

Android Programming - Assignment 1

Ques 1: (a) Why JAVA is considered to be platform independent?

Java programs runs on Java Virtual Machine which is platform dependent. But JVM allows java programs compiled anywhere to run on it.

(b) Describe the requirement of Kernel Layer in Android Architecture.

It manages all the drivers such as display drivers, camera drivers, Bluetooth drivers, memory etc. which are necessary for android device to perform. It gives indirect access/authorized access to user for these drivers.

(c) Write code snippet to handle click event on a button named "ButtonA" in an activity.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity
{
```

```
    private Button ButtonA;
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    protected void onCreate (Bundle savedInstanceState)
    {
```

```
        super.onCreate (savedInstanceState);
```

```
        setContentView (R.layout.activity_main);
```

```
        ButtonA = findViewById (R.id.ButtonA);
```

```
        ButtonA.setOnClickListener (new View.OnClickListener()
        {
```

```

{
    @Override
    public void onClick (View view)
    {
        // Do some work
    }
});
}
}

```

(d) Explain the following terms:

(i) SDK Manager (ii) Android Emulator

(i) SDK (Software Development Kit) Manager is a tool that allows user to download various Android SDK, which are the necessary tool for development of software.

(ii) Android Emulator is a virtual device that allows to emulate a physical android device on software of PC/laptop on which we are developing our application.

Ques 4: (a) What are ART & DVM? Explain.

Dalvik Virtual Machine (DVM) is a virtual machine on top of Linux which enables to run .dex (Dalvik executable file)

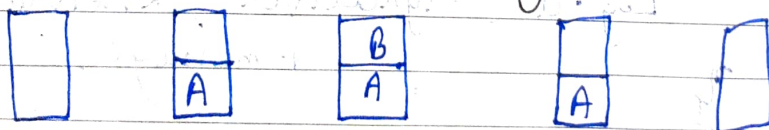
JAVA → .DEX → DVM

Android Runtime (ART) is ~~more~~ better version of DVM, it enables to precompile java code into bytecode thus enabling faster execution as files are already in native form. It need more storage to store apps in native form.

DVM converts bytecode every time you launch app.

ART converts it just once at the time of app installation. Thus faster.

(b) Suppose there are two activities - - - - - using lifecycle methods.



A.onCreate() A.onPause() A.onResume()

A.onStart() A.onStop() A.onDestroy

A.onResume() B.onCreate()

B.onStart()

B.onResume()

B.onPause()

B.onStop()

B.onDestroy()

Ques. 6- Give the necessary code snippets that need to be incorporated to send or to receive broadcast messages.

To send

```
Intent intent = new Intent();  
intent.setAction("com.example.Broadcast");  
intent.putExtra("message", "Hello World!");  
sendBroadcast(intent);
```

To Receive

```
public class MyReceiver extends  
BroadcastReceiver {
```

@Override

```
public void onReceive(Context context,  
Intent intent)  
{ if (intent.getAction().equals("com.example.Broadcast"))  
{ String message = intent.getStringExtra  
("message");  
Log.d("MyReceiver", "Received message:"  
+ message);  
}  
}
```

```
}
```