

ASSIGNMENT NO.9

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1. Introduction

An SMS sending program is a software application designed to enable users to send text messages directly from their mobile devices. It serves as a simple yet essential tool for communication, allowing users to input a phone number and message, and send the SMS with the click of a button. In this project, we will create an app that allows users to enter a recipient's phone number and compose a message, then click a "Send" button to deliver the SMS. The program will incorporate a user-friendly interface with fields for the phone number and message, along with a button to trigger the sending of the SMS. This functionality provides users with a convenient way to send text messages, utilizing the built-in telephony services of the Android platform.

2. Tools & Technologies Used

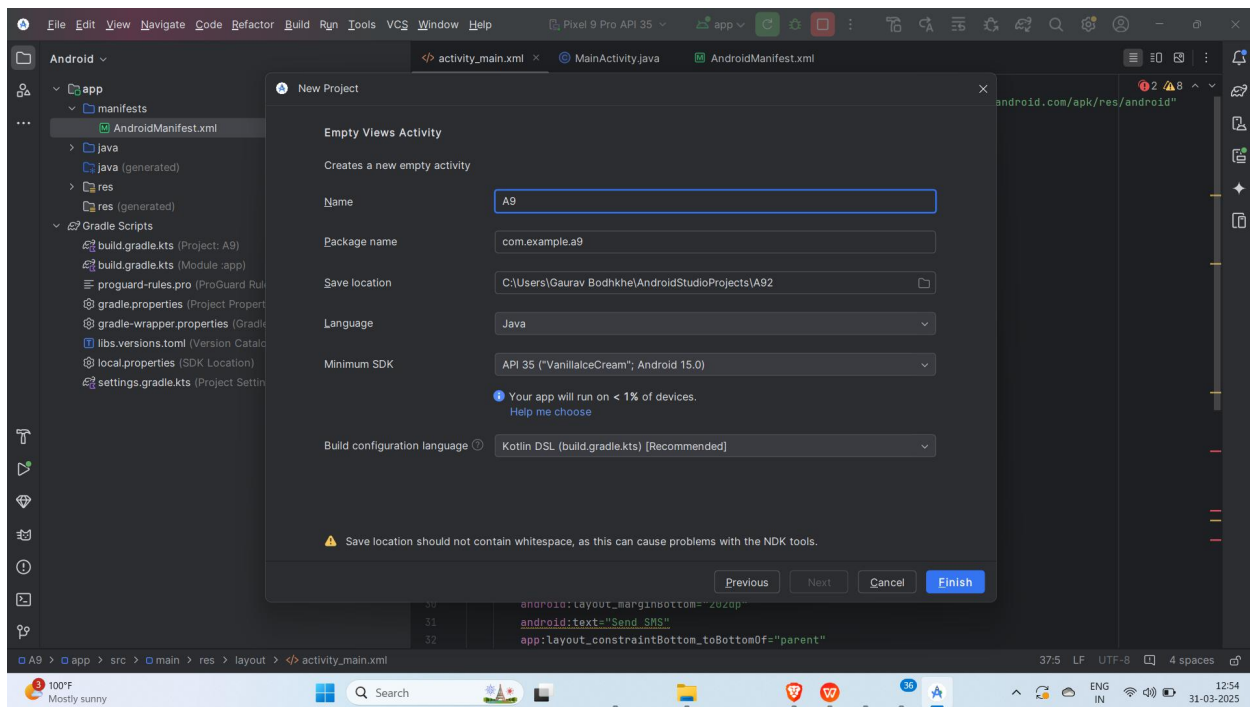
- Android Studio
- Java
- Emulator

3. Procedure & Steps

Step 1: Create a New Project

- Open Android Studio and create a new project.
- Choose an Empty Views Activity template.
- Set the project name and package name of your Application
- Select the programming language (Java).

Screenshot:

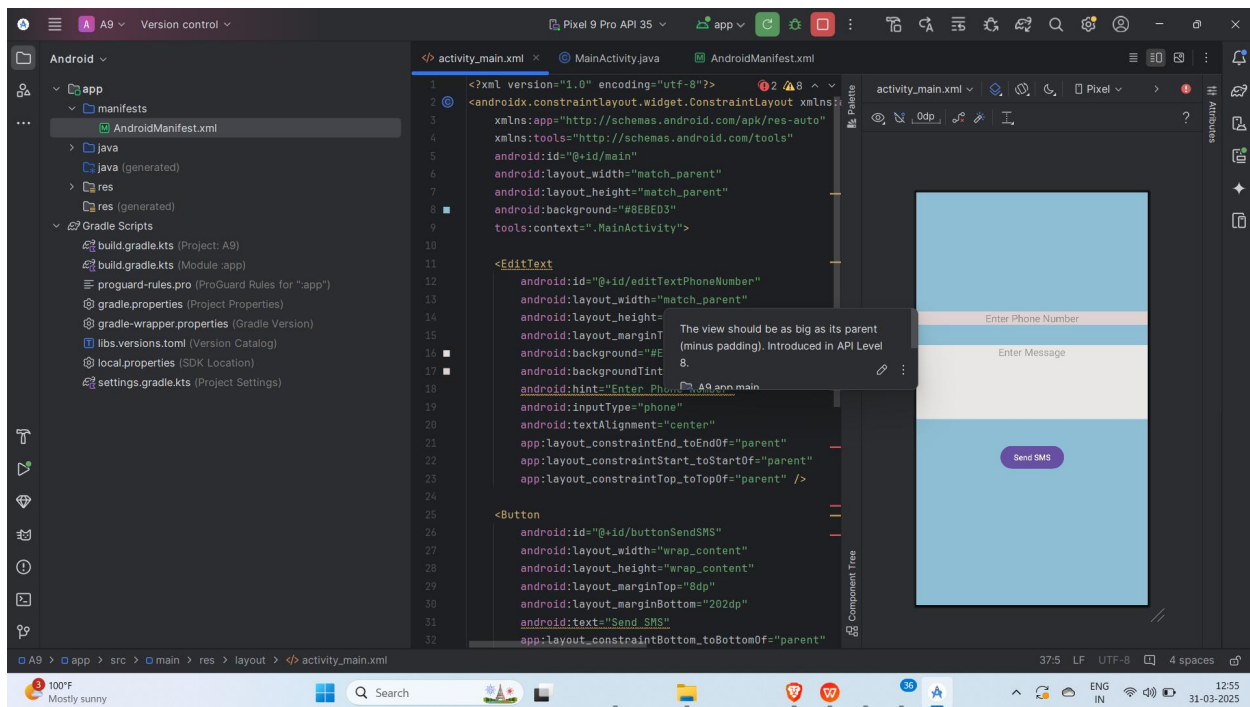


Step 2: Designing the UI

- Open *activity_main.xml* and design the layout using XML.

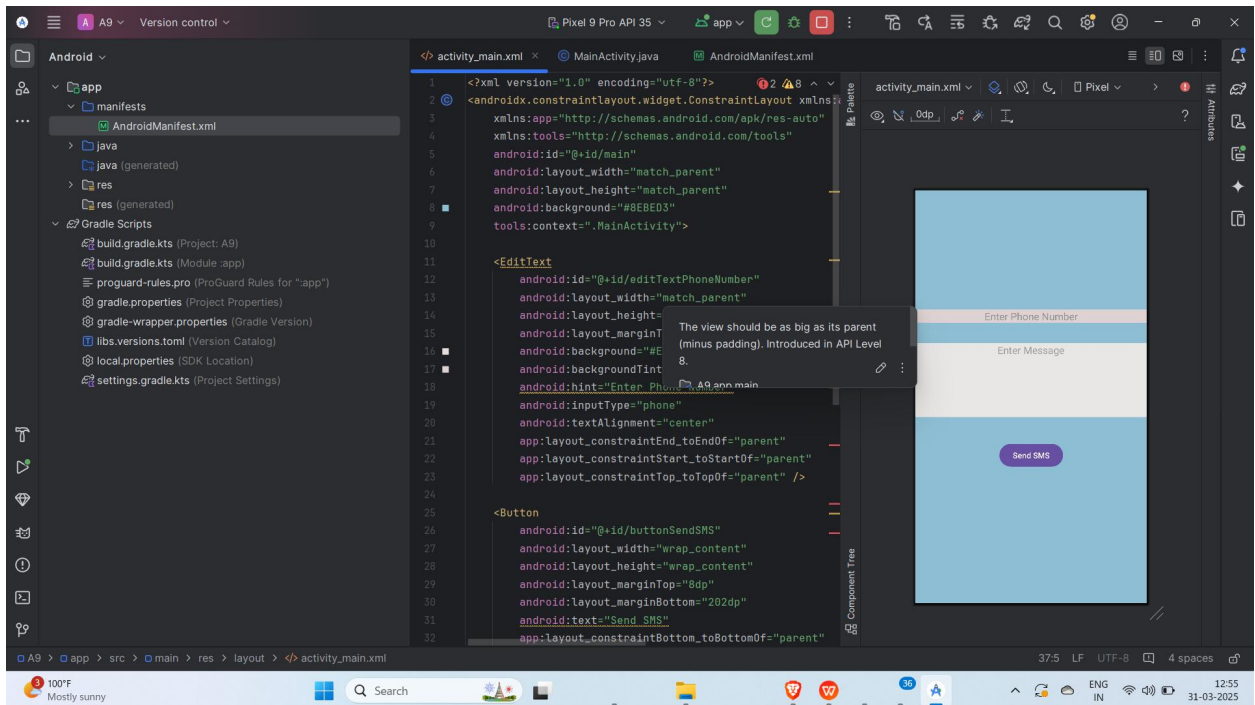
Add UI components such as `EditText` for *phone number and message*, and a Button to *send the SMS*

Screenshot:



Step 3: Writing the Code

- Open *Activity_main.xml*
- Implement functionality such as *Button, Textview*.
- Use necessary Android components like *Buttons, textview* etc
- **Screenshot:**



- XML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout  
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
```

```
xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
```

```
xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
```

```
android:id="@+id/main"
```

```
android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
android:layout_height="match_parent"
```

```
android:background="#8EBED3"
```

```
tools:context=".MainActivity">
```

```
<EditText
```

```
android:id="@+id/editTextPhoneNumber"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_marginTop="211dp"
android:background="#E7DDDD"
android:backgroundTint="#DED2D2"
android:hint="Enter Phone Number"
android:inputType="phone"
android:textAlignment="center"
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
```

<Button

```
android:id="@+id/buttonSendSMS"
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_marginTop="8dp"
android:layout_marginBottom="202dp"
android:text="Send SMS"
app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@+id/editTextMessage" />
```

`<EditText`

`android:id="@+id/editTextMessage"`

`android:layout_width="411dp"`

`android:layout_height="131dp"`

`android:background="#E9E6E6"`

`android:ems="10"`

`android:gravity="start|top"`

`android:hint="Enter Message"`

`android:inputType="textMultiLine"`

`android:textAlignment="center"`

`app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/buttonSendSMS"`

`app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@+id/editTextPhoneNumber"`

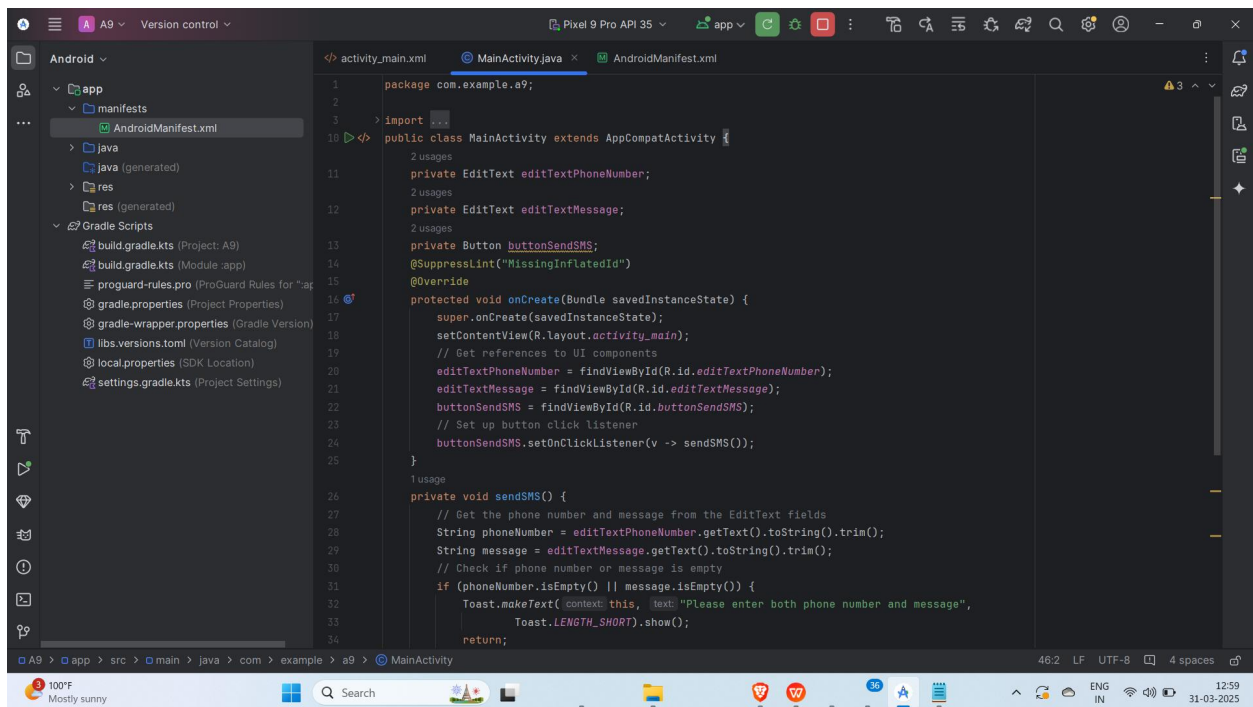
`tools:layout_editor_absoluteX="0dp" />`

`</androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>`

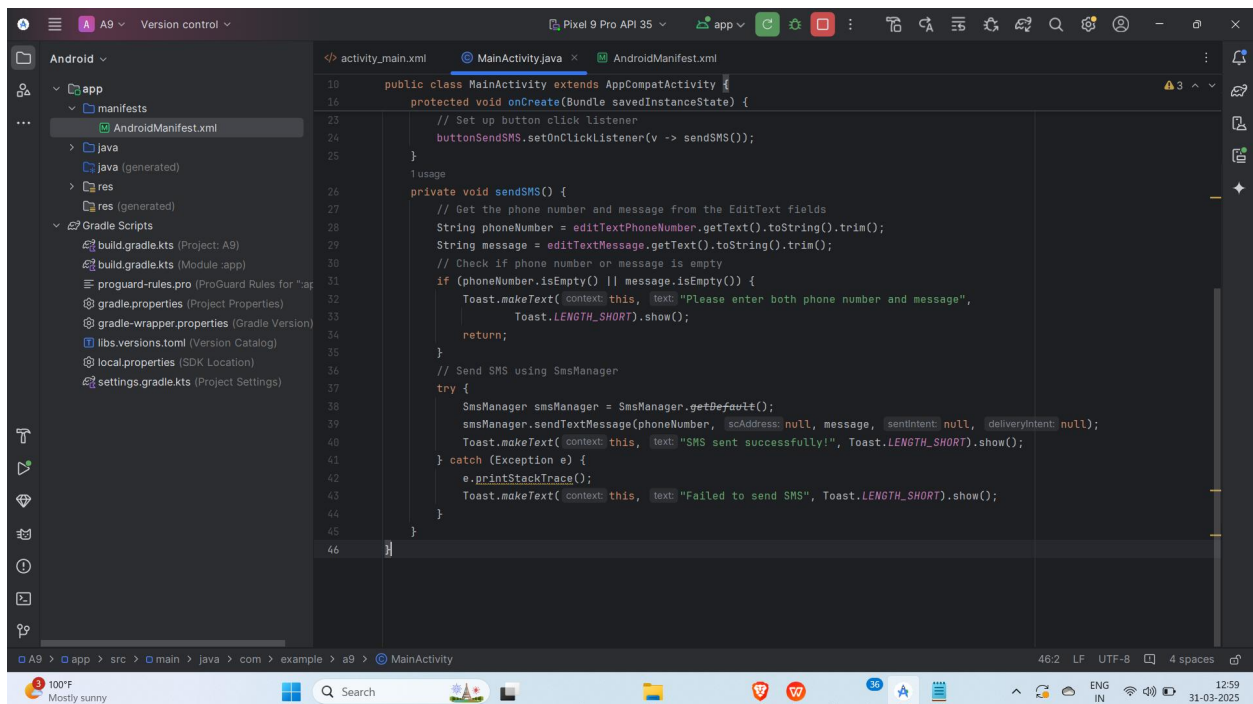
Step 4: Writing the Backend Code (java)

- Open `MainActivity.java`
- Implement functionalities like When we give the Input of Mobile number As well as the message it will be get Delivered to that phone Number when Click on **"Send SMS"** .

Screenshot:



```
1 package com.example.a9;
2
3 import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
4
5 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
6
7     private EditText editTextPhoneNumber;
8     private EditText editTextMessage;
9     private Button buttonSendSMS;
10    @SuppressWarnings("MissingInflatedId")
11    @Override
12    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
13        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
14        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
15        // Get references to UI components
16        editTextPhoneNumber = findViewById(R.id.editTextPhoneNumber);
17        editTextMessage = findViewById(R.id.editTextMessage);
18        buttonSendSMS = findViewById(R.id.buttonSendSMS);
19        // Set up button click listener
20        buttonSendSMS.setOnClickListener(v -> sendSMS());
21    }
22
23    private void sendSMS() {
24        // Get the phone number and message from the EditText fields
25        String phoneNumber = editTextPhoneNumber.getText().toString().trim();
26        String message = editTextMessage.getText().toString().trim();
27        // Check if phone number or message is empty
28        if (phoneNumber.isEmpty() || message.isEmpty()) {
29            Toast.makeText(context, this, "Please enter both phone number and message",
30                Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
31            return;
32        }
33    }
34 }
```



```
10 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
11
12     private EditText editTextPhoneNumber;
13     private EditText editTextMessage;
14     private Button buttonSendSMS;
15
16     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
17         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
18         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
19         // Get references to UI components
20         editTextPhoneNumber = findViewById(R.id.editTextPhoneNumber);
21         editTextMessage = findViewById(R.id.editTextMessage);
22         buttonSendSMS = findViewById(R.id.buttonSendSMS);
23         // Set up button click listener
24         buttonSendSMS.setOnClickListener(v -> sendSMS());
25     }
26
27     private void sendSMS() {
28        // Get the phone number and message from the EditText fields
29        String phoneNumber = editTextPhoneNumber.getText().toString().trim();
30        String message = editTextMessage.getText().toString().trim();
31        // Check if phone number or message is empty
32        if (phoneNumber.isEmpty() || message.isEmpty()) {
33            Toast.makeText(context, this, "Please enter both phone number and message",
34                Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
35            return;
36        }
37        // Send SMS using SmsManager
38        try {
39            SmsManager smsManager = SmsManager.getDefault();
40            smsManager.sendTextMessage(phoneNumber, null, message, null, null);
41            Toast.makeText(context, this, "SMS sent successfully!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
42        } catch (Exception e) {
43            e.printStackTrace();
44            Toast.makeText(context, this, "Failed to send SMS", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
45        }
46    }
47 }
```

Code(java):

package com.example.a9;

```
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;

import android.os.Bundle;

import android.telephony.SmsManager;

import android.widget.Button;

import android.widget.EditText;

import android.widget.Toast;

import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

    private EditText editTextPhoneNumber;

    private EditText editTextMessage;

    private Button buttonSendSMS;

    @SuppressWarnings("MissingInflatedId")

    @Override

    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {

        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        // Get references to UI components

        editTextPhoneNumber = findViewById(R.id.editTextPhoneNumber);

        editTextMessage = findViewById(R.id.editTextMessage);

        buttonSendSMS = findViewById(R.id.buttonSendSMS);

        // Set up button click listener

        buttonSendSMS.setOnClickListener(v -> sendSMS());

    }
```



```

private void sendSMS() {

    // Get the phone number and message from the EditText fields

    String phoneNumber = editTextPhoneNumber.getText().toString().trim();

    String message = editTextMessage.getText().toString().trim();

    // Check if phone number or message is empty

    if (phoneNumber.isEmpty() || message.isEmpty()) {

        Toast.makeText(this, "Please enter both phone number and message",

            Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();

        return;

    }

    // Send SMS using SmsManager

    try {

        SmsManager smsManager = SmsManager.getDefault();

        smsManager.sendTextMessage(phoneNumber, null, message, null, null);

        Toast.makeText(this, "SMS sent successfully!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();

    } catch (Exception e) {

        e.printStackTrace();

        Toast.makeText(this, "Failed to send SMS", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();

    }

}
}

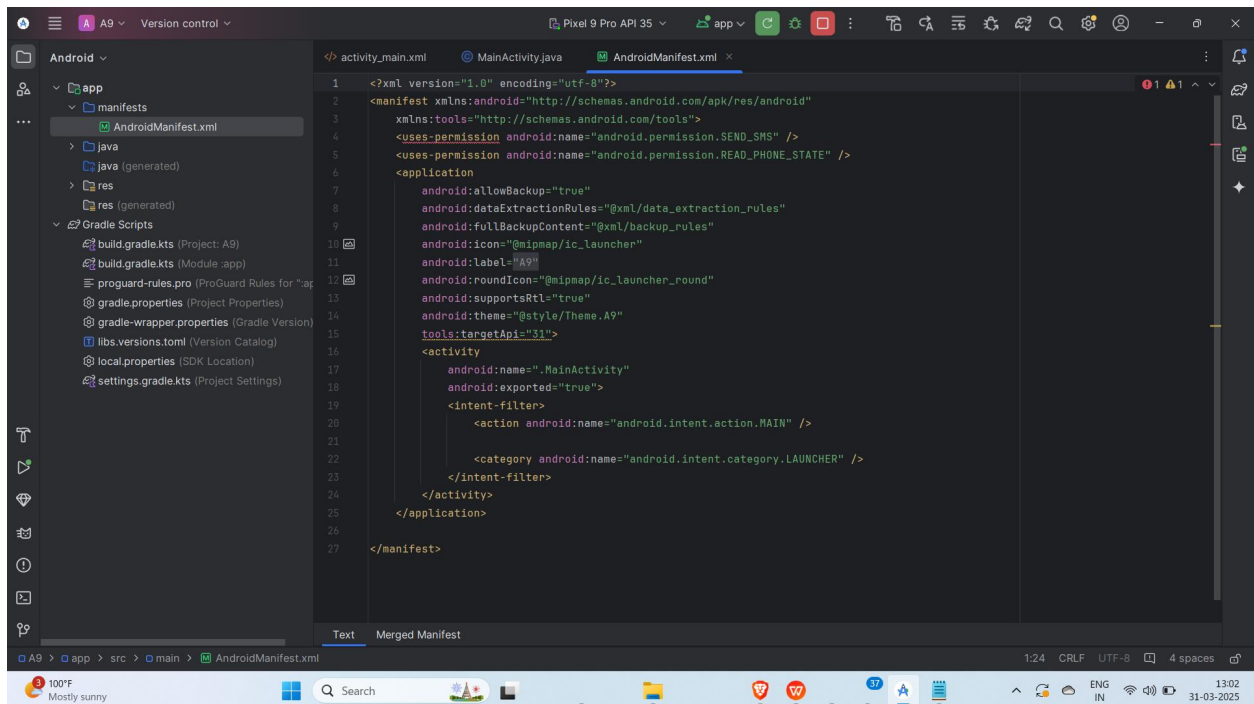
```

Step 5: Taking Permission To open the Camera

- Open AndroidManifest.xml

- Write the code for the Giving Permission to Sending the SMS

Screenshot:



Code:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
```

```
  xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">
```

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

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

```
  <application
```

```
    android:allowBackup="true"
```

```
    android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
```

```
    android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
```

```
    android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
```

```
        android:label="@string/app_name"

        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"

        android:supportsRtl="true"

        android:theme="@style/Theme.A9"

        tools:targetApi="31">

        <activity

            android:name=".MainActivity"

            android:exported="true">

            <intent-filter>

                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />

            </intent-filter>

        </activity>

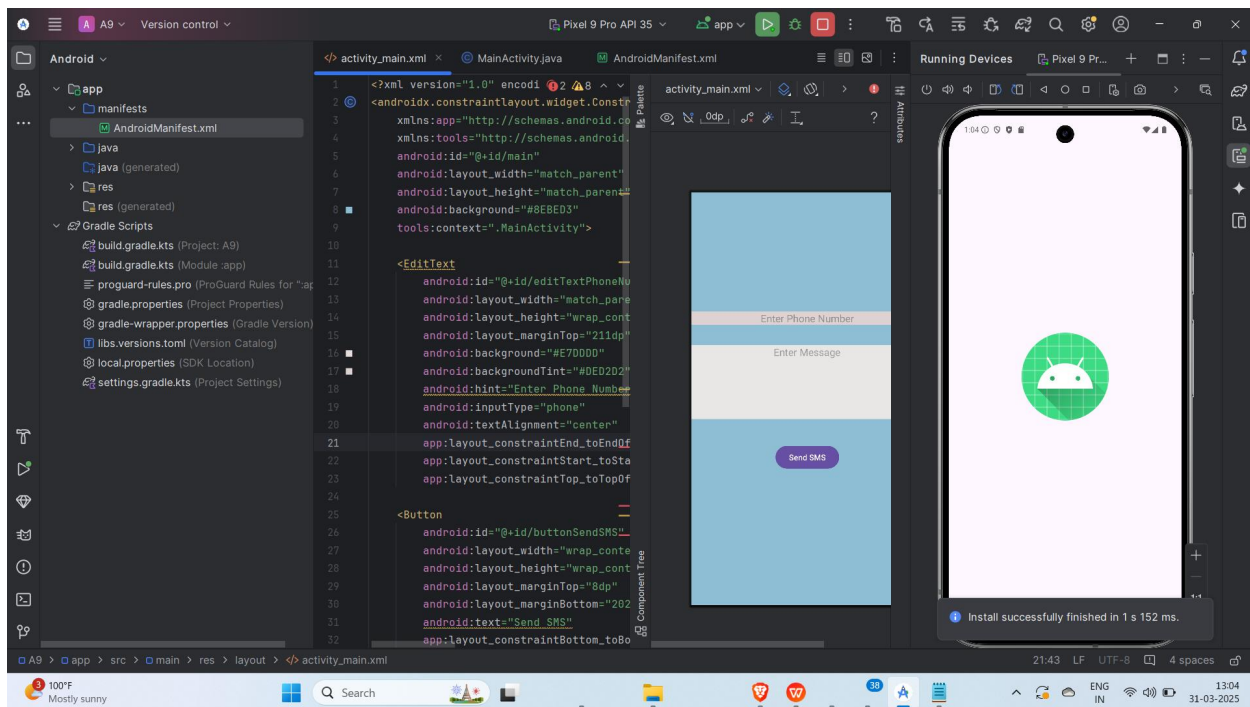
    </application>

</manifest>
```

Step 6: Running the Application on Emulator

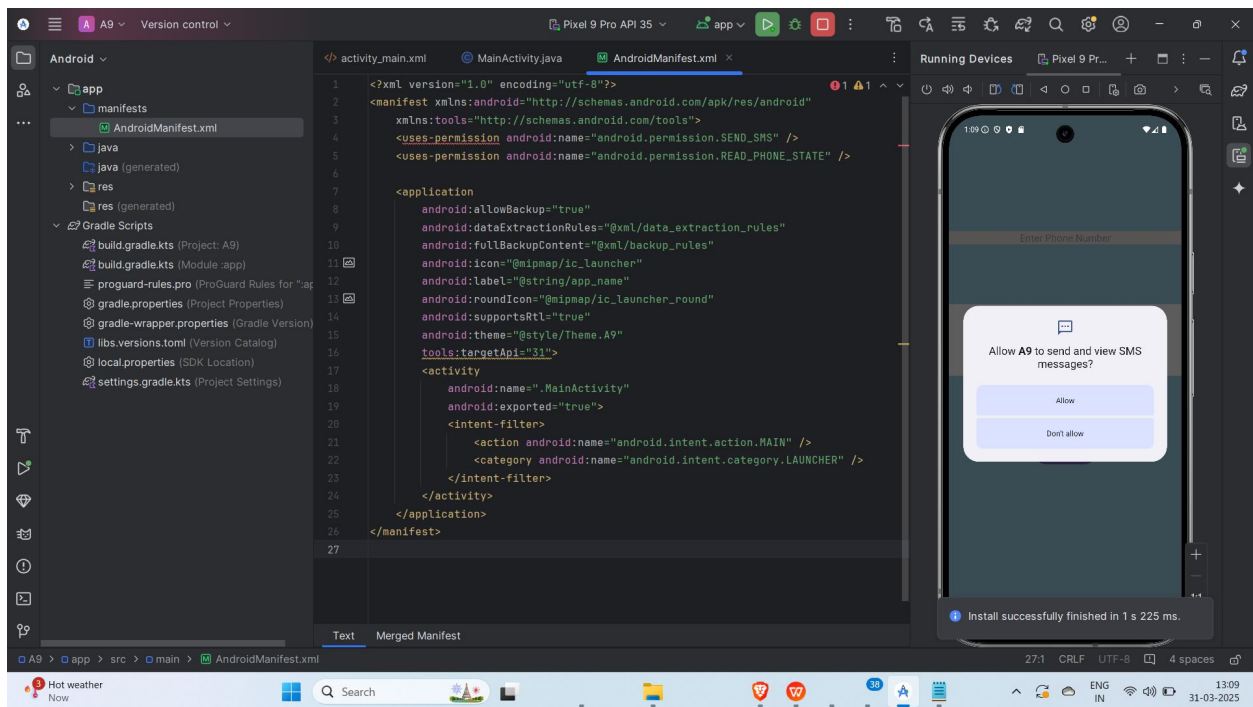
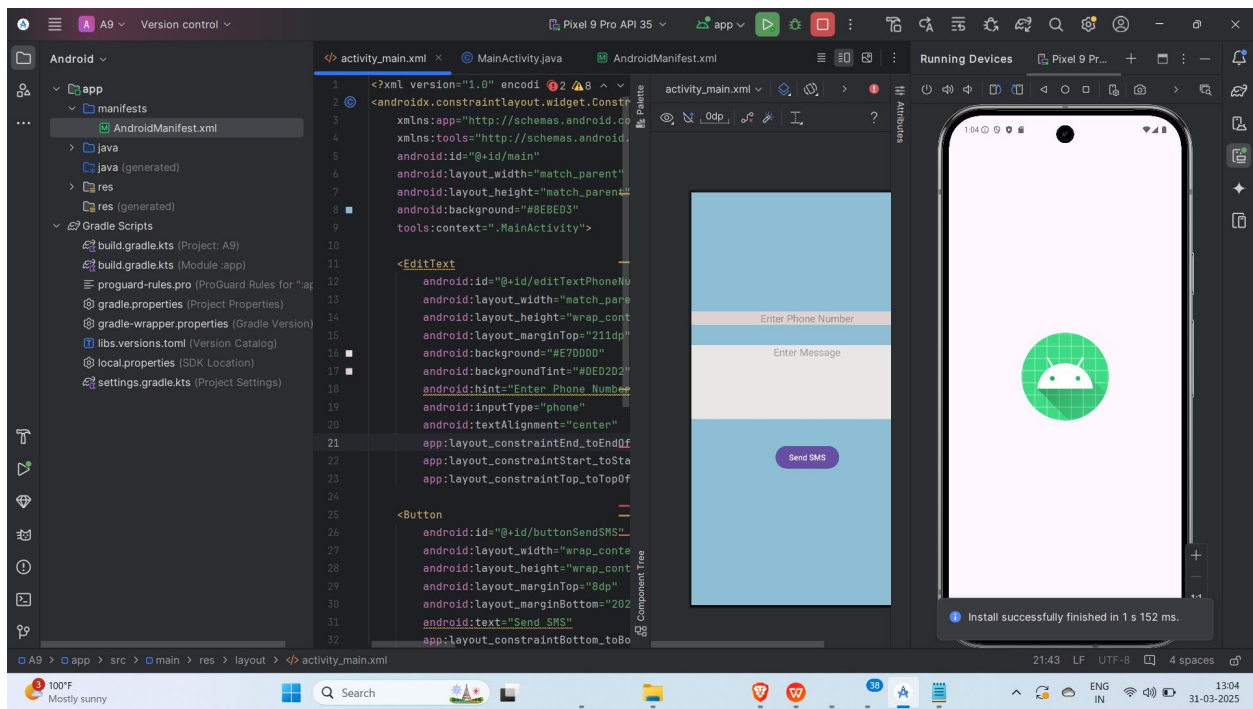
- Click on the **Run** button in Android Studio.
- Select the emulator and launch the app.

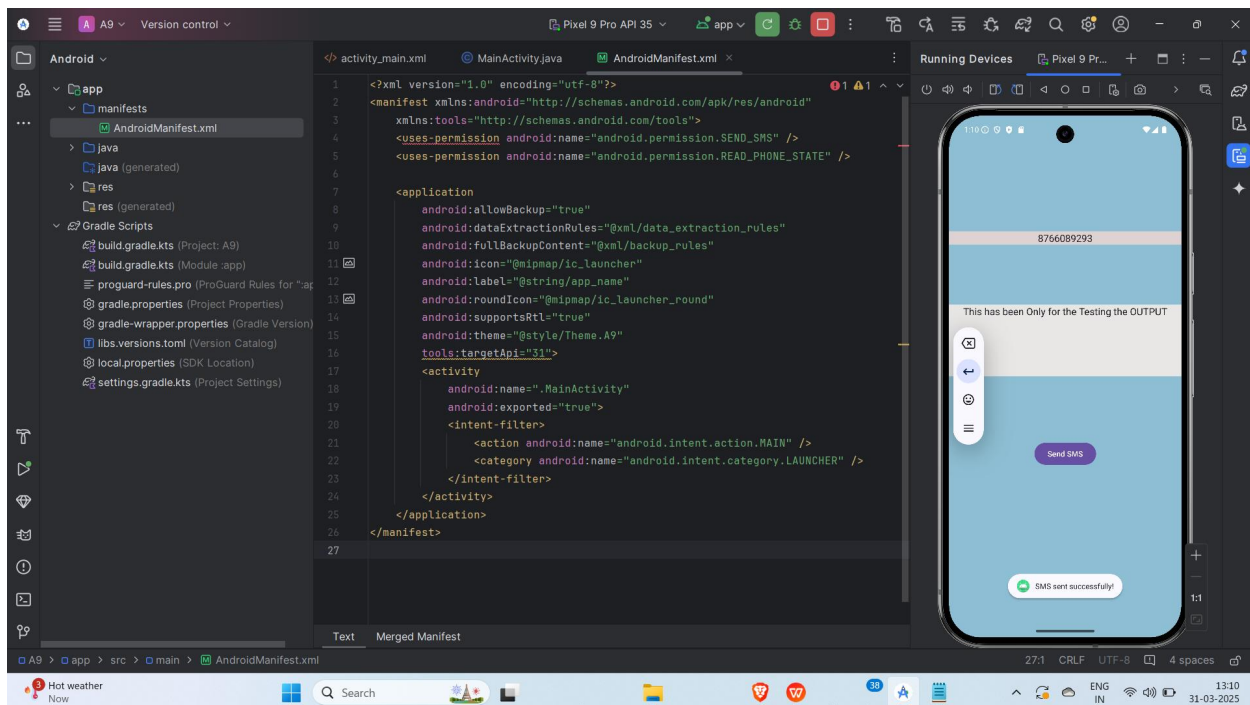
Screenshot:



Step 6: Testing & Output

- Test different functionalities of the app.
- Giving Input of Mobile Number and SMS Message.
- **Screenshot:**





4. Conclusion

I successfully developed a simple Android app that allows users to send SMS messages. Through this project, I gained hands-on experience in implementing SMS functionality using SmsManager in Android. I designed an intuitive interface where users can enter a phone number and message, then send it with a single click.

One challenge I encountered was handling SMS permissions, especially for newer Android versions that require runtime permission requests. However, I overcame this by studying Android documentation and implementing the necessary permission-handling logic.

This project enhanced my Android development skills, particularly in working with system services like SMS. I also improved my understanding of Android permissions, UI design, and debugging. Overall, this experience has increased my confidence in building more functional and user-friendly Android application.

