



VIKAS VIDYA EDUCATION TRUST'S

# Lords Universal College

Department of Information Technology

## CERTIFICATE

Class: TYBSc.IT

Year: 2024-2025

This is to certify that the work of Information Security practical entered in this Journal is the work of Shree / Kumari \_\_\_\_\_

Of \_\_\_\_\_ TYIT Roll no: \_\_\_\_\_

University Exam No: \_\_\_\_\_ has satisfactorily completed the required number of practical and worked for the 6<sup>th</sup> term the term of the year 2024 2025 in the college laboratory as laid down by the university.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Internal Examiner

\_\_\_\_\_  
External Examiner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Head of the Department

Date:     /     / 2025

Department of Bsc.IT

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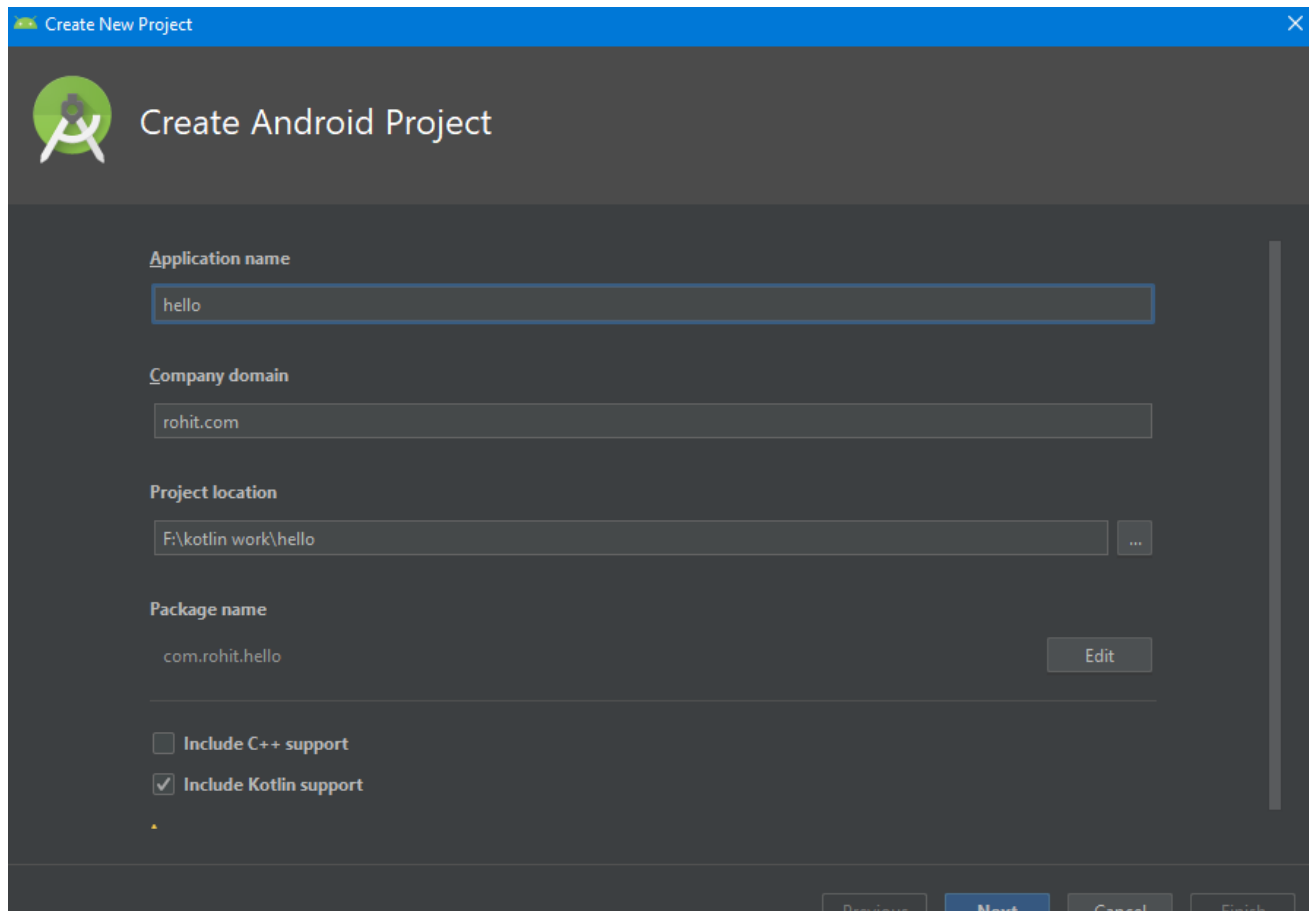
<b>Practical No</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>
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# PRACTICAL 0

1. Introduction to Android, Introduction to Android Studio IDE, Application Fundamentals: Creating a Project, Android Components, Activities, Services, Content Providers, Broadcast Receivers, Interface overview, Creating Android Virtual device, USB debugging mode, Android Application Overview. Simple “Hello World” program.

## Solution:


Creating a project:




The screenshot shows the 'Create New Project' dialog in Android Studio. The dialog has a blue header bar with the text 'Create New Project' and a close button. Below the header is a dark gray area with the Android Studio logo and the text 'Create Android Project'. The main area is a light gray form with the following fields and options:

- Application name:** A text field containing 'hello'.
- Company domain:** A text field containing 'rohit.com'.
- Project location:** A text field containing 'F:\kotlin work\hello' with a browse button (three dots) to its right.
- Package name:** A text field containing 'com.rohit.hello' with an 'Edit' button to its right.
- Include C++ support:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Include Kotlin support:** A checked checkbox.

At the bottom of the dialog are four buttons: 'Previous', 'Next' (highlighted in blue), 'Cancel', and 'Finish'.

 Create New Project ✕



## Target Android Devices

### Select the form factors and minimum SDK

Some devices require additional SDKs. Low API levels target more devices, but offer fewer API features.

☒ **Phone and Tablet**  

API 15: Android 4.0.3 (IceCreamSandwich) ▼

By targeting **API 15 and later**, your app will run on approximately **100%** of devices. [Help me choose](#)

☐ Include Android Instant App support

☐ **Wear OS**  

API 23: Android 6.0 (Marshmallow) ▼

☐ **TV**  

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop) ▼

☐ **Android Auto**

☐ **Android Things**  

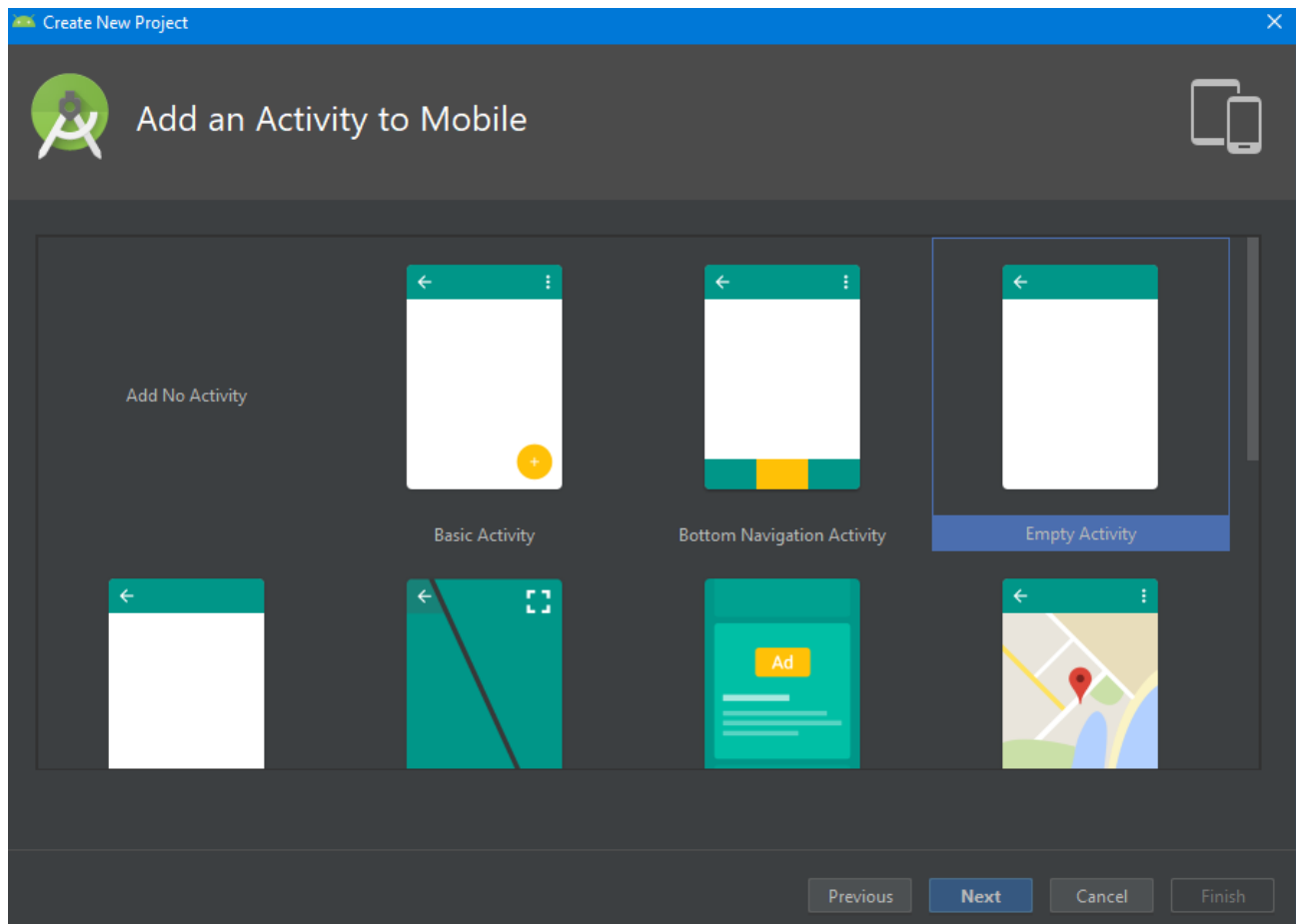
API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat) ▼

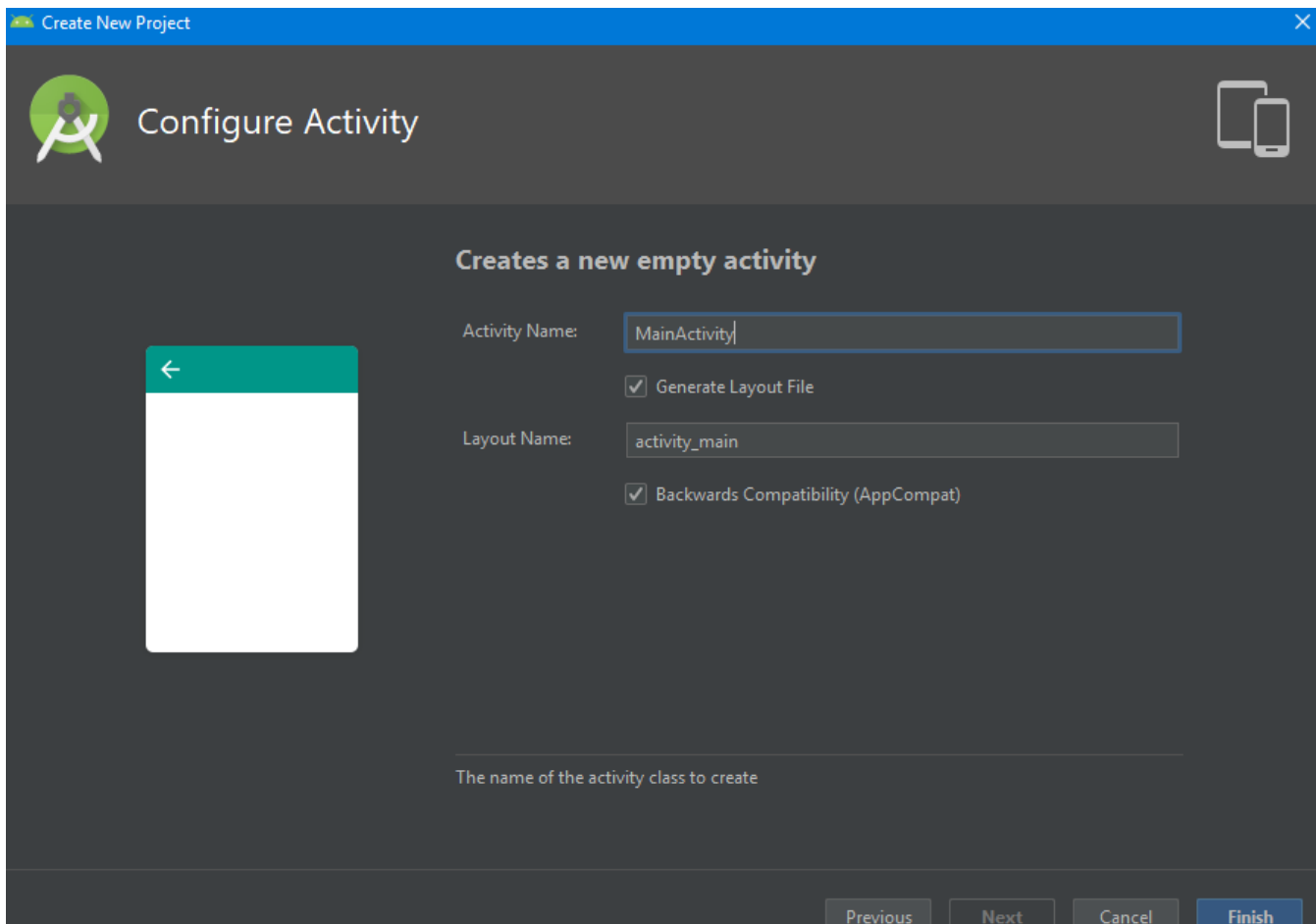
Previous

Next

Cancel

Finish





## Activity\_Main.Kt

```
package com.rohit.hello

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }
}
```

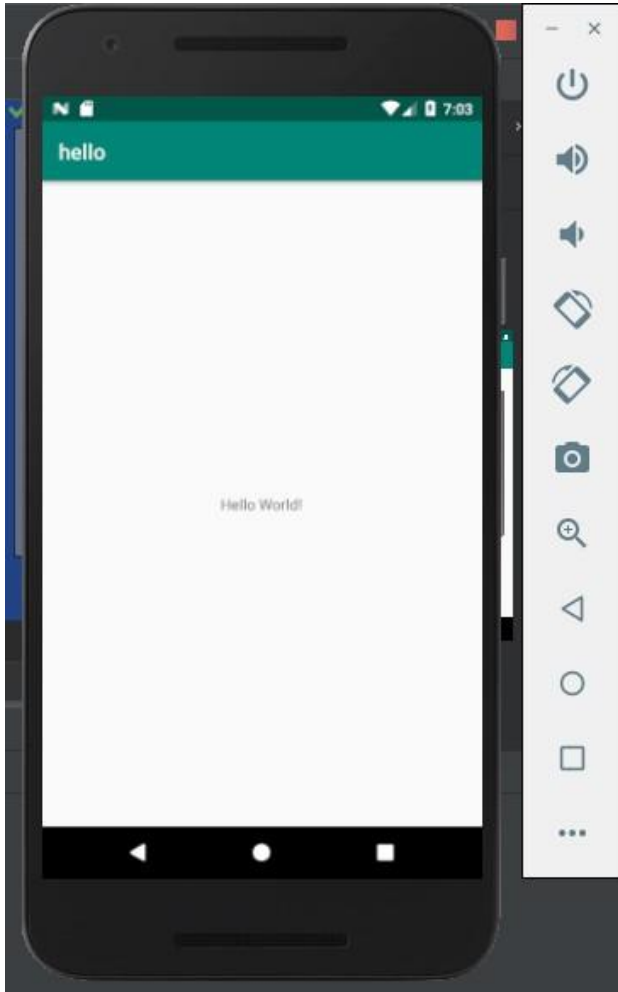
## Activity\_Main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
```

```
app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"  
app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"  
app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"  
app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"/>  
</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

Apk in avd:



## BroadcastActivity:

How to receiving Broadcast

Apps can receive and android BroadcastReceiver in two ways: through manifest-declared receivers and context-registered receivers. In this example, we are approaching manifest-declared Receiver. Learn step by step to the kotlin broadcast receiver example works.

Step 1. Create an android app, For creating an Android app with kotlin read this tutorial.

Step 2. Creating Broadcast Receiver

Create and extend Subclass and BroadcastReceiver implement. onReceive(Context, Intent) where onReceive method each message is received as an Intent object parameter.

MyReceiver.kt:

```
import android.content.BroadcastReceiver
```

```
import android.content.Context
```

```
import android.content.Intent
```

```
import android.widget.Toast
```

```
class MyReceiver : BroadcastReceiver() {
```

```
    override fun onReceive(context: Context, intent: Intent) {
```

```
        // TODO: This method is called when the BroadcastReceiver is receiving
```

```
        // an Intent broadcast.
```

```
        Toast.makeText(context, "Broadcast : Flight mode changed.",
```

```
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show()
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

3. Declare a broadcast receiver in the manifest file

add the element<receiver> in your app's manifest. Here is code snap



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="in.eyehunt.androidbroadcasts">
    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>

        <receiver
            android:name=".MyReceiver"
            android:enabled="true"
            android:exported="true">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.AIRPLANE_MODE"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

```
</receiver>
```

```
</application>
```

```
</manifest>
```

Note: If the app is not running and broadcast receiver declared in AndroidManifest.xml, then the system will launch your app.

Step 4. MainActivity code, no needs to do anything

MainActivity.kt:

```
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }
}
```

Step 5. Add following code in main\_activity.xml

add <ImageView> and <TextView>widget layout file.

main\_activity.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
android:layout_height="match_parent"
android:background="@color/colorPrimary"
tools:context="in.eyehunt.androidbroadcasts.MainActivity">
```

```
<ImageView
```

```
    android:id="@+id/imageView"
    android:layout_width="40dp"
    android:layout_height="40dp"
    android:layout_margin="8dp"
    android:layout_marginTop="16dp"
    app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
    app:srcCompat="@mipmap/baseline_airplanemode_active_white_24" />
```

```
<TextView
```

```
    android:id="@+id/textView"
    android:layout_width="300dp"
    android:layout_height="36dp"
    android:layout_marginEnd="8dp"
    android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
    android:gravity="center_vertical"
    android:text="Flight Mode"
    android:textColor="@color/colorWhite"
    android:textSize="24dp"
    app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintStart_toEndOf="@+id/imageView"
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/imageView" />
```

</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>



## Create and manage virtual devices:

To open the AVD Manager, do one of the following:

- Select Tools > AVD Manager.
- Click AVD Manager icon in the toolbar.

## Your Virtual Devices

Android Studio

Type	Name	Play Store	Resolution	API	Target	CPU/ABI	Size on Disk	Actions
	10.1 WXGA (Tablet) API...		800 × 12...	23	Android 6.0...	x86	2 GB	
	Android Wear Square A...		280 × 2...	26	Android 8.0...	x86	650 ...	
	Nexus 5X API 26		1080 × 1...	26	Android 8.0...	x86	1 GB	

Create Virtual Device...

## Select Hardware

Android Studio

Choose a device definition

Q-

Category	Name	Play Store	Size	Resolution	Density
TV	Pixel XL		5.5"	1440x2...	560dpi
Wear	Pixel		5.0"	1080x1...	xxhdpi
Phone	Nexus S		4.0"	480x800	hdpi
Tablet	Nexus One		3.7"	480x800	hdpi
	Nexus 6P		5.7"	1440x2...	560dpi
	Nexus 6		5.96"	1440x2...	560dpi
	Nexus 5X		5.2"	1080x1...	420dpi
	Nexus 5		4.95"	1080x1...	xxhdpi
	Nexus 4		4.7"	768x1280	xhdpi

New Hardware Profile Import Hardware Profiles

### Nexus 5X

Size: large  
Ratio: long  
Density: 420dpi

Clone Device...

Cancel Previous Next Finish

## System Image

Android Studio

Select a system image

Recommended x86 Images Other Images

Release Name	API Level	ABI	Target
O	26	x86	Android 8.0 (Google Play)
Nougat	24	x86	Android 7.0 (Google Play)

### O

API Level  
26

Android  
8.0

Google Inc.

System Image  
x86

We recommend these Google Play images because this device is compatible with Google Play.

Questions on API level?  
See the [API level distribution chart](#)

Cancel Previous Next Finish

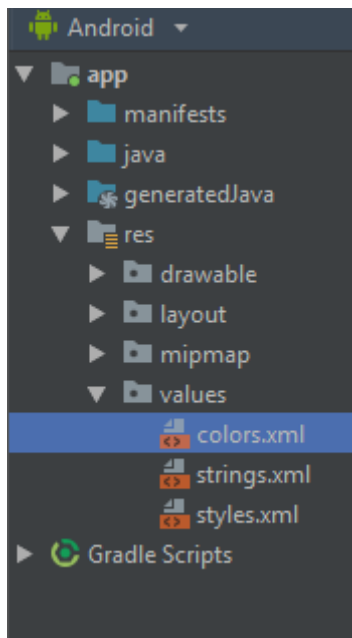


# PRACTICAL 1

## Programming Resources

Android Resources: (Color, Theme, String, Drawable, Dimension, Image).

### Color:



### Color.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <color name="colorPrimary">#008577</color>
    <color name="colorPrimaryDark">#00574B</color>
    <color name="colorAccent">#D81B60</color>
</resources>
```

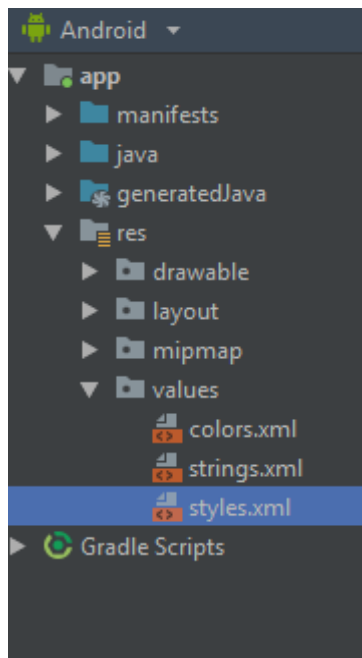
### Theme:

### Style.xml

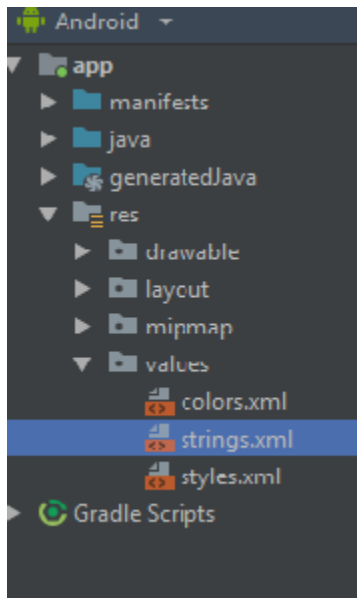
```
<resources>

    <!-- Base application theme. -->
    <style name="AppTheme" parent="Theme.AppCompat.Light.DarkActionBar">
        <!-- Customize your theme here. -->
        <item name="colorPrimary">@color/colorPrimary</item>
        <item name="colorPrimaryDark">@color/colorPrimaryDark</item>
        <item name="colorAccent">@color/colorAccent</item>
    </style>

</resources>
```



## String:



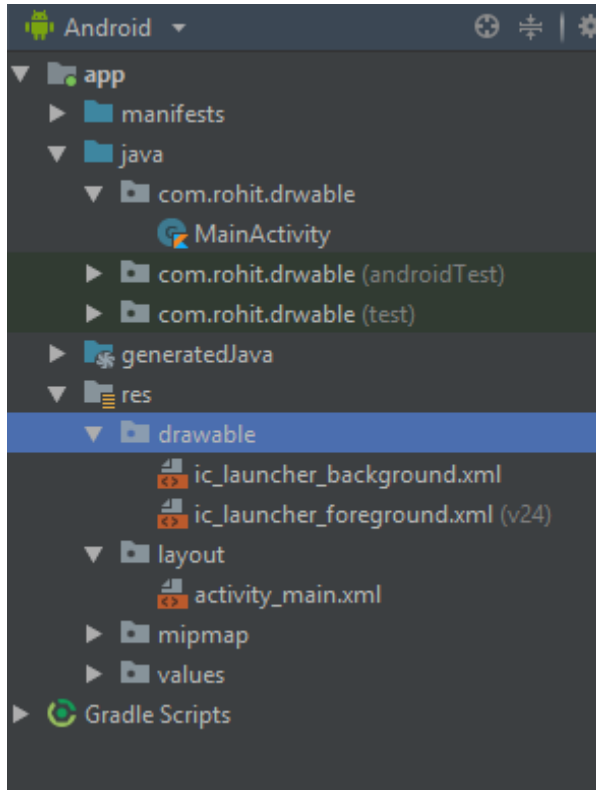
## String.xml:

```
<resources>
  <string name="app_name">hello</string>
  <string name="numbers">
    <item>1</item>
    <item>2</item>
    <item>3</item>
  </string>
</resources>
```

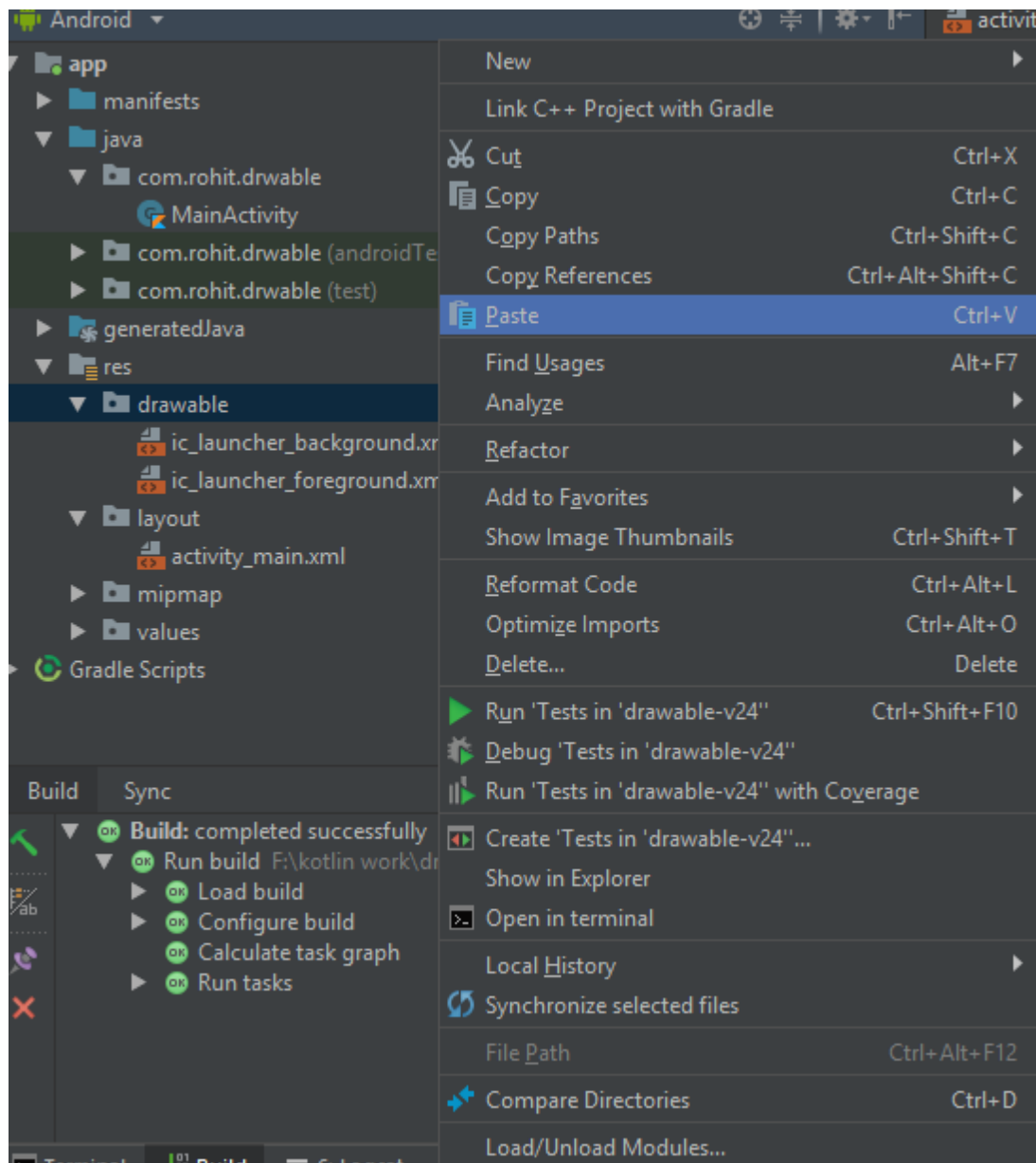


## Drawable:

1. Right click on drawable folder



2. Copy the image if you want to create image drawable
3. Paste that image file inside the drawable folder



**Note:** to create drawable resource, right click on drawable folder and select drawable resource file.

**Dimension, Image:**

**Main\_Activity.kt:**

```
package com.rohit.drvable

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
```

```

    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
}

```

### activity\_main.xml:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity"
    android:background="@drawable/one">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"/>

</LinearLayout>

```

### Output:

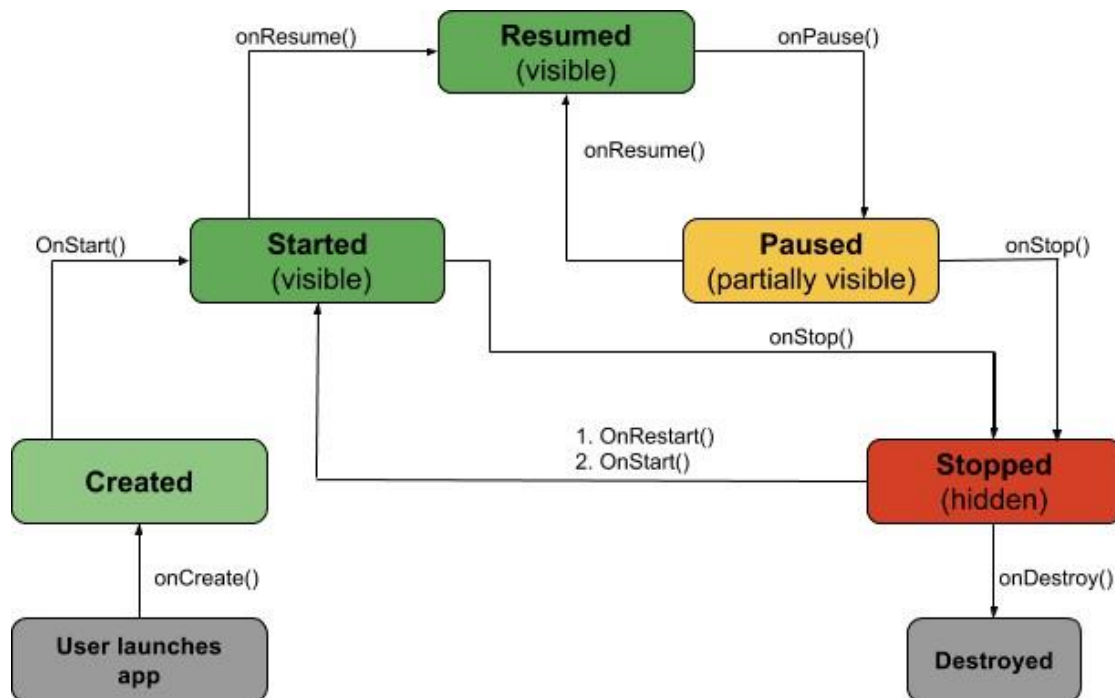


## PRACTICAL 2

### Programming Activities and fragments

Activity Life Cycle, Activity methods, Multiple Activities, Life Cycle of fragments and multiple fragments.

#### Activity Lifecycle:



- **onCreate():** Called by the OS when the activity is first created. This is where you initialize any UI elements or data objects. You also have the `savedInstanceState` of the activity that contains its previously saved state, and you can use it to recreate that state.

```

fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_task_description)
}
  
```

- **onStart():** Just before presenting the user with an activity, this method is called. It's always followed by `onResume()`. In here, you generally should start UI animations, audio based content or anything else that requires the activity's contents to be on screen.

-

- **onResume():** As an activity enters the foreground, this method is called. Here you have a good place to restart animations, update UI elements, restart camera previews, resume audio/video playback or initialize any components that you release during onPause().
- **onPause():** This method is called before sliding into the background. Here you should stop any visuals or audio associated with the activity such as UI animations, music playback or the camera. This method is followed by onResume() if the activity returns to the foreground or by onStop() if it becomes hidden.
- **onStop():** This method is called right after onPause(), when the activity is no longer visible to the user, and it's a good place to save data that you want to commit to the disk. It's followed by either onRestart(), if this activity is coming back to the foreground, or onDestroy() if it's being released from memory.
- **onRestart():** Called after stopping an activity, but just before starting it again. It's always followed by onStart().
- **onDestroy():** This is the final callback you'll receive from the OS before the activity is destroyed. You can trigger an activity's destruction by calling finish(), or it can be triggered by the system when the system needs to recoup memory. If your activity includes any background threads or other long-running resources, destruction could lead to a memory leak if they're not released, so you need to remember to stop these processes here as well.

### EXAMPLE:

```
import android.os.Bundle
import android.support.design.widget.Snackbar
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.view.Menu
import android.view.MenuItem
import android.util.Log

import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_state_change.*

class StateChangeActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    val TAG = "StateChange"

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_state_change)
        setSupportActionBar(toolbar)

        fab.setOnClickListener { view ->
            Snackbar.make(view, "Replace with your own action",
                Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG)
                .setAction("Action", null).show()
        }
        Log.i(TAG, "onCreate")
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

override fun onStart() {
    super.onStart()
    Log.i(TAG, "onStart")
}

override fun onResume() {
    super.onResume()
    Log.i(TAG, "onResume")
}

override fun onPause() {
    super.onPause()
    Log.i(TAG, "onPause")
}

override fun onStop() {
    super.onStop()
    Log.i(TAG, "onStop")
}

override fun onRestart() {
    super.onRestart()
    Log.i(TAG, "onRestart")
}

override fun onDestroy() {
    super.onDestroy()
    Log.i(TAG, "onDestroy")
}

override fun onSaveInstanceState(outState: Bundle?) {
    super.onSaveInstanceState(outState)
    Log.i(TAG, "onSaveInstanceState")
}

override fun onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState)
    Log.i(TAG, "onRestoreInstanceState")
}
}

```

## Multiple Activities:

### activity\_first.xml code:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context="ganeshannt.frist.FristActivity">

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button2"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:onClick="Ganesh"
        android:text="click third activity"
        android:textColor="@color/colorPrimary"
        app:layout_constraintTop toTopOf="parent"

```

```

tools:layout_editor_absoluteX="168dp"
android:layout_alignParentBottom="true"
android:layout_toEndOf="@+id/text"
android:layout_marginBottom="196dp" />

<TextView
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="This s my first app!"
android:id="@+id/text"
tools:layout_editor_absoluteY="8dp"
tools:layout_editor_absoluteX="8dp" />
<Button
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:id="@+id/button"
android:text="click second activity"
android:textColor="@color/colorPrimary"
android:onClick="Ganesh"
tools:layout_editor_absoluteX="168dp"
app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
android:layout_above="@+id/button2"
android:layout_alignStart="@+id/button2"
android:layout_marginBottom="40dp" />

</RelativeLayout>

```

#### activity\_second.xml code:

```

<?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">

<TextView
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_margin="20pt"
android:text="second acticity is working. . . "
android:textAllCaps="true"
android:textColor="@color/colorPrimaryDark"/>

</LinearLayout>

```

#### activity\_third.xml code:

```

<?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">

<TextView
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_margin="20pt"
android:text="Third activity is working ....."
android:textAllCaps="true"
android:textColor="@color/colorPrimary"
/>

</LinearLayout>

```

## Activity\_first.kt

```
package rohit.technobeat

import android.content.Intent
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_login.*
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_register.*
import rohit.technobeat.R.id.login
import rohit.technobeat.R.id.newaccount

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
        second.setOnClickListener {
            val intent = Intent(this, Activity_second::class.java)
            // start your next activity
            startActivity(intent)
        }

        third.setOnClickListener {
            val intent = Intent(this, Activity_third::class.java)
            // start your next activity
            startActivity(intent)
        }
    }
}
```



# PRACTICAL 3

## Programs related to different Layouts

Coordinate, Linear, Relative, Table, Absolute, Frame, List View, Grid View.

### 1. linear layout:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical" >

    <Button android:id="@+id/btnStartService"
        android:layout_width="270dp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="start_service"/>

    <Button android:id="@+id/btnPauseService"
        android:layout_width="270dp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="pause_service"/>

    <Button android:id="@+id/btnStopService"
        android:layout_width="270dp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="stop_service"/>

</LinearLayout>
```

### 2. Relative:

```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    android:paddingLeft="16dp"
    android:paddingRight="16dp" >

    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/name"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:hint="@string/reminder" />

    <LinearLayout
        android:orientation="vertical"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="fill_parent"
        android:layout_alignParentStart="true"
        android:layout_below="@+id/name">

        <Button
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:text="New Button"
            android:id="@+id/button" />
```

```

<Button
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="New Button"
    android:id="@+id/button2" />

</LinearLayout>

</RelativeLayout>

```

### 3. Table: Activity\_main.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <TableLayout android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginLeft="50dp"
        android:layout_marginTop="150dp">
        <TableRow>
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn1"
                android:text="1"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn2"
                android:text="2"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn3"
                android:text="3"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
        </TableRow>
        <TableRow>
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn4"
                android:text="4"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn5"
                android:text="5"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn6"
                android:text="6"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
        </TableRow>
        <TableRow>
            <Button
                android:id="@+id/btn7"
                android:text="7"
                android:layout_gravity="center"
            />
        </TableRow>
    </TableLayout>

```

```

        <Button
            android:id="@+id/btn8"
            android:text="8"
            android:layout_gravity="center"
        /><Button
            android:id="@+id/btn9"
            android:text="9"
            android:layout_gravity="center"
        />
    </TableRow>
</TableLayout>

</LinearLayout>

```

## Activity\_main.kt

```

package com.r.table_view

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*
import org.jetbrains.anko.toast

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

        btn1.setOnClickListener {
            toast("1")
        }
        btn2.setOnClickListener {
            toast("2")
        }
        btn3.setOnClickListener {
            toast("3")
        }
        btn4.setOnClickListener {
            toast("4")
        }
        btn5.setOnClickListener {
            toast("5")
        }
        btn6.setOnClickListener {
            toast("6")
        }
        btn7.setOnClickListener {
            toast("7")
        }
        btn8.setOnClickListener {
            toast("8")
        }
        btn9.setOnClickListener {
            toast("9")
        }

    }
}

```

output:



#### 4. Frame:

##### Activity\_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<FrameLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <ImageView android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        android:src="@drawable/red"
        android:scaleType="centerCrop"/>

    <TextView
        android:textSize="100dp"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:textColor="@color/rohit"
        android:layout_marginTop="220dp"
        />

</FrameLayout>
```

## Activity\_main.kt

```
package com.rohit.frame_layout

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }
}
```

output:



## 5. List View:

### Activity\_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <Button android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:id="@+id/btn">
```

```

        android:text="Click me to view list"
        android:layout_marginTop="200dp"
        android:layout_marginLeft="90dp"/>
</LinearLayout>

```

## String.xml

```

<resources>
    <string name="app_name">list</string>

    <array name="insert_list">
        <item>one</item>
        <item>two</item>
        <item>three</item>
        <item>four</item>
        <item>five</item>
        <item>six</item>
        <item>seven</item>
        <item>eight</item>
        <item>nine</item>
        <item>ten</item>
    </array>
</resources>

```

## Activity\_list\_view.xml:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ListView
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".list_view" android:entries="@array/insert_list">

</ListView>

```

## List\_view.kt:

```

package com.rohit.list

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle

class list_view : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_list_view)
    }
}

```

## main\_Activity.kt

```

package com.rohit.list

import android.content.Intent
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

```

```

override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

    btn.setOnClickListener {
        val intent =Intent(this, list_view::class.java)
        startActivity(intent)
    }
}
}

```

output:



## 6. Grid layout:

```

7. <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <GridLayout
        xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
        xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
        xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        tools:context=".MainActivity"
        android:rowCount="3"
        android:columnCount="3"
        android:padding="20dp">

        <Button
            android:layout_width="110dp"
            android:layout_height="100dp"
            android:text="1"/>

        <Button
            android:layout_width="110dp"
            android:layout_height="100dp"
            android:text="2"/>

        <Button
            android:layout_width="110dp"
            android:layout_height="100dp"

```

```

        android:text="3"/>
    <Button
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:text="4"/>

    <Button
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:text="5"/>

    <Button
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:text="6"/>

    <Button
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:text="7"/>

    <Button
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:text="8"/>

    <Button
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:text="9"/>

</GridLayout>

```

mainActivity.kt:

```

package com.rohit.grid_layout

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle

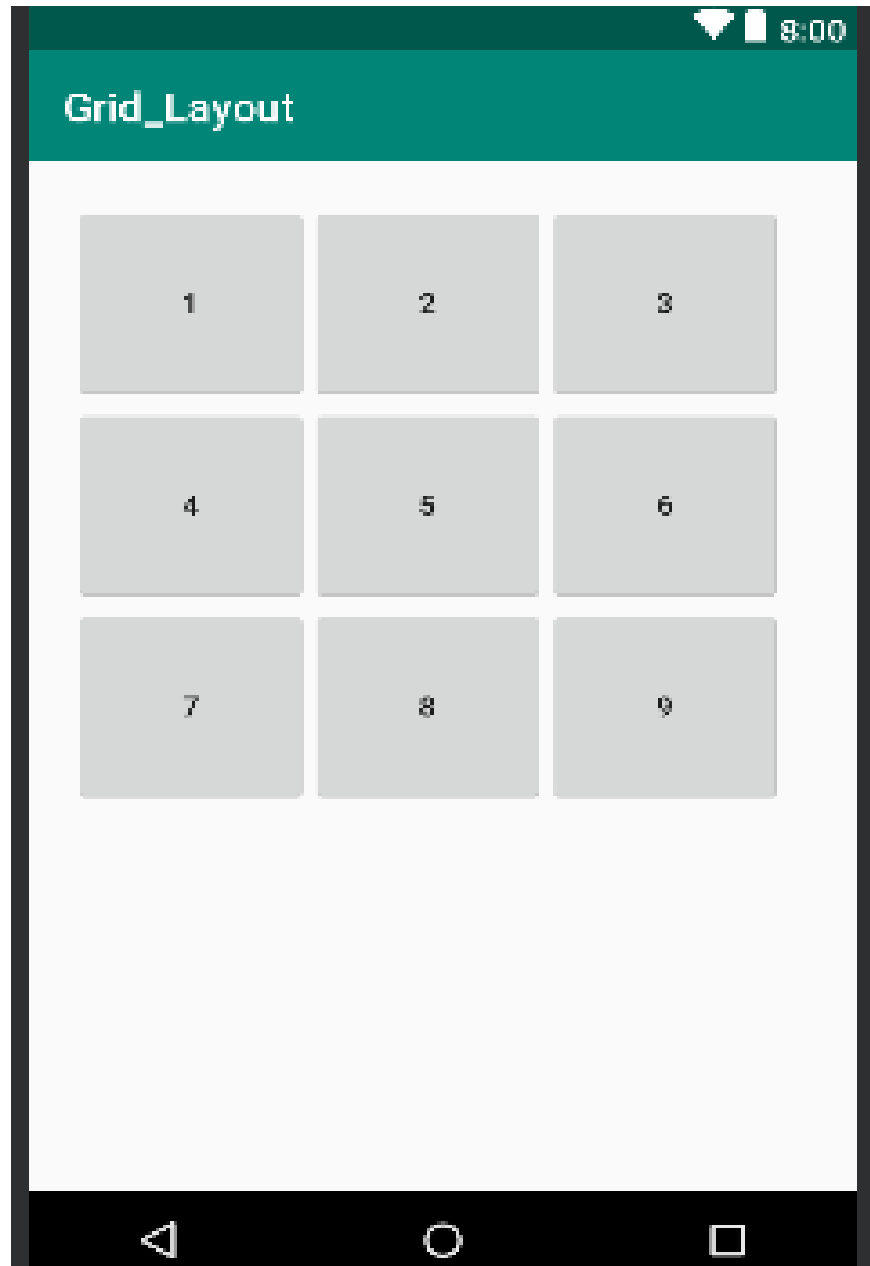
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }
}

```

output:





# PRACTICAL 4

## Programming UI elements

### Design App With UI:

mainActivity.kt:

```
package rohit.technobeat

import android.content.Intent
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_login.*
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_register.*
import rohit.technobeat.R.id.login
import rohit.technobeat.R.id.newaccount

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
        login.setOnClickListener {
            val intent = Intent(this, LoginActivity::class.java)
            // start your next activity
            startActivity(intent)
        }

        newaccount.setOnClickListener {
            val intent = Intent(this, RegisterActivity::class.java)
            // start your next activity
            startActivity(intent)
        }

    }
}
```

activity\_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:gravity="center_horizontal"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:paddingBottom="@dimen/activity_vertical_margin"
    android:paddingLeft="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"
    android:paddingRight="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"
    android:paddingTop="@dimen/activity_vertical_margin"
    android:background="@drawable/home"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <ScrollView
        android:id="@+id/login_form"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent">
        <LinearLayout
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```

        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:orientation="vertical"
        android:gravity="center">

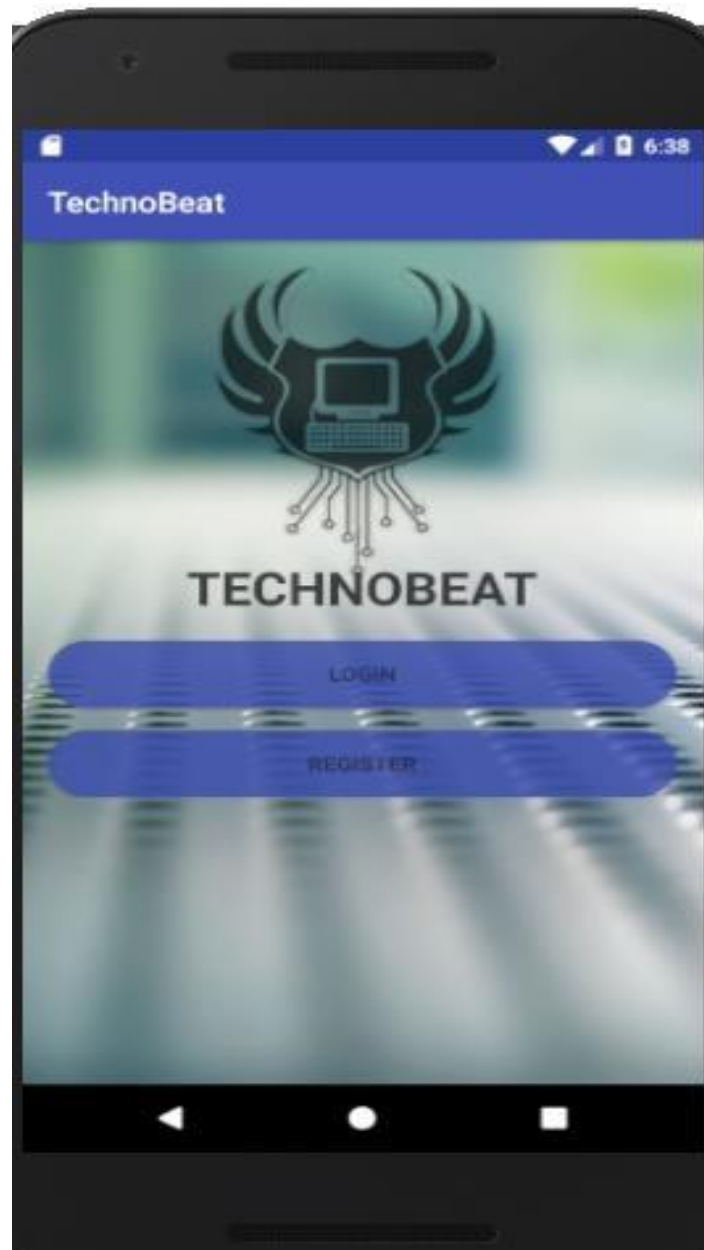
        <android.support.v7.widget.AppCompatTextView
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_marginTop="210dp"
            android:alpha="0.7"
            android:text="TECHNOBEAT"
            android:textColor="#000000"
            android:textSize="33dp"
            android:textStyle="bold"
            tools:layout_marginLeft="85dp" />

        <Button
            android:id="@+id/login"
            style="?android:textAppearanceSmall"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_marginTop="16dp"
            android:text="Login"
            android:background="@drawable/round_button"
            android:alpha="0.8"
            android:textStyle="bold" />
        <Button
            android:id="@+id/newaccount"
            style="?android:textAppearanceSmall"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_marginTop="16dp"
            android:text="REGISTER"
            android:background="@drawable/round_button"
            android:alpha="0.8"
            android:textStyle="bold" />

    </LinearLayout>
</ScrollView>
</LinearLayout>

```

Output:



# PRACTICAL 5

## Programming menus, dialog, dialog fragments

### Alert:

```
val alertDialog: AlertDialog? = activity?.let {
    val builder = AlertDialog.Builder(it)
    builder.apply {
        setPositiveButton(R.string.ok,
            DialogInterface.OnClickListener { dialog, id ->
                // User clicked OK button
            })
        setNegativeButton(R.string.cancel,
            DialogInterface.OnClickListener { dialog, id ->
                // User cancelled the dialog
            })
    }
    // Set other dialog properties
    ...

    // Create the AlertDialog
    builder.create()
}
```

### output:



### Menu:

#### menu.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<menu xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto">

    <item
        android:id="@+id/menu_1"
        android:icon="@drawable/ic_menu_1"
        android:title="Menu 1"
        app:showAsAction="always" />

</menu>
```

```

<item
android:id="@+id/menu_2"
android:icon="@drawable/ic_menu_2"
android:title="Menu 2" />

<item
android:id="@+id/menu_3"
android:icon="@drawable/ic_menu_3"
android:title="Menu 3" />

<item
android:id="@+id/menu_4"
android:icon="@drawable/ic_menu_4"
android:title="Menu 4" />

</menu>

```

## MainActivity.kt:

```

package rohit.com

import android.os.Bundle
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.view.Menu
import android.view.MenuItem
import android.widget.Toast
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

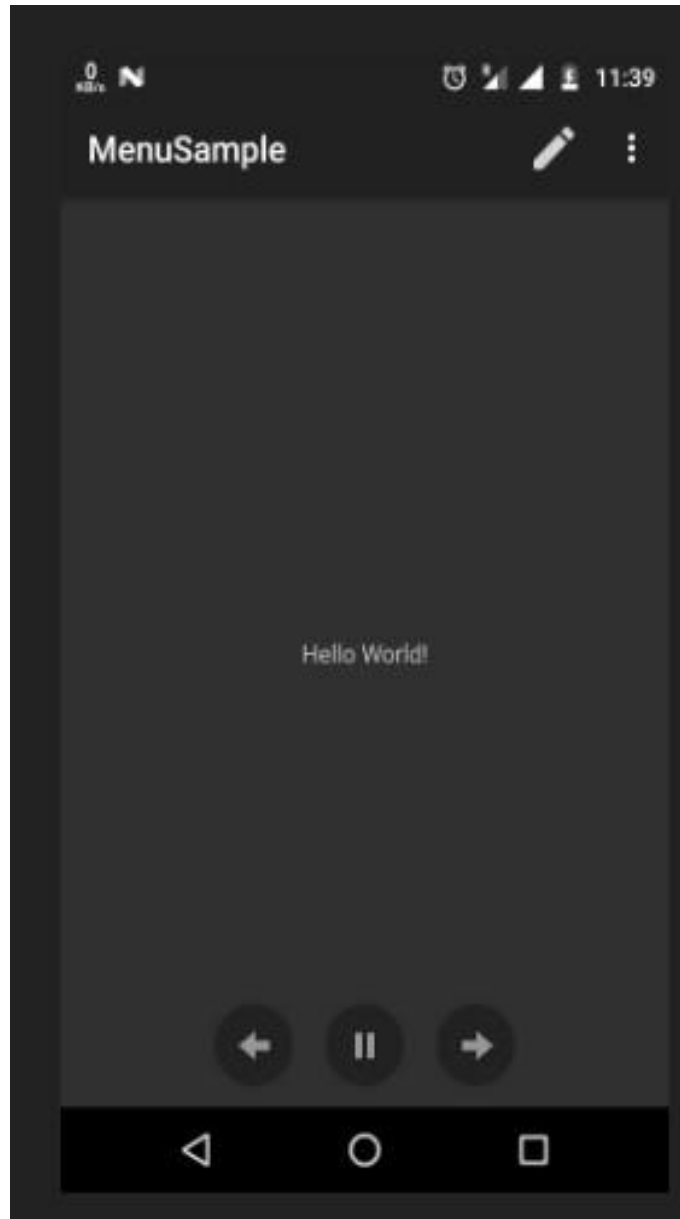
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }

    override fun onCreateOptionsMenu(menu: Menu): Boolean {
        menuInflater.inflate(R.menu.main, menu)
        return true
    }

    override fun onOptionsItemSelected(item: MenuItem): Boolean {
        when (item.itemId) {
            R.id.menu_1 -> {
                Toast.makeText(this, "Menu 1 is selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
                return true
            }
            R.id.menu_2 -> {
                Toast.makeText(this, "Menu 2 is selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
                return true
            }
            R.id.menu_3 -> {
                Toast.makeText(this, "Menu 3 is selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
                return true
            }
            R.id.menu_4 -> {
                Toast.makeText(this, "Menu 4 is selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
                return true
            }
            else -> return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item)
        }
    }
}

```

**Output:**



## PRACTICAL 6

### Programs on Intents, Events Listeners and Adapters

**Create a new project and go to, activity\_main.xml, and make the following additions to the code.**

**activity\_main.xml**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">
    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/txt1"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
        android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
        android:layout_marginTop="152dp"
        android:textSize="30dp"
        android:ems="10"
        android:hint="Enter Data"
        android:inputType="textPersonName" />
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/btn1"
        android:layout_width="200dp"
        android:layout_height="80dp"
        android:textSize="30dp"
        android:layout_centerInParent="true"
        android:text="Send" />
</RelativeLayout>
```



**Main\_Activity.java**

```

package com.example.prac_7;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.os.Bundle;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    EditText t1;
    Button b1;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        t1=(EditText)findViewById(R.id.txt1);
        b1=(Button)findViewById(R.id.btn1);
        b1.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                String data=t1.getText().toString();
                Intent intent=new
Intent(getApplicationContext(),DataRecieve.class);
intent.putExtra("data",data);
                startActivity(intent);
            }
        });
    }
}

```

**Now create another activity Activity\_data\_receive.xml**

**Activity\_data\_receive.xml**

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
tools:context=".DataRecieve">

    <TextView android:id="@+id/tv1"

```

```

    android:layout_width="100dp"
    android:layout_height="50dp"
    android:layout_alignParentStart="true"
    android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
    android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
    android:layout_alignParentEnd="true"
    android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
    android:layout_marginStart="152dp"
    android:layout_marginLeft="152dp"
    android:layout_marginTop="161dp"
    android:layout_marginEnd="132dp"
    android:layout_marginRight="132dp" />

```

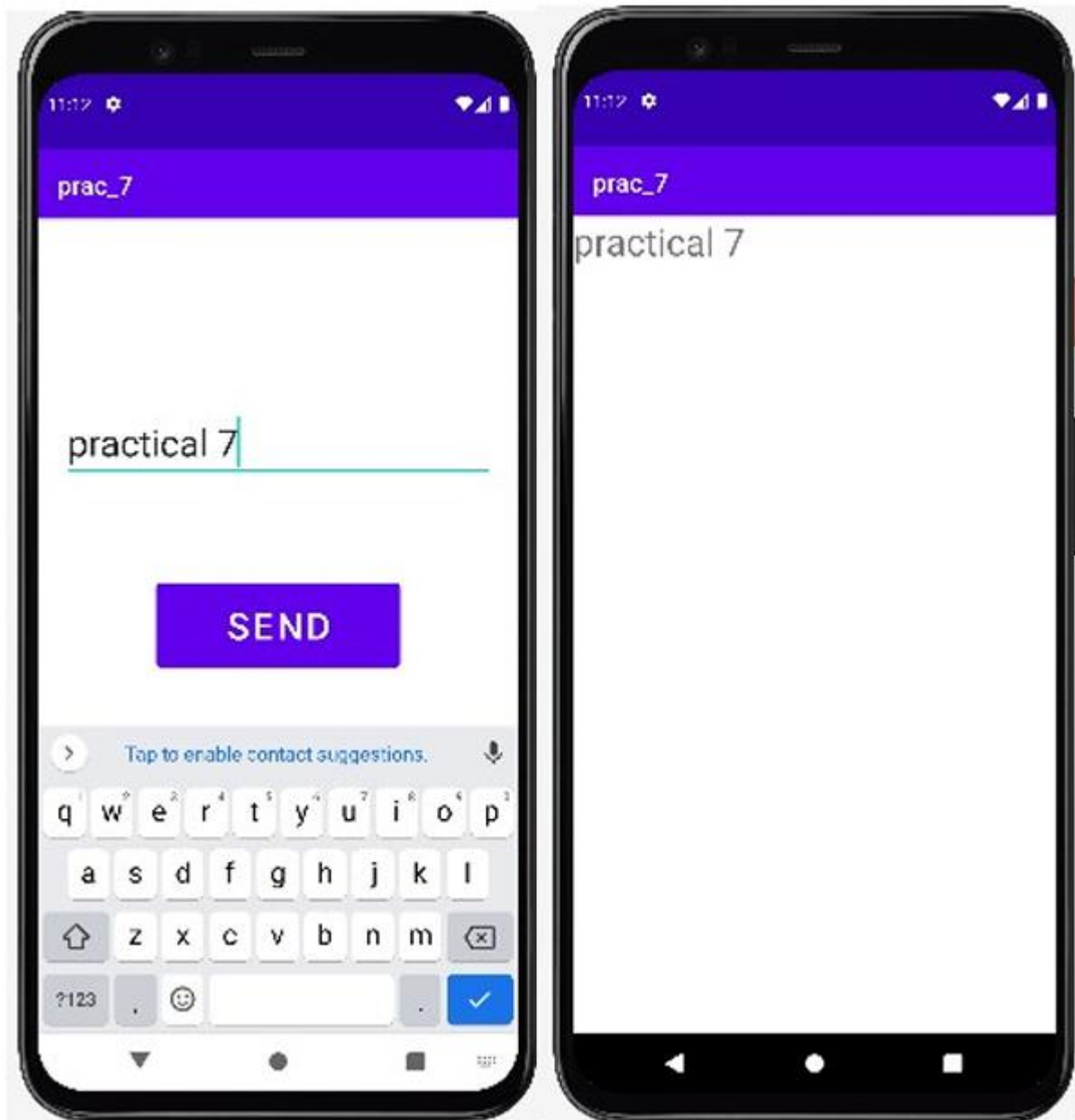
```
</RelativeLayout>
```

## **Data\_Receive.java**

```

package com.example.prac_7;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.content.Intent;
public class DataRecieve extends AppCompatActivity {
    TextView t1;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_data_recieve);
        t1=(TextView)findViewById(R.id.tv1);
        Intent intent=getIntent();
        String data=intent.getStringExtra("data");
        t1.setText(data);
    }
}

```

**Output:**

# Practical 7

## Programs on Services, notification and broadcast receivers

### 1. Programs on Services:

Services are commands which are used by kotlin in functions to execute the task. They are : `IntentService`, `onStartCommand()`, `onHandleIntent()` etc.

### 2. notification and broadcast receivers:

Step 1. Create an android app, For creating an Android app with kotlin read this tutorial.

Step 2. Creating Broadcast Receiver Create and extend Subclass and `BroadcastReceiver` implement `onReceive(Context, Intent)` where `onReceive` method each message is received as an `Intent` object parameter.

**MyReceiver.kt:**

```
package `in`.eyehunt.androidbroadcasts

import android.content.BroadcastReceiver
import android.content.Context
import android.content.Intent
import android.widget.Toast

class MyReceiver : BroadcastReceiver() {

    override fun onReceive(context: Context, intent: Intent) {
        // TODO: This method is called when the BroadcastReceiver is receiving
        // an Intent broadcast.
        Toast.makeText(context, "Broadcast : Flight mode changed.",
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show()
    }
}
```

Step 3. Declare a broadcast receiver in the manifest file add the element `<receiver>` in your app's manifest. Here is code snap

**AndroidManifest.xml:**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="in.eyehunt.androidbroadcasts">

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
        android:supportRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

```

</intent-filter>
</activity>

<receiver
    android:name=".MyReceiver"
    android:enabled="true"
    android:exported="true">
    <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.AIRPLANE_MODE"/>
    </intent-filter>
    </receiver>
</application>

</manifest>

```

**Note: If the app is not running and broadcast receiver declared in AndroidManifest.xml, then the system will launch your app.**

#### Step 4. MainActivity code, no needs to do anything

##### MainActivity.kt:

```

package `in`.eyehunt.androidbroadcasts

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
    }
}

```

#### Step 5. Add following code in main\_activity.xml add <ImageView> and <TextView> widget layout file.

##### main\_activity.xml:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:background="@color/colorPrimary"
    tools:context="in.eyehunt.androidbroadcasts.MainActivity">

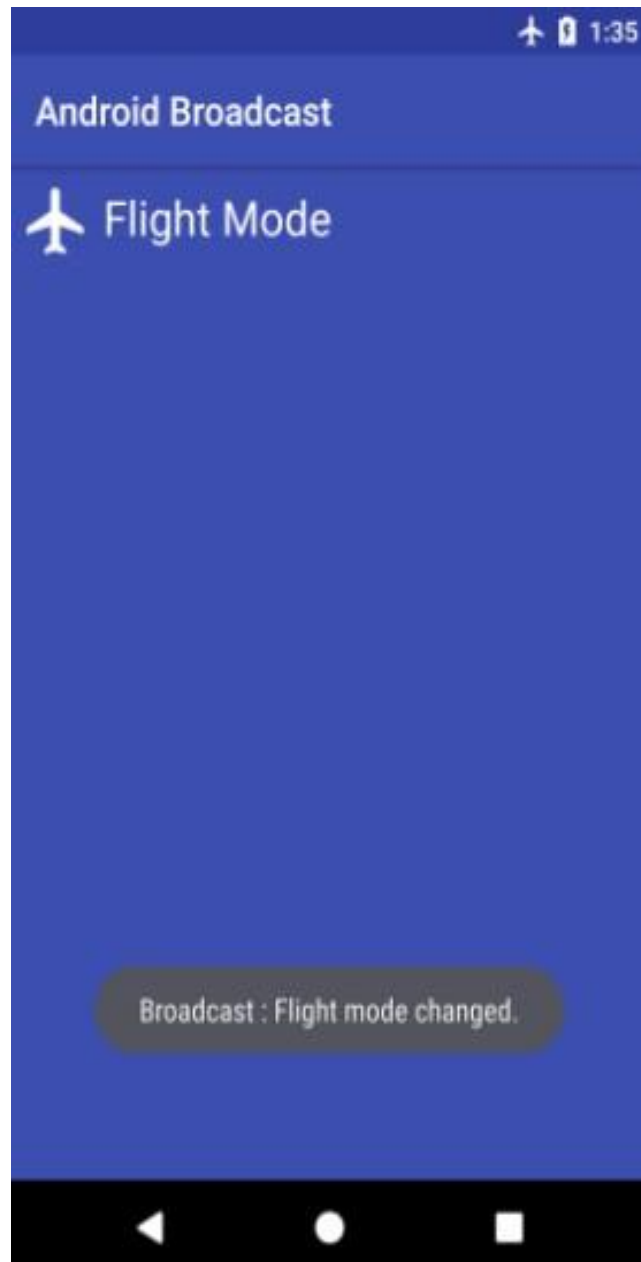
    <ImageView
        android:id="@+id/imageView"
        android:layout_width="40dp"
        android:layout_height="40dp"
        android:layout_margin="8dp"
        android:layout_marginTop="16dp"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
        app:srcCompat="@mipmap/baseline_airplanemode_active_white_24" />

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textView"

```

```
android:layout_width="300dp"
android:layout_height="36dp"
android:layout_marginEnd="8dp"
android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
android:gravity="center_vertical"
android:text="Flight Mode"
android:textColor="@color/colorWhite"
android:textSize="24dp"
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintStart_toEndOf="@+id/imageView"
app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="@+id/imageView" />
</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

### Output:



# PRACTICAL 8

## A. Database Programming with SQLite

activity\_main.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:gravity="center"
    tools:context="com.tutorialkart.sqlitetutorial.MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="SQLite Tutorial - User Management"
        android:textSize="20dp"
        android:padding="10dp" />

    <LinearLayout
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:orientation="vertical">
        <EditText
            android:id="@+id/edittext_userid"
            android:hint="User ID"
            android:gravity="center"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
        <EditText
            android:id="@+id/edittext_name"
            android:hint="User Name"
            android:gravity="center"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
        <EditText
            android:id="@+id/edittext_age"
            android:hint="User Age"
            android:gravity="center"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
    </LinearLayout>

    <LinearLayout
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:orientation="horizontal">
        <Button
            android:id="@+id/button_add_user"
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_weight="1"
            android:onClick="addUser"
            android:text="Add" />

        <Button
            android:id="@+id/button_delete_user"
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_weight="1"
```

```

android:onClick="deleteUser"
android:text="Delete" />

<Button
    android:id="@+id/button_show_all"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_weight="1"
    android:onClick="showAllUsers"
    android:text="Show All" />
</LinearLayout>
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textview_result"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
<LinearLayout
    android:id="@+id/ll_entries"
    android:padding="15dp"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"></LinearLayout>
</LinearLayout>

```

## UserModel.kt:

```

package com.tutorialkart.sqlitetutorial

class UserModel(val userid: String, val name: String, val age: String)

```

## DBContract.kt

```

package com.tutorialkart.sqlitetutorial

import android.provider.BaseColumns

object DBContract {

    /* Inner class that defines the table contents */
    class UserEntry : BaseColumns {
        companion object {
            val TABLE_NAME = "users"
            val COLUMN_USER_ID = "userid"
            val COLUMN_NAME = "name"
            val COLUMN_AGE = "age"
        }
    }
}

```

## UserDBHelper.kt:

```

package com.tutorialkart.sqlitetutorial

import android.content.ContentValues
import android.content.Context
import android.database.Cursor
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteConstraintException
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteException
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper

```



```

import java.util.ArrayList

class UsersDBHelper(context: Context) : SQLiteOpenHelper(context, DATABASE_NAME, null,
    DATABASE_VERSION) {
    override fun onCreate(db: SQLiteDatabase) {
        db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES)
    }

    override fun onUpgrade(db: SQLiteDatabase, oldVersion: Int, newVersion: Int) {
        // This database is only a cache for online data, so its upgrade policy is
        // to simply to discard the data and start over
        db.execSQL(SQL_DELETE_ENTRIES)
        onCreate(db)
    }

    override fun onDowngrade(db: SQLiteDatabase, oldVersion: Int, newVersion: Int) {
        onUpgrade(db, oldVersion, newVersion)
    }

    @Throws(SQLiteConstraintException::class)
    fun insertUser(user: UserModel): Boolean {
        // Gets the data repository in write mode
        val db = writableDatabase

        // Create a new map of values, where column names are the keys
        val values = ContentValues()
        values.put(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID, user.userid)
        values.put(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME, user.name)
        values.put(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE, user.age)

        // Insert the new row, returning the primary key value of the new row
        val newRowId = db.insert(DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME, null, values)

        return true
    }

    @Throws(SQLiteConstraintException::class)
    fun deleteUser(userid: String): Boolean {
        // Gets the data repository in write mode
        val db = writableDatabase
        // Define 'where' part of query.
        val selection = DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID + " LIKE ?"
        // Specify arguments in placeholder order.
        val selectionArgs = arrayOf(userid)
        // Issue SQL statement.
        db.delete(DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME, selection, selectionArgs)

        return true
    }

    fun readUser(userid: String): ArrayList<UserModel> {
        val users = ArrayList<UserModel>()
        val db = writableDatabase
        var cursor: Cursor? = null
        try {
            cursor = db.rawQuery("select * from " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME + " WHERE " +
                DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID + "='" + userid + "'", null)
        } catch (e: SQLiteException) {
            // if table not yet present, create it
            db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES)
            return ArrayList()
        }

        var name: String
        var age: String
        if (cursor!!.moveToFirst()) {

```

```

        while (cursor.isAfterLast == false) {
            name = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME))
            age = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE))

            users.add(UserModel(userid, name, age))
            cursor.moveToNext()
        }
    }
    return users
}

fun readAllUsers(): ArrayList<UserModel> {
    val users = ArrayList<UserModel>()
    val db = writableDatabase
    var cursor: Cursor? = null
    try {
        cursor = db.rawQuery("select * from " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME, null)
    } catch (e: SQLiteException) {
        db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES)
        return ArrayList()
    }

    var userid: String
    var name: String
    var age: String
    if (cursor!!.moveToFirst()) {
        while (cursor.isAfterLast == false) {
            userid =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID))
            name = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME))
            age = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE))

            users.add(UserModel(userid, name, age))
            cursor.moveToNext()
        }
    }
    return users
}

companion object {
    // If you change the database schema, you must increment the database version.
    val DATABASE_VERSION = 1
    val DATABASE_NAME = "FeedReader.db"

    private val SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES =
        "CREATE TABLE " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME + " (" +
            DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID + " TEXT PRIMARY KEY," +
            DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME + " TEXT," +
            DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE + " TEXT)"

    private val SQL_DELETE_ENTRIES = "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME
}
}

```

## MainActivity.kt:

```

package com.tutorialkart.sqlitetutorial

import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.view.View
import android.widget.TextView
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

```

```

lateinit var usersDBHelper : UsersDBHelper

override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

    usersDBHelper = UsersDBHelper(this)
}

fun addUser(v:View){
    var userid = this.edittext_userid.text.toString()
    var name = this.edittext_name.text.toString()
    var age = this.edittext_age.text.toString()
    var result = usersDBHelper.insertUser(UserModel(userid = userid,name = name,age = age))
    //clear all edittext s
    this.edittext_age.setText("")
    this.edittext_name.setText("")
    this.edittext_userid.setText("")
    this.textview_result.text = "Added user : "+result
    this.ll_entries.removeAllViews()
}

fun deleteUser(v:View){
    var userid = this.edittext_userid.text.toString()
    val result = usersDBHelper.deleteUser(userid)
    this.textview_result.text = "Deleted user : "+result
    this.ll_entries.removeAllViews()
}

fun showAllUsers(v:View){
    var users = usersDBHelper.readAllUsers()
    this.ll_entries.removeAllViews()
    users.forEach {
        var tv_user = TextView(this)
        tv_user.textSize = 30F
        tv_user.text = it.name.toString() + " - " + it.age.toString()
        this.ll_entries.addView(tv_user)
    }
    this.textview_result.text = "Fetched " + users.size + " users"
}
}

```

output:

SQLiteTutorial

SQLite Tutorial - User Management

User ID

User Name

User Age

ADD DELETE SHOW ALL

Fetched 2 users

Tutorialkart - 2  
TK - 25

## B. Programming Network Communications and Services (JSON)

### 1. Handling connectivity errors in Android apps with Kotlin:

Open your build.gradle file and add the following dependencies:

```
implementation 'com.android.support:design:27.1.1'
implementation 'com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.3.0'
implementation 'com.squareup.retrofit2:converter-scalars:2.3.0'
```

Open your AndroidManifest.xml file and add the permissions like so:

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
package="com.example.android.internetconnectivity">

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

[...]

</manifest>
```

When there is a network connection, we will fetch data from an API. Let's set up an interface to hold the endpoints we will access. Create a new Kotlin file named ApiService and paste this:

```
import retrofit2.Call
import retrofit2.http.GET

interface ApiService {
    @GET(".")
    fun getFeeds(): Call<String>
}
```

For this demo, we are only going to access one endpoint, which is equivalent to our base URL. It's for this reason we used a dot instead of the usual /some-url in the @GET annotation.

When these items are fetched, we will display the items in a list. We, therefore, need a RecyclerView in the layout and a matching adapter. Create a new Kotlin file named RecyclerViewAdapter and paste this:

```
import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView
import android.view.LayoutInflater
import android.view.View
import android.view.ViewGroup
import android.widget.TextView

class RecyclerViewAdapter : RecyclerView.Adapter<RecyclerViewAdapter.ViewHolder>() {

    private var list = ArrayList<String>()

    fun setItems(newList: ArrayList<String>){
        this.list = newList
    }
```

```

        this.notifyDataSetChanged()
    }

    override fun getItemCount() = list.size

    override fun onCreateViewHolder(parent: ViewGroup, viewType: Int): ViewHolder {
        val view = LayoutInflater.from(parent.context)
            .inflate(android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1, parent, false)

        return ViewHolder(view)
    }

    override fun onBindViewHolder(holder: ViewHolder, position: Int) {
        holder.textView.text = list[position]
    }

    inner class ViewHolder(itemView: View?): RecyclerView.ViewHolder(itemView) {
        var textView: TextView = itemView!!.findViewById(android.R.id.text1)
    }
}

```

he adapter handles the display of items on a list. It has some overridden methods like:

**getItemCount** – to tell the size of the list to be populated.

**onCreateViewHolder** – used to choose a layout for a list row.

**onBindViewHolder** – to bind data to each row depending on the position, etc.

Next, we will update the layout of our MainActivity's activity\_main.xml file like so:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        android:id="@+id/recyclerView"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

    <ImageView
        android:id="@+id/imageView"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:src="@drawable/no_internet_connection" />

</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>

```

The layout contains a RecyclerView for our list items and an ImageView to show an error message.

We also need an error message image. Once you have an image, rename the file to

**no\_internet\_connection** and save it to your drawable folder: **NameOfProject/app/src/main/res/drawable**.

For us to monitor when the connectivity changes, we need broadcast receivers. Broadcast receivers are components that allow you to register and listen to Android system and application events. Usually, the Android system sends broadcast events when various system events occur and your app needs to register to get these events.

Let's register a listener to be triggered when the internet connection is online or offline. Open your MainActivity file and paste the following code:

```
import android.content.BroadcastReceiver
import android.content.Context
import android.content.Intent
import android.content.IntentFilter
import android.net.ConnectivityManager
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.support.v7.widget.LinearLayoutManager
import android.util.Log
import android.view.View
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*
import okhttp3.OkHttpClient
import org.json.JSONObject
import retrofit2.Call
import retrofit2.Callback
import retrofit2.Response
import retrofit2.Retrofit
import retrofit2.converter.scalars.ScalarsConverterFactory

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    private val arrayList = ArrayList<String>()
    private val adapter = RecyclerViewAdapter()
    private val retrofit = Retrofit.Builder()
        .baseUrl("https://api.reddit.com/")
        .addConverterFactory(ScalarsConverterFactory.create())
        .client(OkHttpClient.Builder().build())
        .build()

    private var broadcastReceiver: BroadcastReceiver = object : BroadcastReceiver() {
        override fun onReceive(context: Context, intent: Intent) {
            val notConnected = intent.getBooleanExtra(ConnectivityManager
                .EXTRA_NO_CONNECTIVITY, false)
            if (notConnected) {
                disconnected()
            } else {
                connected()
            }
        }
    }

    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
        setupRecyclerView()
    }
}
```

Above, we initialized some variables:  
arrayList – we will add fetched items to this list.

**adapter** – this is the instance of the adapter class.

**retrofit** – a Retrofit instance.

**broadcastReceiver** – this instance implements the onReceive callback. This callback method is called when the system has notified us of a change in the network connection. In the callback, we then check to know the connectivity status thereby calling either a private connected or disconnected function.

After creating the broadcast receiver, we have to register it to get updates and unregister if there are no more activities. To do this, add the following functions to the code above in the

**MainActivity:**

```
override fun onStart() {
    super.onStart()
    registerReceiver(broadcastReceiver, IntentFilter(ConnectivityManager.CONNECTIVITY_ACTION))
}

override fun onStop() {
    super.onStop()
    unregisterReceiver(broadcastReceiver)
}
```

In the onCreate function, we set up our RecyclerView by calling the setupRecyclerView. Create a private function in the MainActivity class and set it up like this:

```
private fun setupRecyclerView() {
    with(recyclerView) {
        layoutManager = LinearLayoutManager(this@MainActivity)
        adapter = this@MainActivity.adapter
    }
}
```

Remember we mentioned the connected and disconnected functions earlier in this post. We will now add them to the class. Add them to the MainActivity file like so:

```
private fun disconnected() {
    recyclerView.visibility = View.INVISIBLE
    imageView.visibility = View.VISIBLE
}

private fun connected() {
    recyclerView.visibility = View.VISIBLE
    imageView.visibility = View.INVISIBLE
    fetchFeeds()
}
```

The disconnected function is called when there is no network connection. It hides the RecyclerView and shows the ImageView. The connected function is called when there is an active internet connection. It shows the RecyclerView, hides the ImageView, and finally calls the fetchFeeds function.

Next, in the same file, paste the following code:

```
private fun fetchFeeds() {
    retrofit.create(ApiService::class.java)
        .getFeeds()
        .enqueue(object : Callback<String> {
            override fun onFailure(call: Call<String>, t: Throwable) {
```



```

        Log.e("MainActivityTag", t.message)
    }

    override fun onResponse(call: Call<String>?, response: Response<String>) {
        addTitleToList(response.body()!!)
    }

    })
}

```

**This function calls the API to get data. When the call is successful, we have another function that helps us add the title of the posts gotten from the endpoint to our list and then to our adapter. Create a function named `addTitleToList` and set it up like so:**

```

private fun addTitleToList(response: String) {
    val jsonObject = JSONObject(response).getJSONObject("data")
    val children = jsonObject.getJSONArray("children")

    for (i in 0..(children.length()-1)) {
        val item = children.getJSONObject(i).getJSONObject("data").getString("title")
        arrayList.add(item)
        adapter.setItems(arrayList)
    }
}

```