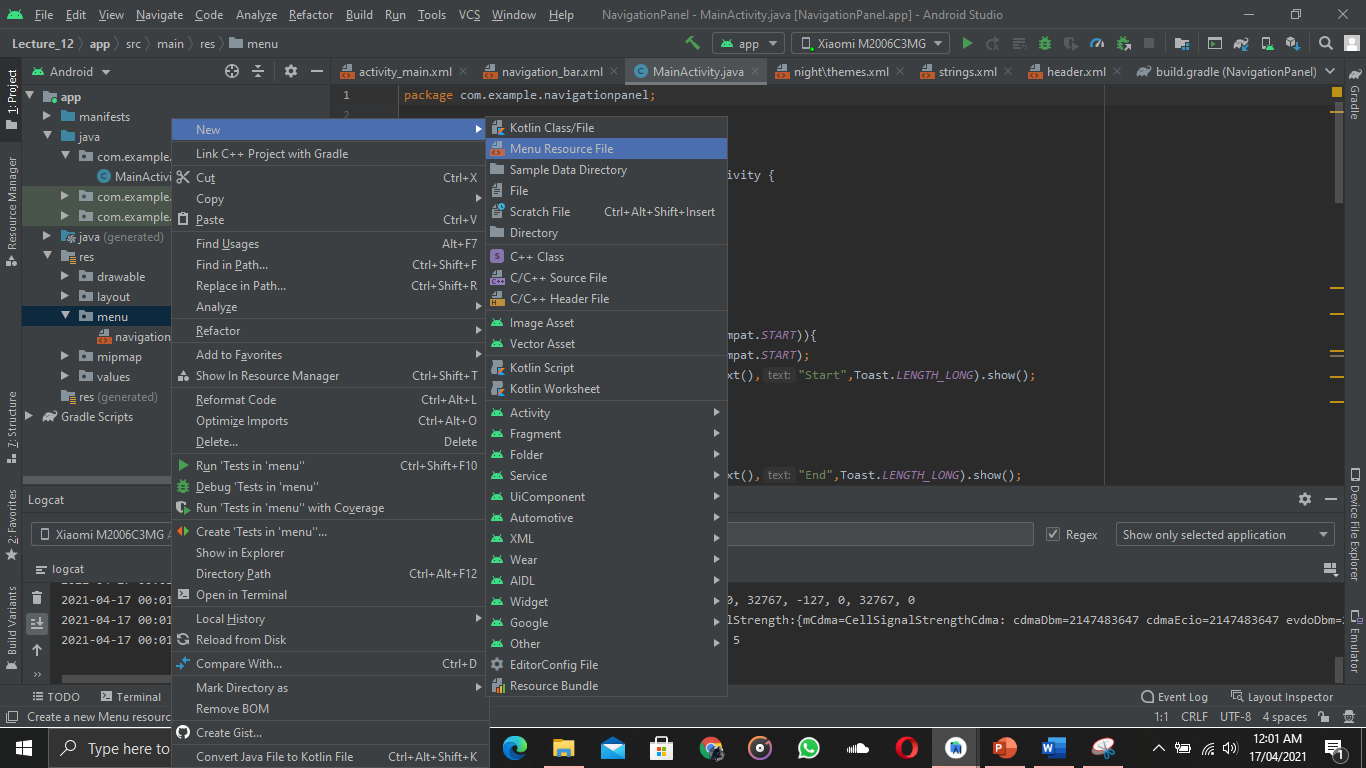
This will help us to show our toolbar at the top where the windows Action bar was used to be

Now in the resources folder we are going to create a Menu Directory and add the menu using linear layout. Then we will add the menu items in the menu which will be displayed when we use the app

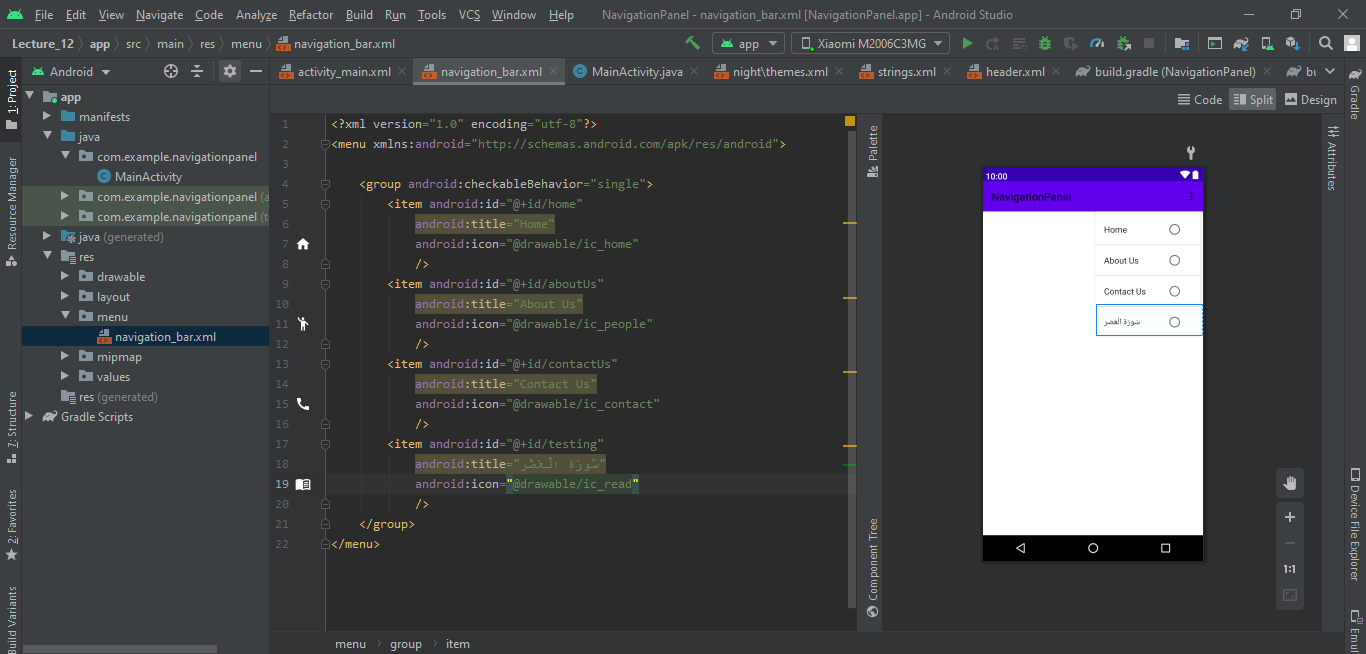




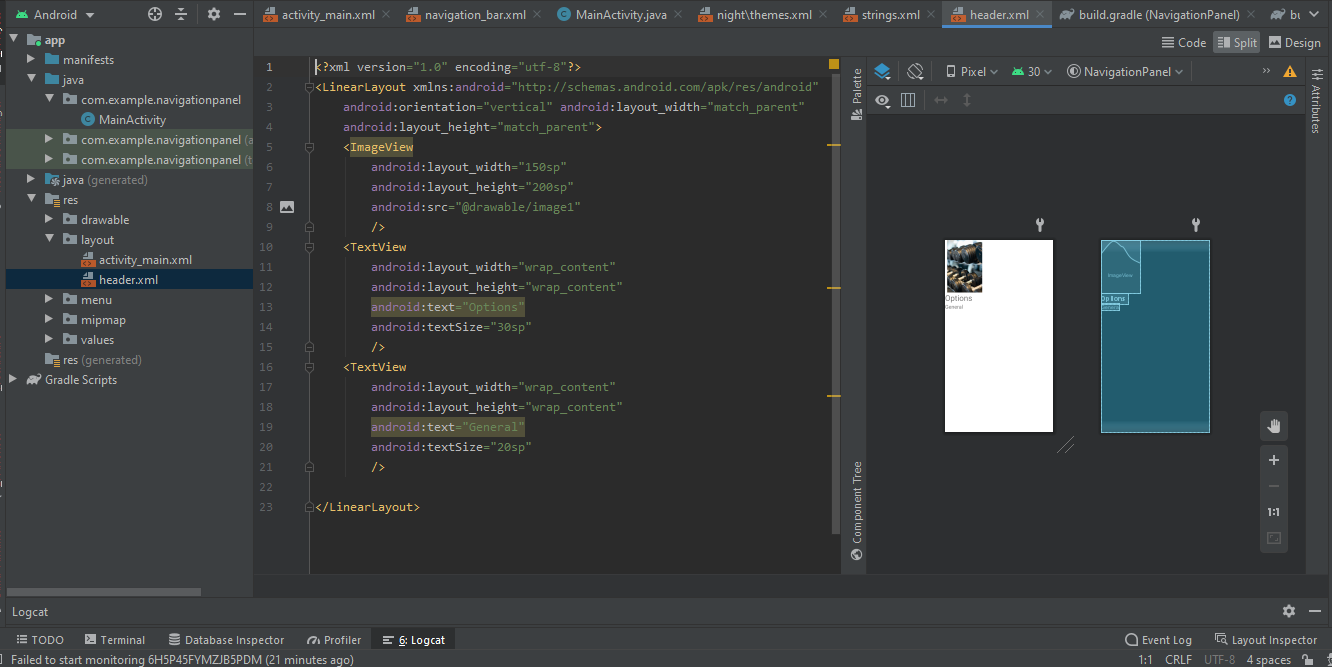
Then by right clicking on the menu directory we are going to add the menu resource file as well



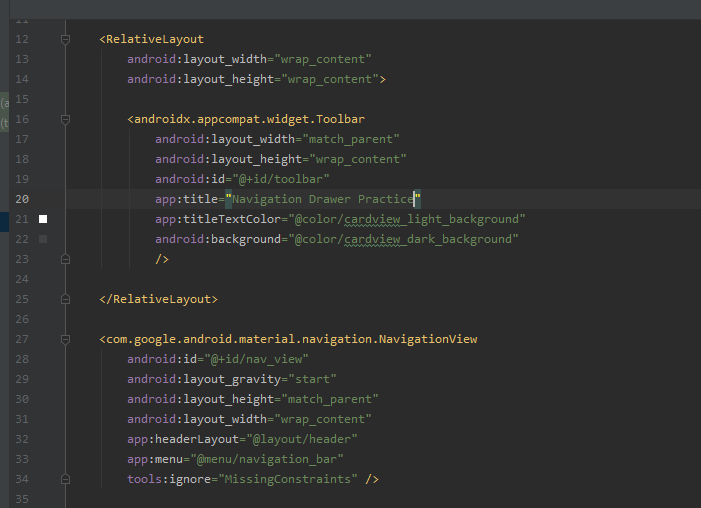
In the menu resource file I have added some menu items and have set their icons from the vector asset method like I showed before



Now I have created a header file in the res/layout so that it will be displayed as header in the navigation drawer

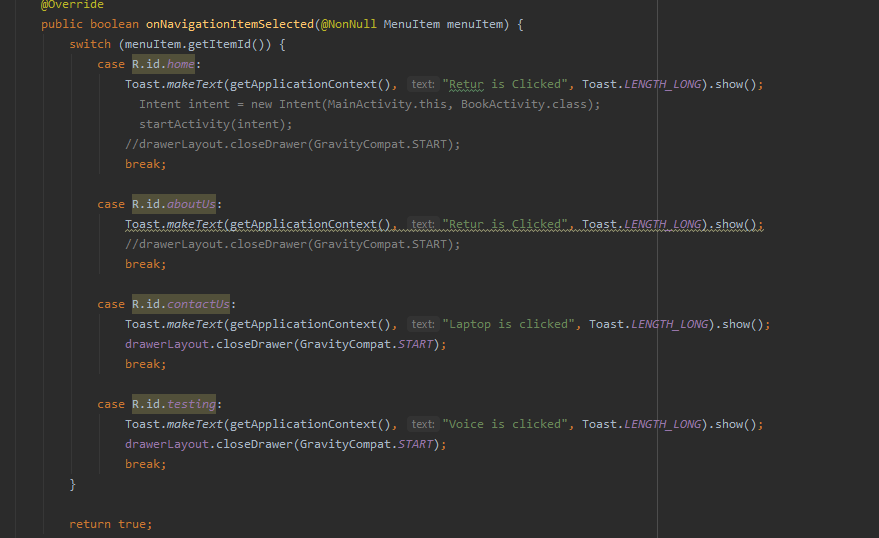


Now as I am done with the header and menu thing now I will add them on my activity\_ main layout

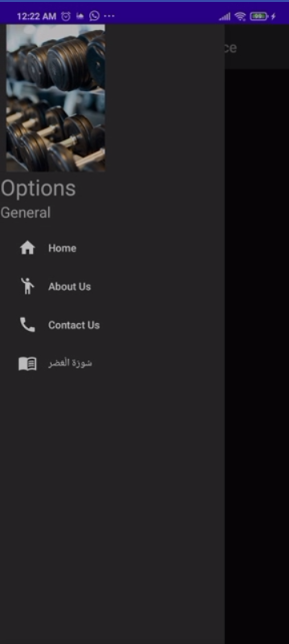


Now in order to hook the toolbar, toggle buttons and other elements we will do this  


Now if I want to add some functionality on clicking the menu items then I will do this as described below



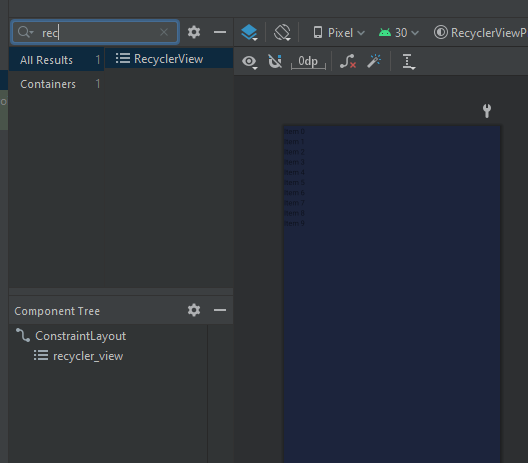
The output will be



**Recycler View**

Now we are about to start recycler View. So what is this Recycler View. This is a very simple and helpful tool to use against list items. Recycler View has two major benefits over list view:

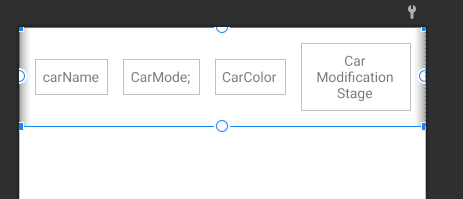
* We can create a layout as an item to be displayed as a list while in list view we were only displaying the string on list
* The second is the most beneficial advantage which is that the recycler only load that items which can be displayed on the screen while list item first loads up all the list item before displaying the items which in case of very long list is going to cost a lot of time.

So lets get started. First we need to create an android empty project and then we will add a recycler view on the activity\_main\_xml. 

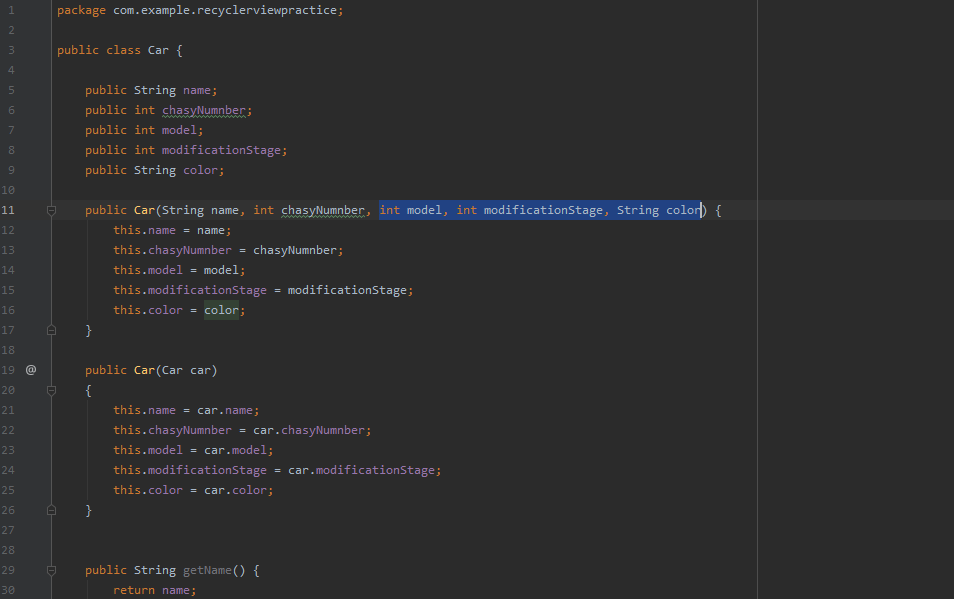
So basically we need are two important things first one is the View Group that is used to hold or manage the views created. The second thing is the Adaptor class which will help us in inflating the views. We will also have to create a view which will be shown to the user as layout in the form of a list. 

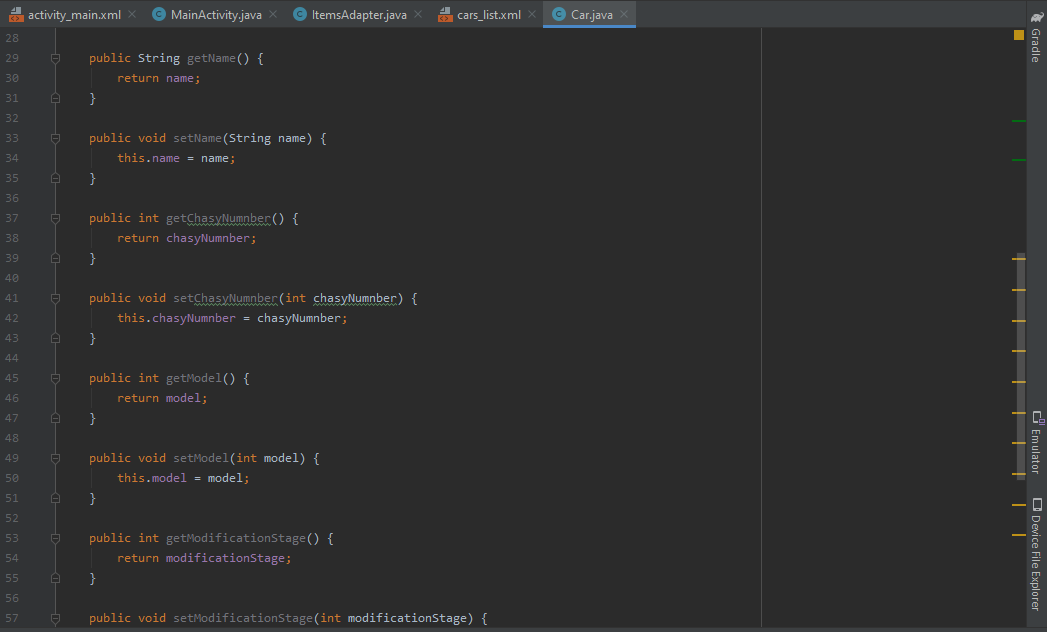
So here what I have done is simply that I have created a class named as ItemsAdapter and have extend that with RecyclerView.Adapter and then I have created an other class within this class named as RecyclerView.ViewHolder and has implemented the necessary constructors.

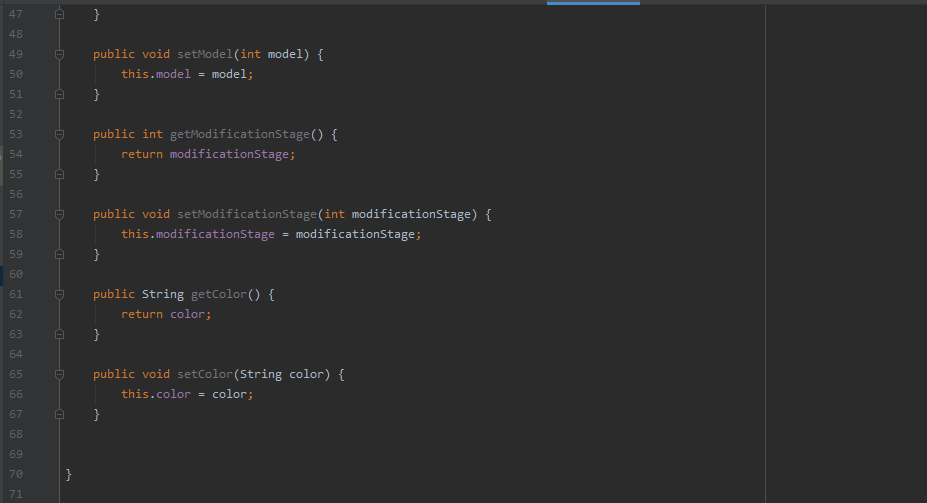
Now as we know we are going to need a layout for out items which we will present in the recycler view as a view. And that view will be managed by the view group. So here I have created a layout to display a car’s infromation.

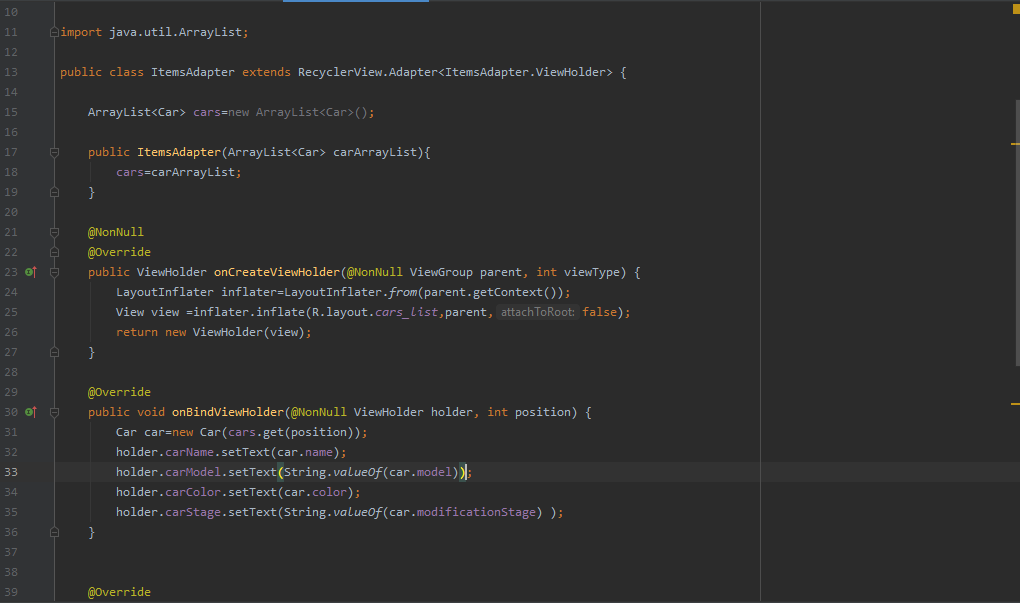


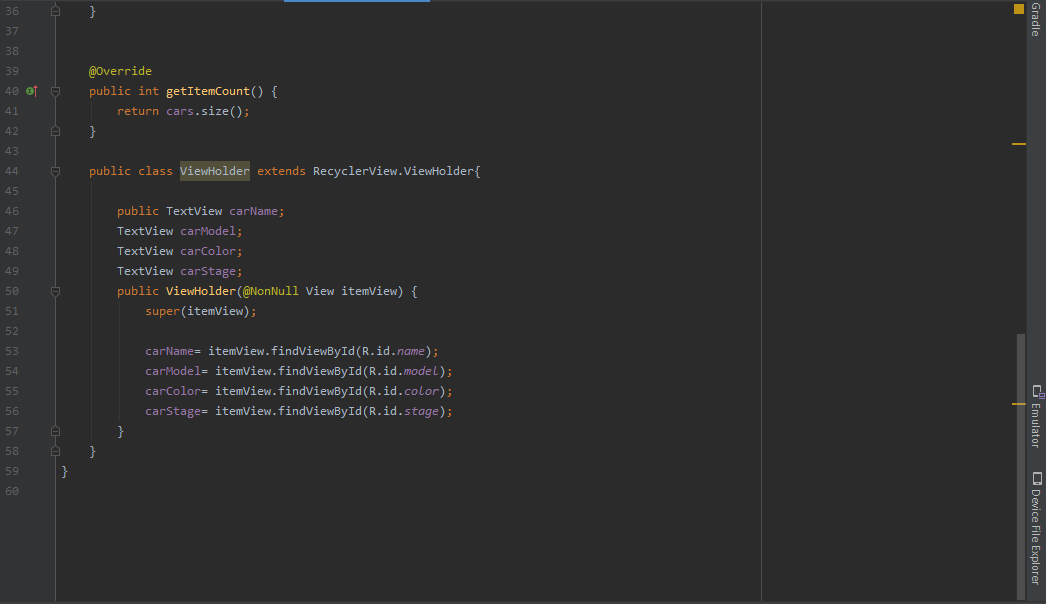
So now we are going to write some code in the adapater class so that it starts working. So in order to populate the recycler we are going to create a class which can store necessary information of our class.







Now we are going to poulate our Item Adapater class so that It can be displayed on the screen. 



Now we will write some code in the main activity to invoke these methode and will provide them with a dummy data.

