

## **PRACTICAL-3**

**AIM-** Develop an Android Application to demonstrate the Activity Life Cycle.

The Activity base class defines a series of events that govern the life cycle of an activity. The Activity class defines the following events:

onCreate() — Called when the activity is first created

onStart() — Called when the activity becomes visible to the user

onResume() — Called when the activity starts interacting with the user

onPause() — Called when the current activity is being paused and the previous activity is being resumed  
onStop() — Called when the activity is no longer visible to the user

onDestroy() — Called before the activity is destroyed by the system

onRestart() — Called when the activity has been stopped and is restarting again . By default, the activity created for you contains the onCreate() event.

```
package com.example.activity_life;
```

```
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;  
import android.app.Activity; import android.os.Bundle;  
import android.widget.Toast;
```

```
@SuppressWarnings("NewApi")  
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
```

```
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState); notify("onCreate");  
    }
```

```
    @Override  
    protected void onPause() {  
        super.onPause();  
        notify("onPause");  
    }
```

```
    @Override  
    protected void onResume() {
```

```
super.onResume();
notify("onResume");
}

@Override
protected void onStop(){
super.onStop();
notify("onStop");

}

@Override
protected void onDestroy(){
super.onDestroy();
    notify("onDestroy");
}

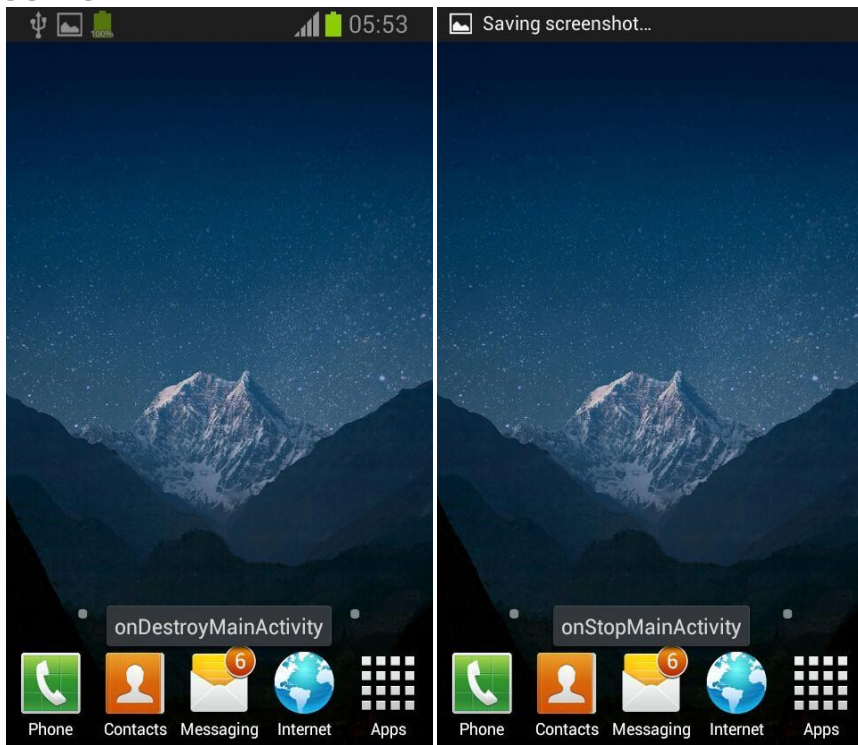
@Override
protected void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState){
super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState); notify("onRestoreInstanceState");
}

@Override
protected void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle outState){
super.onSaveInstanceState(outState); notify("onSaveInstanceState");
}

private void notify(String methodName){
String name = this.getClass().getName();
String[] strings = name.split("\\.");
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
        methodName+" "+ strings[strings.length-1],
        Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
}

}
```

OUTPUT:-



## PRACTICAL-4

AIM- Write a C program to implement CRC.

Code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<string.h>
```

```
void main() {
```

```
    int i,j,keylen,msglen;
```

```
    char input[100], key[30],temp[30],quot[100],rem[30],key1[30];
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    printf("Enter Data: ");
```

```
    gets(input);
```

```
    printf("Enter Key: ");
```

```
    gets(key);
```

```
    keylen=strlen(key);
```

```
    msglen=strlen(input);
```

```
    strcpy(key1,key);
```

```
    for (i=0;i<keylen-1;i++) {
```

```
        input[msglen+i]='0';
```

```
    }
```

```
    for (i=0;i<keylen;i++)
```

```
temp[i]=input[i];

for (i=0;i<msglen;i++) {

    quot[i]=temp[0];

    if(quot[i]=='0')

for (j=0;j<keylen;j++)

key[j]='0'; else

    for (j=0;j<keylen;j++)

    key[j]=key1[j];

    for (j=keylen-1;j>0;j--) {

        if(temp[j]==key[j])

            rem[j-1]='0'; else

            rem[j-1]='1';

    }

    rem[keylen-1]=input[i+keylen];

    strcpy(temp,rem);

}

strcpy(rem,temp);

printf("\nQuotient is ");

for (i=0;i<msglen;i++)

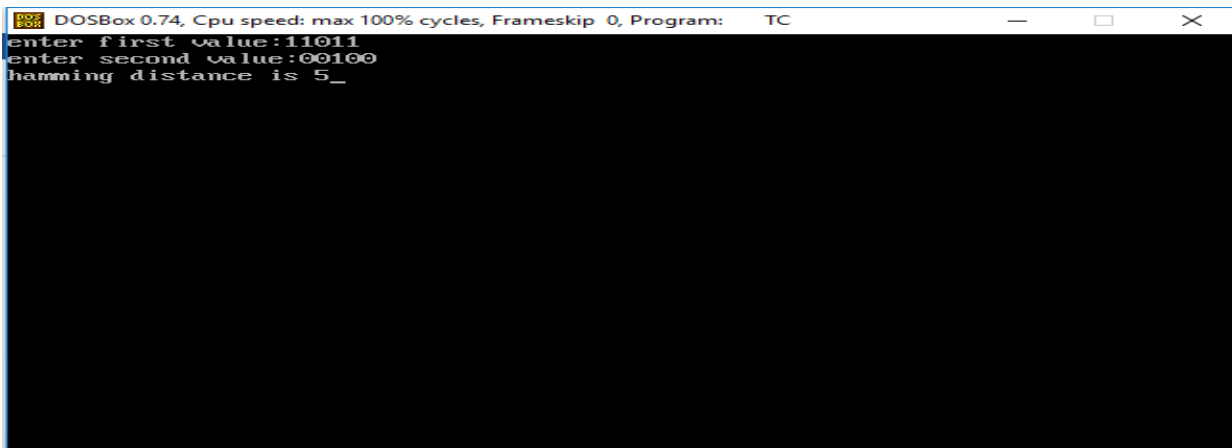
    printf("%c",quot[i]);

printf("\nRemainder is ");

for (i=0;i<keylen-1;i++)

    printf("%c",rem[i]);
```

```
printf("\nFinal data is: ");  
  
for (i=0;i<msglen;i++)  
  
    printf("%c",input[i]);  
  
for (i=0;i<keylen-1;i++)  
  
    printf("%c",rem[i]);  
  
    getch();  
  
}
```

**Output:**

```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC  
enter first value:11011  
enter second value:00100  
hamming distance is 5_
```

Date:

Roll No.:

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