# Demo 11: BaseDAtos\_GPS\_SintesisRecVoz-ETC for Jetpack Compose Mobile Programming

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## Abstract

- ▶ Add Tutor: Inserts a new tutor into the SQLite database, using a name provided by the user.
- ▶ **Delete Tutor:** Removes a tutor by ID. If the ID field is empty, it displays an error message indicating Field is 'empty'.
- ▶ **Update Tutor:** Updates the name of a tutor by ID, modifying the tutor's name if both fields are filled.
- ▶ **View Tutors:** Retrieves a list of all tutors in the format Tutor X: 'Name (ID: Y)' and displays it in a vertical list.
- ▶ Add Tutored Student: Associates a 'tutorado' (student) with a specified tutor ID, given both fields are provided.
- ▶ View Tutored Students by Tutor: Lists all students associated with a specific tutor ID in a format similar to Tutored Student X: 'Name'.





# Original XML Code - activity\_main.xml (1)

```
ScrollView
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android: layout height="match parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    `
<LinearLayout
    android: layout width="match parent"
    android: layout height="match parent"
    android: orientation="vertical"
    tools:context=".MainActivity" >
    <TextView
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:id="@+id/TV4"
        android:text="NOMBRE DEL TUTOR" />
    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/ET2"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="" />
    < Toyt Viou
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android id="0+id/TV5"
        android:text="ID TUTOR ACTUALIZAR/MODIFICAR" />
```

- The layout starts with a ScrollView to enable vertical scrolling, containing a vertically oriented LinearLayout.
- ▶ At the top, there is a TextView labeled NOMBRE DEL TUTOR followed by an EditText (ID: ET2) for entering the tutor's name.
- Another TextView labeled ID TU-TOR ACTUALIZAR/MODIFICAR indicates the input field for tutor ID.





# Original XML Code - activity\_main.xml (2)

```
<FditTovt
    android:id="@+id/FT1"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android: layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="" />
<TextView
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:id="@+id/TV6"
    android:text="Nombre del Tutorado" />
 <EditText
    android:id="@+id/ET3"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="0" />
            <Button
                android:layout_width="fill_parent"
                android:layout_height="fill_parent"
                android:text="Insertar Tutor"
                android:id="0+id/RT01" />
            <Button
                android:layout_width="fill_parent"
                android:layout height="fill parent"
                android:text="Borrar Tutor"
                android:id="0+id/BT02"
```

- An EditText (ID: ET1) is placed next to accept the tutor's ID, followed by a TextView labeled *Nombre del* Tutorado
- Another EditText (ID: ET3) is provided below to enter the tutored person's name.
- This section is followed by a series of buttons for different actions, starting with Insertar Tutor (ID: BT01) and Borrar Tutor (ID: BT02).





# Original XML Code - activity\_main.xml (3)

<Button

</ScrollView>

```
android:layout width="fill parent"
                    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
                    android:text="Consultar Tutores"
                    android:id="@+id/BT03" />
                <Button
                    android:layout width="fill parent"
                    android: layout height="fill parent"
                    android:text="Actualizar Tutor"
                    android:id="0+id/RT04" />
                <Button
                    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
                    android: layout height="fill parent"
                    android:text="Agregar Tutorado"
                    android:id="@+id/BT05" />
                < Button
                    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
                    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
                    android:text="Consultar Tutorados por Tutor"
                    android:id="@+id/RT06"
        < Button
                android:lavout_width="fill_parent"
                android: layout height="fill parent"
                android:text="Otra ACtividad"
                android:id="0+id/BT07" />
       <TevtView
       android: layout height="wrap content"
       android:layout_width="fill_parent"
       android:id="0+id/TV2"
       android:text="CONTENIDO DEL TEXTIVIEW" />
</LinearLayout>
```

- Additional buttons allow for further actions like Consultar Tutores,

  Actualizar Tutor, and more, each with a unique ID (e.g., BT03, BT04).
- ► At the bottom, a TextView (ID: TV2) displays the content or results of operations.





## Original XML Code - activity\_main2.xml

```
<ScrollView
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android: layout height="match parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    >
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android: layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    tools:context=".MainActivity" >
                <Button
                    android:layout width="fill parent"
                    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
                    android:text="Insertar Tutor"
                    android:id="@+id/BT01 AC2"
        <TextView
                android:id="@+id/TV_MARCIANO1"
                android: layout width="match parent"
                android: layout height="match parent" />
</LinearLayout>
</ScrollView>
```

The layout is structured to make interactions intuitive, with each button handling a specific operation.



# Composable Functions and Compose Modifiers in Android

### Composable Functions:

- A Composable function is a modern way to build UI in Android, written directly in Kotlin.
- ▶ It is annotated with @Composable, which signals to the Compose compiler that the function is for UI construction.
- Unlike traditional XML layouts, Composable functions allow for a more flexible, programmatic approach to UI development.
- In our project, TutorScreen, ActionButton, and various UI elements like TextField are implemented as Composable functions.

### Compose Modifiers:

- Compose modifiers allow you to decorate or enhance a Composable, controlling its size, layout, and behavior.
- For example, in our project, we use Modifier.fillMaxWidth() and Modifier.padding() to adjust the width and padding of UI elements.
- Modifiers can also handle interactions, making elements clickable, scrollable, or draggable.
- They allow us to enrich the UI with functionalities like accessibility labels and processing user input.





## Main Activity of a Kotlin App using Composables

```
class MainActivity : ComponentActivity() {
    private lateinit var databaseHelper: TutorDatabaseHelper

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        databaseHelper = TutorDatabaseHelper(this)
        setContent {
            TutorScreen(databaseHelper)
        }
    }
}
```



# MainScreen Composable (1) - MainActivity.kt

```
package com.z iti 271311 u1 ae lopez leal antonio isai
import android.os.Bundle
import androidx.activity.ComponentActivity
import androidx.activity.compose.setContent
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.*
import androidx.compose.foundation.lazv.LazvColumn
import androidx.compose.foundation.lazv.items
import androidx.compose.material3.Button
import androidx.compose.material3.Text
import androidx.compose.material3.TextField
import androidx.compose.runtime.*
import androidx.compose.ui.Alignment
import androidx.compose.ui.Modifier
import androidx.compose.ui.text.input.TextFieldValue
import androidx.compose.ui.unit.dp
import com.z_iti_271311_u1_ae_lopez_leal_antonio_isai.data.TutorDatabaseHelper
```

- Create a new project in Android Studio using "Empty Compose Activity" as the template.
- In the kotlin+java directory, create a new package named data to organize database-related files.
- ► Inside the data package, add a file named TutorDatabaseHelper.kt to define database operations for managing tutors and students.
- Open MainActivity.kt and replace its content with the main UI and logic setup to enable CRUD operations and display results.



# MainScreen Composable (2) - MainActivity.kt

```
@Composable
fun TutorScreen(databaseHelper: TutorDatabaseHelper) {
    val tutorName = remember { mutableStateOf(TextFieldValue()) }
    val tutorId = remember { mutableStateOf(TextFieldValue()) }
    val tutoredName = remember { mutableStateOf(TextFieldValue("0")) }
    var resultList by remember { mutableStateOf(listOf<String>()) }
    Column (
        modifier = Modifier
            .fillMaxSize()
            .padding(16.dp).
        horizontalAlignment = Alignment.CenterHorizontally
    ) {
        TextField(
            value = tutorName.value.
            onValueChange = { tutorName.value = it },
            label = { Text("Nombre del Tutor") }.
            modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
        Spacer(modifier = Modifier.height(8.dp))
        TextField(
            value = tutorId.value.
            onValueChange = { tutorId.value = it }.
            label = { Text("ID Tutor Actualizar/Modificar") }.
            modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
        Spacer(modifier = Modifier.height(8.dp))
```

# ©Composable fun TutorScreen(databaseHelper: TutorDatabaseHelper) - A composable function that displays a screen for managing tutors and students (tutorados) with a provided databaseHelper object for database operations. It includes input fields and a list to display results from database actions

#### State Variables:

- tutorName: A mutable state holding the name of the tutor entered by the user. Initialized as an empty TextFieldValue.
- tutorId: A mutable state for the tutor's ID, used for updating or deleting records. Also initialized as an empty TextFieldValue.
- tutoredName: Holds the name of the student (tutorado) associated with a tutor, initialized with the default value of "0".
- resultList: A mutable state containing the list of strings used to display the result of database operations (e.g., successful insertion or deletion).

# MainScreen Composable (3) - MainActivity.kt

```
TextField(
            value = tutoredName.value.
            onValueChange = { tutoredName.value = it }.
            label = { Text("Nombre del Tutorado") }.
            modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
        Spacer(modifier = Modifier.height(16.dp))
        ActionButton("INSERTAR THTOR") {
            if (tutorName.value.text.isEmptv()) {
                resultList = listOf("CAMPO VACTO:
                Por favor ingresa el nombre del tutor.")
            } else {
                databaseHelper.insertTutor(tutorName.value.text)
                resultList = listOf("Tutor
                '${tutorName.value.text}' insertado.")
        ActionButton("BORRAR TUTOR") {
            if (tutorId.value.text.isEmptv()) {
                resultList = listOf("CAMPO VACTO: Por favor ingresa el ID del tutor.")
            } alse {
                databaseHelper.deleteTutor(tutorId.value.text.toLong())
                resultList = listOf("Tutor con ID $\futorId.value.text\} eliminado.")
```

#### UI Structure with Column:

- Uses Column to organize composables vertically, filling the screen's size with Modifier.fillMaxSize() and adding padding.
- Aligns all child composables horizontally at the center with horizontalAlignment = Alignment.CenterHorizontally.



# MainScreen Composable (4) - MainActivity.kt

```
ActionButton("CONSULTAR TUTORES") {
            val tutors = databaseHelper.getTutors()
            if (tutors.isEmptv()) {
                resultList = listOf("No hay tutores para mostrar.")
           } else {
                resultList = tutors.mapIndexed { index. (id. name) -> "Tutor ${index + 1}: $name (ID: $id)" }
        ActionButton("ACTUALIZAR TUTOR") {
                                                                           Input Fields:
            if (tutorId.value.text.isEmptv()
            || tutorName.value.text.isEmpty()) {
                                                                              ► TextField for tutorName: An input field allowing
                resultList = listOf("CAMPO VACTO:
                                                                                  the user to enter the tutor's name, with a label
                Por favor ingresa el ID v
                                                                                  "Nombre del Tutor" and full width.
                el nombre del tutor.")
                                                                              TextField for tutorId: Another input field where
            } else {
                                                                                  the user enters the tutor's ID for modification
                databaseHelper.updateTutor
                                                                                  or deletion purposes, labeled "ID Tutor Actu-
                (tutorId.value.text.toLong().tutorName.value.text)
                                                                                  alizar/Modificar".
                resultList = listOf("Tutor con ID ${tutorId.value.text}
                actualizado a '${tutorName.value.text}'.")
                                                                                 Adds Spacer elements between fields to add
                                                                                  vertical spacing.
        ActionButton("AGREGAR TUTORADO") {
            if (tutoredName.value.text.isEmpty() || tutorId.value.text.isEmpty()) {
                resultList = listOf("CAMPO VACÍO: Por favor ingresa el nombre del tutorado y el ID del tutor.")
            } else {
                databaseHelper.addTutorado(tutoredName.value.text. tutorId.value.text.toLong())
                resultList = listOf("Tutorado '${tutoredName.value.text}' agregado al tutor con ID ${tutorId.value.text}.")
```

# MainScreen Composable (5) - MainActivity.kt

```
ActionButton("CONSULTAR TUTORADOS POR TUTOR") {
            if (tutorId.value.text.isEmpty()) {
                resultList = listOf("CAMPO VACÍO: Por favor ingresa el ID del tutor.")
            } else {
                val tutorados = databaseHelper.getTutoradosByTutor(tutorId.value.text.toLong())
                if (tutorados.isEmptv()) {
                    resultList = listOf("No hay tutorados para el tutor con ID ${tutorId.value.text}.")
                } else {
                    resultList = tutorados.mapIndexed { index, tutorado -> "Tutorado ${index + 1}: $tutorado" }
        Spacer(modifier = Modifier.height(16.dp))
        LazvColumn(
            modifier = Modifier
                .fillMaxWidth()
                .padding(16.dp)
        ) {
            items(resultList) { item ->
                Text(text = item, modifier = Modifier.padding(vertical = 4.dp))
```

## MainScreen Composable (6) - MainActivity.kt

©Composable fun ActionButton(text: String, onClick: () -¿ Unit) - A reusable composable function that creates a button with customizable text and action. The button is styled to occupy the full width of its container with vertical padding for spacing.

#### ▶ Parameters:

- text: A String parameter that defines the label displayed on the button.
- onClick: A lambda function (() -> Unit) that specifies the action to perform when the button is clicked.

#### Button Component:

- Button: The main clickable component. It triggers the onClick action passed as a parameter.
- modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth(): Ensures the button spans the entire width of its parent container.
- modifier.padding(vertical = 4.dp): Adds vertical padding (4.dp) above and below the button for spacing.

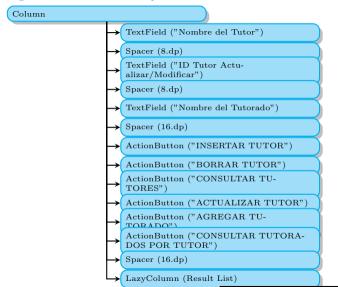
#### ► Text Component:

Displays the text parameter as the but-





## Component Hierarchy



## Composable Functions in Android

## Composable Function:

- A Composable function is a special type of function in Android used to build UI in a declarative way. It is a Kotlin function annotated with @Composable.
- The @Composable annotation informs the Compose compiler that the function is meant for UI construction.
- Unlike traditional XML layouts in Android, Composable functions allow us to create UI using Kotlin code, which is more intuitive and flexible.
- By annotating a function with @Composable, it becomes a composable function that can be called within other composable functions to build a hierarchy of UI elements.

## Compose Modifiers:

- Compose Modifiers allow you to decorate or configure composable functions to control their size, layout, behavior, and appearance.
- Examples of using modifiers include:
  - Setting a composable's size or padding.
  - Adding interactivity, such as clickable, scrollable, or draggable.
  - Providing accessibility information, like setting content descriptions.
- Modifiers are applied in a chain, where each modifier can build upon the previous one, allowing for powerful and flexible customization of composable functions.





```
import android.content.ContentValues
import android.content.Context
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper
class TutorDatabaseHelper(context: Context) : SQLiteOpenHelper(context, DATABASE_NAME, null, DATABASE_VERSION) {
    override fun onCreate(db: SQLiteDatabase) {
        db.execSQL("CREATE TABLE $TABLE_TUTOR (ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, NAME TEXT NOT NULL)")
        db.execSQL("CREATE TABLE $TABLE_TUTORADO (ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, " +
                "NAME TEXT NOT NULL, TUTOR_ID INTEGER, FOREIGN KEY (TUTOR_ID) REFERENCES $TABLE_TUTOR(ID))")
    override fun onUpgrade(db: SQLiteDatabase, oldVersion: Int, newVersion: Int) {
        db.execSQL("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS $TABLE_TUTOR")
        db.execSQL("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS $TABLE TUTORADO")
        onCreate(db)
```



```
fun insertTutor(name: String): Long {
    val db = this.writableDatabase
    val values = ContentValues().apply {
        put("NAME", name)
    return db.insert(TABLE TUTOR, null, values)
fun deleteTutor(id: Long) {
    wal db = this writableDatabase
    db.delete(TABLE TUTOR, "ID=?", arrayOf(id.toString()))
fun updateTutor(id: Long, name: String) {
    val db = this.writableDatabase
    val values = ContentValues().applv {
        put("NAME", name)
    db.update(TABLE_TUTOR, values, "ID=?", arrayOf(id.toString()))
```

- insertTutor(name: String): Long Inserts a new tutor into the database with the specified name. It creates a ContentValues object containing the tutor's name and inserts it into the TABLE\_TUTOR. Returns the ID of the newly inserted row as a Long.
- deleteTutor(id: Long) Deletes a tutor from the database based on the provided ID. It removes the row in TABLE\_TUTOR where the ID matches the specified id parameter.
- ▶ updateTutor(id: Long, name: String) Updates the name of a tutor in the database based on the provided ID. It creates a ContentValues object with the new name and updates the row in TABLE\_TUTOR where the ID matches the specified id parameter.



```
fun getTutors(): List<Pair<Long, String>> {
    val db = this readableDatabase
    val cursor = db.guery(TABLE TUTOR, arrayOf("ID", "NAME").
    null, null, null, null, null)
    val tutors = mutableListOf<Pair<Long. String>>()
    while (cursor.moveToNext()) {
        val id = cursor.getLong(cursor.getColumnIndexOrThrow("ID"))
        val name = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndexOrThrow("NAME"))
        tutors.add(Pair(id. name))
    cursor.close()
    return tutors
fun addTutorado(name: String, tutorId: Long): Long {
    wal db = this writableDatabase
    val values = ContentValues().apply {
        put("NAME", name)
        put("TUTOR ID", tutorId)
    return db.insert(TABLE TUTORADO, null, values)
```

- petTutors(): List;Pair;Long, String ¿¿ Retrieves a list of all tutors in the database. This function queries TABLE\_TUTOR for the ID and NAME columns and iterates through each row, adding each tutor as a Pair of ID and Name to a list. The list of tutors is then returned.
- addTutorado(name: String, tutorId: Long): Long - Adds a new student (tutorado) associated with a specific tutor to the database. It creates a ContentValues object containing the student's name and the tutorId of the associated tutor, then inserts this data into TABLE\_TUTORADO. Returns the ID of the newly inserted row as a Long.



```
fun getTutoradosByTutor(tutorId: Long): List<String> {
    val db = this.readableDatabase
    val cursor = db.guery(TABLE TUTORADO, arrayOf("ID", "NAME")
    . "TUTOR ID=?", arrayOf(tutorId.toString()).
    null, null, null)
    val tutorados = mutableListOf<String>()
    while (cursor.moveToNext()) {
        val name = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndexOrThrow("NAME"))
        tutorados.add(name)
    cursor.close()
    return tutorados
companion object
    private const val DATABASE_VERSION = 1
    private const val DATABASE NAME = "tutorDB"
    const val TABLE_TUTOR = "Tutor"
    const val TABLE TUTORADO = "Tutorado"
```

- getTutoradosByTutor(tutorId: Long):
  List;Stringi. Retrieves a list of students
  (tutorados) associated with a specific tutor
  based on the provided tutorId. This function
  queries TABLE\_TUTORADO for entries where TUTOR\_ID
  matches the specified tutorId and retrieves the
  NAME of each student. It adds each name to a
  list, which is returned as the result.
  - companion object Defines constants and
    database configuration for TutorDatabaseHelper:
    - DATABASE\_VERSION: The version of the database, set to 1.
    - DATABASE\_NAME: The name of the database, defined as "tutorDB".
    - ► TABLE\_TUTOR: The name of the table storing tutor information, set as "Tutor".
    - ► TABLE\_TUTORADO: The name of the table storing student information, defined as "Tutorado".



## TutorAppTheme.kt

```
package com.z_iti_271311_u1_ae_lopez_leal_antonio_isai.ui.theme
import androidx.compose.material3.MaterialTheme
import androidx.compose.material3.darkColorScheme
import androidx.compose.material3.lightColorScheme
import androidx.compose.runtime.Composable
private val LightColors = lightColorScheme(
    primary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color(0xFF6200EE).
    onPrimary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color.White,
    secondary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color(0xFF03DAC6),
    onSecondary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color.Black
private val DarkColors = darkColorScheme(
    primary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color(0xFFBB86FC).
    onPrimary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color.Black.
    secondary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color(0xFF03DAC6),
    onSecondary = androidx.compose.ui.graphics.Color.Black
```

- Create a file named TutorAppTheme.kt in the ui.theme package.
- Copy and paste the code provided into TutorAppTheme.kt.
- This code defines two color schemes:
  - LightColors: A color scheme for light mode, with primary and secondary colors.
  - DarkColors: A color scheme for dark mode, with adjusted primary and secondary colors.
- ► These color schemes can be used within MaterialTheme to toggle between light and dark modes.





## TutorAppTheme.kt

```
@Composable
fun TutorAppTheme(
   darKTheme: Boolean = false, // Puedes habilitar el tema oscuro si quieres
   content: @Composable () -> Unit
) {
   val colors = if (darkTheme) DarkColors else LightColors

   MaterialTheme(
        colorScheme = colors,
        typography = Typography,
        shapes = Shapes,
        content = content
   )
}
```

- darkTheme: Boolean = false A Boolean parameter that controls whether the dark theme is enabled. By default, it is set to false, meaning the light theme is applied unless specified otherwise.
- colors A variable that selects the appropriate color scheme based on the darkTheme setting. If darkTheme is true, DarkColors is used; otherwise, LightColors is applied.
- MaterialTheme The core theme composable in Jetpack Compose. It applies the selected colorScheme, typography, and shapes to the app's UI components within the provided content.



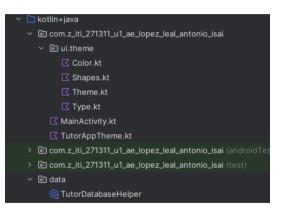
## Shapes.kt / Type.kt

```
// Shapes.kt
package com.z_iti_271311_u1_ae_lopez_leal_antonio_isai.ui.theme
import androidx.compose.material3.Shapes
val Shapes = Shapes()
// Tupe.kt
package com.z_iti_271311_u1_ae_lopez_leal_antonio_isai.ui.theme
import androidx.compose.material3.Typography
import androidx.compose.ui.text.TextStyle
import androidx.compose.ui.text.font.FontFamily
import androidx.compose.ui.text.font.FontWeight
import androidx.compose.ui.unit.sp
val Typography = Typography(
    bodyLarge = TextStyle(
        fontFamily = FontFamily.Default.
        fontWeight = FontWeight.Normal,
        fontSize = 16.sp.
        lineHeight = 24.sp.
        letterSpacing = 0.5.sp
```

- Shapes.kt Defines custom shapes for the app's UI components using Jetpack Compose's Shapes class.
  - ▶ Shapes: A single instance of the Shapes class that can be customized for different corner shapes. Here, it's initialized with default settings, which can later be customized within MaterialTheme.
- Type.kt Defines typography styles for the app's UI using the Typography class from Jetpack Compose.
  - Typography: An instance of the Typography class customized to define the default font styles.
  - bodyLarge: A TextStyle object defining the font style for large body text.



## Project Directory Structure



- data Contains TutorDatabaseHelper, a helper class for managing the SQLite database operations.
- ▶ ui.theme Contains files for customizing the UI theme

#### with Jetpack Compose:

- Color.kt Defines the color schemes for light and dark themes.
- Shapes.kt Sets default shape styling for UI components.
- Type.kt Defines the typography styles for text elements.
- Theme.kt The main theme setup file that combines colors, shapes, and typography.
- MainActivity.kt The main entry point for the application, containing the composable UI layout.
- ► TutorAppTheme.kt Configures the app theme, allowing switching between light and dark mode.



## Explanation of the Conversion

- ► The ConstraintLayout in XML is converted to a Box in Jetpack Compose.
- ► The fillMaxSize() function makes the Box occupy the entire available space, similar to match\_parent.
- ► The contentAlignment = Alignment.Center centers the text inside the Box, mimicking the ConstraintLayout constraints.
- ▶ The TextView is converted to BasicText with the text "Hello World!".



## Result









## Result











## Result



