

Assignment - 2 (MAN)

Q 1. Based on your understanding identify a recent business trend that has inflamed the android platform. Explain how this trend impacts android app development and business in the mobile app industry.

Ans One significant trend in the android app industry was the increasing emphasis on User Privacy and data security.

- Input on Android APP Developers.
- (1) Enhanced Permissions and Consent
 - Developers have to be more transparent about the data their apps collect and request explicit user consent. This means redesigning permission diagrams and ensuring that users understand why certain data was being collected.
- (2) Limitations on Advertising
 - For apps relying on advertising revenue, changes in ad tracking and targeting to privacy concerns affected their monetization model.

(3) Data handling and storage
→ Developers had to review how they handled and stored user data. Implementation of stricter data protection measures. This could lead to increased development time and costs.

→ Impacts on Business

1 Compliance costs

→ Businesses operating in the android app industry needs to allocate resources. For compliance could include legal and technical measures to ensure data protection.

2. Monetization challenge

→ Business relying heavily on user data for advertising and personalized content faced challenge in maintaining their revenue streams. They need to find new ways to engage users and generate income.

(3) Reputation management.

→ Privacy breaches or mishandling of user data could result in severe reputational damage becoming even more critical.

Q2 What is purpose of an inflate of layout in Android development and how does it fit into Architecture of Android the Layout?

⇒ In android app development think the inflate like a magic tool it helps in turning your dummy plans into actual buttons, feed boxes and other things you see on your phone's screen.

In android app development think of the "inflater" like a musical tool so it helps turn your design plan into actual buttons, text boxes and other thing you see on your phone's screen.

Purpose of Layout Inflater

1) Dynamic UI inflation: layoutInflater is used to create instances of Android view object from XML layout resource file at runtime.

2) Reusability: It promotes reusability of UI components by defining their structure and appearance in XML layout files making them in different part of an app.

3) Separation of Concerns: layout inflater helps maintain clear separation between the UI design and the code that manipulates and interacts with these UI elements.

→ Architecture of Android layouts

(2) XML layout files: Developers design the layout & structure of UI elements

layout resource file

[2] Activity / fragment in the Java or Kotlin code of an android activity or fragment developer the XML layout files creating a hierarchy the XML layout file hierarchy of View object This is typically done in the concrete method `onCreate()`

[3] View Hierarchy : The result of inflating the layout XML is a hierarchy of View objects with the root view being the `ViewGroup`

[4] Data Binding & Event Handling : Developers often bind data to these views using data binding libraries or handle user interaction by attaching event listeners.

[5] Rendering on the screen The Android system is responsible for this hierarchy of views on the device screen according to the layout specification defined in the XML file.

Ques 3 Explain the concept of custom Dialog Box in Android application provide examples to illustrate its use

Ans A custom Dialog Box in Android application is a pop-up window that developer can design and customize to show specific information received input from users who perform actions without navigating to a new screen or activity. Custom Dialog Boxes are helpful for displaying messages, alerts, forms or any custom contents controlled and visually appealing manner.

- (2) Design flexibility, custom Dialog Boxes allow developer to create unique and tailored user interface.
- (2) Contextual Use They are typically used when you want to capture user input or show information without the user leaving the screen.
- Examples of custom Dialog Box usage:
- (1) Confirmation Dialog A common use case asking the user confirmation before performing a critical action.
 - (2) Login or Registration Dialog instead of navigating to separate Dialog instead of navigating to separate screens for login or registration. A custom dialog box can pop-up prompting the user to enter their credentials.
 - (3) Error message When there is an error such as network issues or invalid input a custom dialog will correct the problem.
 - (4) Date & time picker: You create custom dialog Box for selecting dates or times possibly a more friendly.

code

```
import android.app.AlertDialog  
import android.app.content.DialogInterface  
import android.os.Bundle  
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity  
  
class YourActivity : AppCompatActivity {  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)  
  
        val builder = AlertDialogProvider(this)  
        builder.setTitle("Custom Dialog Example")  
        builder.setPositiveButton("OK") { dialog, which ->  
            dialog.dismiss()  
        }  
        val dialog = builder.create()  
        dialog.show()  
    }  
}
```

How do activities service the Android manifest file work together to make an Android APP? Can you describe their main roles and provide a basic example? How they cooperate to design a mobile app?

⇒ Activities & Services in the Android manifest files are essential components in the Android app architecture, each distinct that contribute to the functionality and behaviors. Activities contribute to the functionality and services contribute to the functionality.

(1) Activities:

→ Role: Activities represent the user interface and screen of an Android app. They handle user interactions, display UI elements, and manage the UI flow.

→ Example: Imagine a simple note-taking app. Each screen of the app, such as the note list, note editing, and settings can be implemented as separate activities.

(2) Services:

→ Role: Services run in the background and perform long-running or background tasks without a user interface.

Example In our note tasking
might have a service that
backs up notes to a cloud
showing a user interface

APP you
periodical
service w

3 Android manifest file

↳ Role The Android manifest file
is a configuration file providing essential
information about the app to the
Android system. It declares the app's
component, permission, and other settings.

Example In the manifest file you define
which activities are part of your app,
specify permissions & declares services
your app user of application and
will need all of android described
⇒ How they operate

④ Activities

- ⇒ The APP starts with an activity showing a list of notes
- ⇒ When the user taps on a note another activity opens to display and edit the note content
- ⇒ user can navigate between activities using buttons or gestures

for Services

- ⇒ While the user is using the app a service runs in the background to periodically save the user's notes to cloud storage. This service doesn't have user interface but operates independently to ensure data is continuously backed up.

(a) **Android manifest file** -

- in the manifest file you declare the activities and services used in your app.
- you specify permission like "INTERNET" to allow the app to access the Internet for cloud back up.

```

<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.example.mynotesapp">
    <application>
        <activity android:name=".MainActivity"
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>

```

Ques
How does the Android manifest file impact the development of an android application? Provide an example to demonstrate its significance.

- The android manifest file impacts app development by component declaration: Declaring component to define the app's structure.

(2) **Component Declaration:** Declaring component to define the app's structure

<activity android:name="MainActivity">

(2) APP.PERMISSIONS : specifying permission

accessing device resources

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA"/>

(3) Intent Filters : Defining how the app

responds to external action or request

<activity android:name=".PdViewerActivity">

<intent-filter>

<action android:name="android.intent.

action.view"/>

<category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>

<data android:type="application/pof" />

</intent-filter>

</activity>

Ques 6 What is the role of resource in Android development? Discuss the various types of resource and their significance in creating well structured application.

Provide example to clarify your points

→ Resources in Android development are

essential components that helps you

create well structure application providing

example clarity, portability, manageability,

Your points to a good and easy to

① layout Resource

- XML layouts: These define structure and appearance of your app's user interface. They help keep the UI separate from logic, making it easier to maintain and adapt. Example: A layout test field dropdown on one screen.

② Drawable Resources

- Images and icons: Drawable resource stores images, icons, and other graphics used by your app. Diff versions can be provided for diff screen densities. You might have ic_launcher for the icon in separate version for low, medium & high density screen.

③ String Resources

- Text and strings: String text in resource file allow for easy localization and update without modifying code.

Example: A string resource (APP NAME) containing the app's name which can be changed for different language.

[4] Color Resources

• colors: By defining colors in resources you can maintain a consistent color scheme across your app and easily switch themes.

Example: A color resource (primary color) defines the primary colors used in app UI element.

(5) Style Resources

Theme and style: styles define the appearance of UI element making it simple to apply consistent styling across app.

Example: You can create custom style with defined fonts, colors and other visual properties for different screen sizes and orientations.

(6) Dimension Resources

size and dimensions, styles define font colors and other visual properties for different screen sizes and orientations.

Example: A dimension resource (minimum size) defines a consistent size for the UI element.

(7) Raw Resources

Raw data: you can store compiled resources like audio, video, or text files in the raw directory.

Example: storing a JSON file in the raw folder for configuration data.

How does an Android service contribute to the functionality of a mobile application? Describe this process of developing an android service write in simple language and module main points.

An android Service plays a crucial role in the functioning of mobile application by allowing tasks to run in the background even when the app is not actively in use.

• Contribution of Android service

(1) Background Processing : Service runs task in the background ensuring the essential function like music playback location tracking or data running can continue without disrupting the user interface.

(2) Long Running operation : service are ideal for operations that take a long time to complete such as downloading large files or performing complex calculations without causing the app to freeze.

(3) foreground Service Some can run in foreground displaying persistent notification

KPOP the user aware of any task like navigation or thl. application

- (4) Inter component communication : Service can communicate with other app components (activities, fragments) through interface allowing data exchange and coordination.
- > Developing an Android service
 - > Create a service class
 - > Extend the service class or one its subclass like IntentService or JobService
 - > Implement the service's function with the override as onstart() & onstop()
 - > Register your services in the Android manifest or other components (using)

- (5) Service lifecycle management
- > Understand the Service lifecycle method (onCreate(), onStartCommand(), onBind(), onDestory()) and override them as needs and requirements
 - > Service can run in three method choose the foreground background and choose
- (6) Start and stop the service
- > Start a service using startService() or bind it using bindService() connection int]
 - > Stop a service when its no longer needed using stopService()

(5) Fore ground services

- To Create a Fore ground service provider a notification that informs the user about ongoing task
- Use start foreground () to start a service in the foreground mode

(6) Thread management

- Which performing threads or Asum task to prevent blocking the main UI thread

(7) Communications

- Use intent extras broadcast receiver or interfaces app components

(8) cleanup and resource management

- Ensure that release resource and stop the service if no longer needs to prevent unnecessary battery drain

(9) Testing

- Thoroughly test your service ensuring it works properly including scenarios like app background task interaction and restarts.