Relative Layout

`RelativeLayout` is a `ViewGroup` that displays child `View` elements in relative positions. The position of a `View` can be specified as relative to sibling elements (such as to the left-of or below a given element) or in positions relative to the `RelativeLayout` area (such as aligned to the bottom, left of center).

A `RelativeLayout` is a very powerful utility for designing a user interface because it can eliminate nested `ViewGroup`s. If you find yourself using several nested `LinearLayout` groups, you may be able to replace them with a single `RelativeLayout`.

1. Start a new project named *HelloRelativeLayout*.
2. Open the `Resources/Layout/Main.axml` file and insert the following:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/label"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Type here:"/>
    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/entry"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"

android:background="@android:drawable/editbox_background"
        android:layout_below="@id/label"/>
```

```
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/ok"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@id/entry"
        android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
        android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
        android:text="OK" />
    <Button
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_toLeftOf="@id/ok"
        android:layout_alignTop="@id/ok"
        android:text="Cancel" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

Notice each of the `android:layout_*` attributes, such as `layout_below`, `layout_alignParentRight`, and `layout_toLeftOf`. When using a `RelativeLayout`, you can use these attributes to describe how you want to position each `View`. Each one of these attributes define a different kind of relative position. Some attributes use the resource ID of a sibling `View` to define its own relative position. For example, the last `Button` is defined to lie to the left-of and aligned-with-the-top-of the `View` identified by the ID `ok` (which is the previous `Button`).

All of the available layout attributes are defined in `RelativeLayout.LayoutParams`.

3. Make sure you load this layout in the `OnCreate()` method:

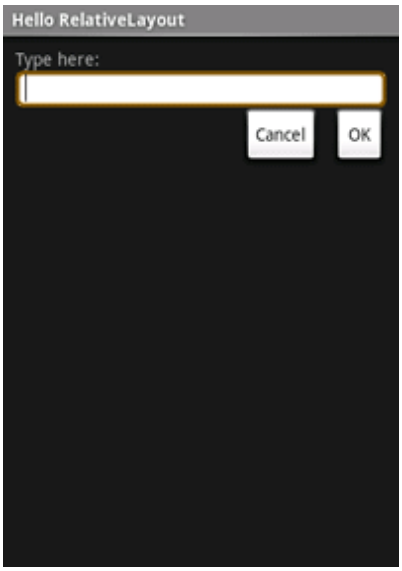
```
protected override void OnCreate (Bundle savedInstanceState)
{
    base.OnCreate (savedInstanceState);
    SetContentView (Resource.Layout.Main);
```

```
}
```

The `SetContentView(int)` method loads the layout file for the `Activity`, specified by the resource ID — `Resource.Layout.Main` refers to the `Resources/Layout/Main.axml` layout file.

4. Run the application.

You should see the following layout:



Resources

- `RelativeLayout`
- `RelativeLayout.LayoutParams`
- `TextView`
- `EditText`
- `Button`

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