



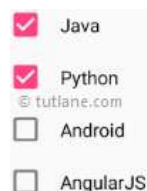
Android UI Control

[CheckBox]

Android – UI Control

CheckBox

- **CheckBox** is a two-states button that can be either checked (ON) or unchecked (OFF) and it will allow users to toggle between the two states (ON / OFF) based on the requirements.
- Generally, we can use multiple **CheckBox** controls in android application to allow users to select one or more options from the set of values.
- Following is the pictorial representation of using **CheckBox** control in android applications.



- By default, the android **CheckBox** will be in the **OFF (Unchecked)** state. We can change the default state of CheckBox by using **android:checked** attribute. Set **android:checked = "true"** in our XML layout file.
- In android, we can create **CheckBox** control in two ways either in the XML layout file or create it in the activity file programmatically.

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Create CheckBox in XML Layout File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
<CheckBox
    android:id="@+id/chk1"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:checked="true"
    android:text="Java" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

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Create CheckBox Control in Activity File

- In Activity that hosts our XML layout file, we need to implement click event method like as shown below.

```
LinearLayout layout = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.l_layout);
CheckBox cb = new CheckBox(this);
cb.setText("Tutlane");
cb.setChecked(true);
layout.addView(cb);
```

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Handle Android CheckBox Click Events

- Whenever the user clicks on **CheckBox** to Select or Deselect the **CheckBox** object will receive an **on-click** event.
- In android, we can define the **CheckBox** click event in two ways either in the XML layout file or create it in the activity file programmatically.
- **Define CheckBox Click Event in XML Layout File**
 - We can define a click event handler for button by adding the **android:onClick** attribute to the **<CheckBox>** element in our XML layout file.
 - The value of **android:onClick** attribute must be the name of method which we need to call in response to a click event and the activity file which hosting XML layout must implement the corresponding method.
- Following is the example of defining a **CheckBox** click event using **android:onClick** attribute in XML layout file.

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Handle Android CheckBox Click Events

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical" android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <CheckBox
        android:id="@+id/chk1"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:checked="true"
        android:text="Java"
        android:onClick="onCheckBoxClick"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

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Handle Android CheckBox Click Events

- In Activity that hosts our XML layout file, we need to implement click event method like as shown below.

```
public void onCheckboxClicked(View view) {  
    // Is the view now checked?  
    boolean checked = ((CheckBox) view).isChecked();  
    // Check which checkbox was clicked  
    switch(view.getId()) {  
        case R.id.chk1:  
            if (checked)  
                // Do your coding  
            else  
                // Do your coding  
            break;  
        // Perform your logic  
    }  
}
```

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Define CheckBox Click Event in Activity File

- We can define **CheckBox** click event programmatically in activity file rather than XML layout file.
- To define checkbox click event programmatically, create **View.OnClickListener** object and assign it to the button by calling **setOnClickListener(View.OnClickListener)** like as shown below.

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Define CheckBox Click Event in Activity File

```
CheckBox chk = (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id.chk1);
chk.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        boolean checked = ((CheckBox) v).isChecked();
        // Check which checkbox was clicked
        if (checked){
            // Do your coding
        }
        else{
            // Do your coding
        }
    }
});
```

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Android – UI Control

Android CheckBox Control Attributes

Attribute	Description
android:id	It is used to uniquely identify the control
android:checked	It is used to specify the current state of checkbox
android:gravity	It is used to specify how to align the text like left, right, center, top, etc.
android:text	It is used to set the text for a checkbox.
android:textColor	It is used to change the color of text.
android:textSize	It is used to specify the size of text.
android:textStyle	It is used to change the style (bold, italic, bolditalic) of text.

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Android CheckBox Control Attributes

Attribute	Description
android:background	It is used to set the background color for checkbox control.
android:padding	It is used to set the padding from left, right, top and bottom.
android:onClick	It's the name of the method to invoke when the checkbox clicked.
android:visibility	It is used to control the visibility of control.

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Android CheckBox Control Example

- In this example we define a multiple **CheckBox** controls and one **Button** control in **LinearLayout** to get the selected values of **CheckBox** controls when we click on **Button** in the android application.
- Create a new android application using android studio and give names as **CheckBoxExample**.
- Now open an **activity_main.xml** file from \res\layout path and write the code like as shown below

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Android CheckBox Control Example

activity_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk
/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <CheckBox
        android:id="@+id/chkJava"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:layout_marginTop="150dp"
        android:layout_marginLeft="100dp"
        android:text="Java"
        android:onClick="onCheckboxClicked"/>
```

```
<CheckBox
    android:id="@+id/chkPython"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:padding="10dp"
    android:layout_marginLeft="100dp"
    android:text="Python"

    android:onClick="onCheckboxClicked"/>
    <CheckBox
        android:id="@+id/chkAndroid"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:layout_marginLeft="100dp"
        android:text="Android"

        android:onClick="onCheckboxClicked"/>
```

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Android CheckBox Control Example

```
<CheckBox
    android:id="@+id/chkAngular"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:padding="10dp"
    android:layout_marginLeft="100dp"
    android:text="AngularJS"
    android:onClick="onCheckboxClicked"/>
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/getBtn"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginLeft="100dp"
        android:text="Get Details" />
</LinearLayout>
```

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Android CheckBox Control Example

```
MainActivity.java
package com.tutlane.checkboxexample;
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.CheckBox;
import android.widget.Toast;

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    CheckBox android, java, angular, python;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        android = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.chkAndroid);
        angular = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.chkAngular);
        java = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.chkJava);
        python = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.chkPython);
        Button btn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.getBtn);
```

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Android CheckBox Control Example

```
btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        String result = "Selected Courses";
        if(android.isChecked()){
            result += "\nAndroid";
        }
        if(angular.isChecked()){
            result += "\nAngularJS";
        }
        if(java.isChecked()){
            result += "\nJava";
        }
        if(python.isChecked()){
            result += "\nPython";
        }
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), result,
            Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    }
});
}
```

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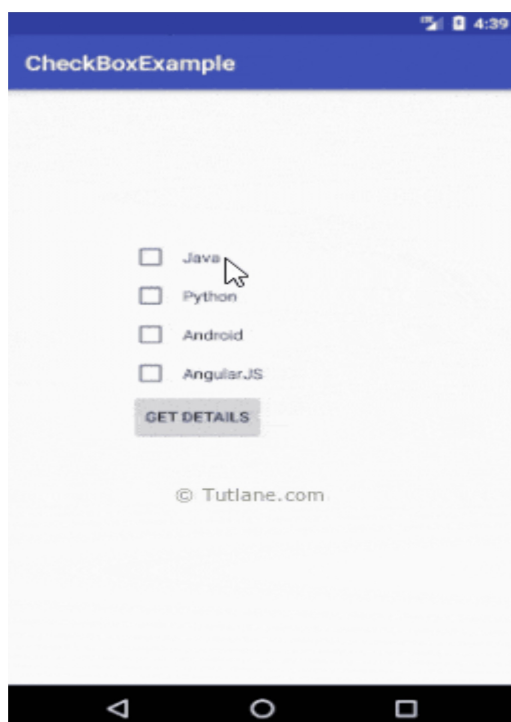
Android CheckBox Control Example

```
public void onCheckboxClicked(View view) {  
    boolean checked = ((CheckBox) view).isChecked();  
    String str="";  
    // Check which checkbox was clicked  
    switch(view.getId()) {  
        case R.id.chkAndroid:  
            str = checked?"Android Selected":"Android Deselected";  
            break;  
        case R.id.chkAngular:  
            str = checked?"AngularJS Selected":"AngularJS Deselected";  
            break;  
        case R.id.chkJava:  
            str = checked?"Java Selected":"Java Deselected";  
            break;  
        case R.id.chkPython:  
            str = checked?"Python Selected":"Python Deselected";  
            break;  
    }  
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), str, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();  
}
```

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Output of Android CheckBox Example

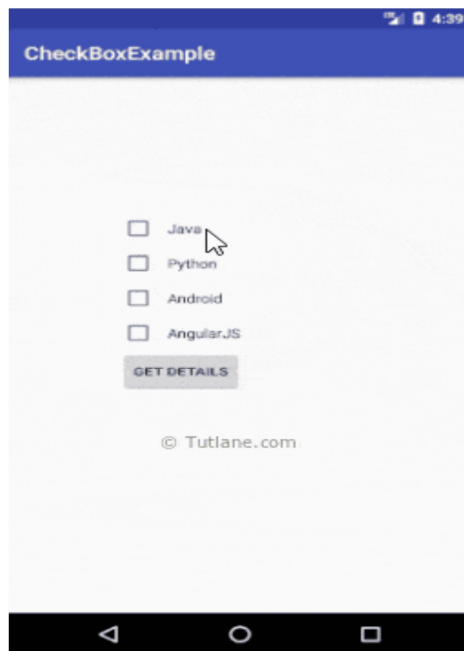


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Output of Android CheckBox Example

(Once we enter details in all fields and click on Button we will get a result like as shown below.)



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