



Android UI Control [Textview]

Android – UI Control

TextView

- **TextView** is a user interface control that is used to set and display the text to the user based on our requirements.
- The TextView control will act as like label control and it won't allow users to edit the text.
- In android, we can create a TextView control in two ways either in XML layout file or create it in Activity file programmatically.
- TextView widget is available in widgets palette in Android Studio Layout editor
 - **Plain TextView, Large text, Medium text and Small text**



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Create a TextView in Layout File

- Following is the sample way to define **TextView** control in XML layout file in android application.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical">
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textView1"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginBottom="10dp"
        android:text="Welcome to Tutlane"
        android:textColor="#86AD33"
        android:textSize="20dp"
        android:textStyle="bold" />
</LinearLayout>
```

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Create a TextView in Activity File

- Following is the example of creating a TextView control dynamically in an activity file.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        LinearLayout linearLayout = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id.linearlayout);
        TextView textView = new TextView(this);
        textView.setText("Welcome to Tutlane");
        linearLayout.addView(textView);
    }
}
```

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Set the Text of Android TextView

- In android, we can set the text of **TextView** control either while declaring it in **Layout** file or by using **setText()** method in Activity file.
- Following is the example to set the text of TextView control while declaring it in the XML Layout file.

```
<TextView  
    android:id="@+id/textView1"  
    android:layout_width="match_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:text="Welcome to DDU" />
```

- Following is another way to set the text of textview control programmatically in activity file using setText() method.

```
TextView tv = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.textView1);  
tv.setText("Welcome to DDU");
```

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Android TextView Attributes

Attribute	Description
android: id	It is used to uniquely identify the control
android:autoLink	It will automatically found and convert URLs and email addresses as clickable links.
android: ems	It is used to make the textview be exactly this many ems wide.
android:hint	It is used to display the hint text when text is empty
android:width	It makes the TextView be exactly this many pixels wide.
android:height	It makes the TextView be exactly this many pixels tall.
android:text	It is used to display the text.

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Android TextView Attributes

Attribute	Description
android:textColor	It is used to change the color of the text.
android:gravity	It is used to specify how to align the text by the view's x and y-axis.
android:maxLength	It is used to make the TextView be at most this many pixels wide.
android:minWidth	It is used to make the TextView be at least this many pixels wide.
android:textSize	It is used to specify the size of the text.
android:textStyle	It is used to change the style (bold, italic, bolditalic) of text.
android:textAllCaps	It is used to present the text in all CAPS

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Android TextView Attributes

Attribute	Description
android:typeface	It is used to specify the Typeface (normal, sans, serif, monospace) for the text.
android:textColor	It is used to change the color of the text.
android:textColorHighlight	It is used to change the color of text selection highlight.
android:textColorLink	It is used to change the text color of links.
android:inputType	It is used to specify the type of text being placed in text fields.
android:fontFamily	It is used to specify the fontFamily for the text.
android:editable	If we set, it specifies that this TextView has an input method.

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Android TextView Example

- Create a new android application using android studio and give names as **TextViewExample**.
- Now open an **activity_main.xml** file from **\res\layout** path and write the code like as shown below

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Android TextView Example

```
activity_main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:layout_marginTop="10dp"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:padding="10dp">
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textView1"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginBottom="10dp"
        android:text="Welcome to Tutlane"
        android:textColor="#86AD33"
        android:textSize="20dp"
        android:textStyle="bold" />
```

```
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textView2"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_marginBottom="15dp"
    android:textAllCaps="true" />
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textView3"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Welcome to Tutlane"
    android:textStyle="bold"
    android:textColor="#fff"
    android:background="#7F3AB5"
    android:layout_marginBottom="15dp"/>
```

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Android TextView Example

```
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textView4"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:autoLink="email|web"
    android:text="For more details visit
http://tutlane.com and send mail to
support@tutlane.com" />
</LinearLayout>
```

```
MainActivity.java
package com.tutlane.textviewexample;
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;

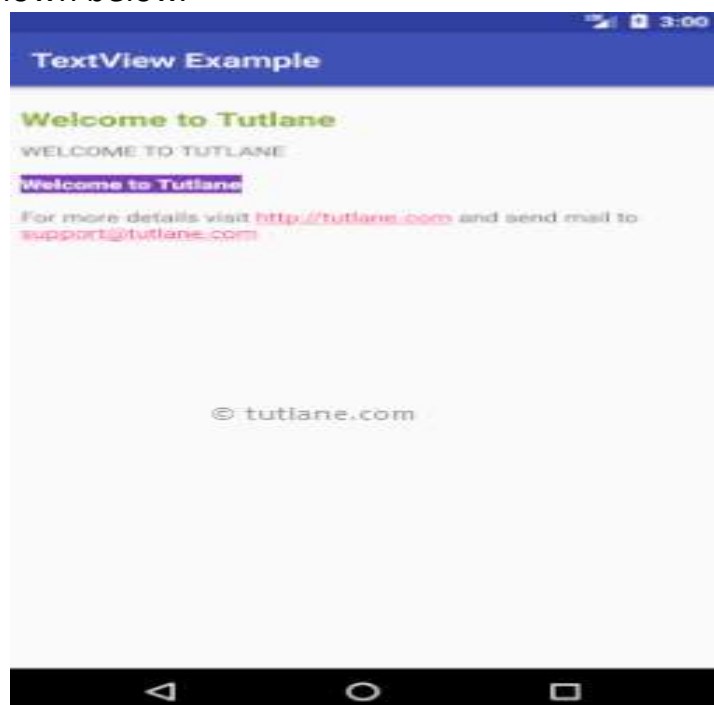
public class MainActivity extends
AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle
savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        TextView tv =
        (TextView)findViewById(R.id.textView2);
        tv.setText("Welcome to Tutlane");
    }
}
```

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Output of Android TextView Example

- When we run the above example using the android virtual device (AVD) we will get a result like as shown below.



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