Creating Your First App

Activity 1.01 – Producing an app to create RGB colors Solution

Perform the following steps to solve the problem:

- 1. Create a new Android Studio project with an empty activity.
- 2. Update MainActivity to have a column with a title Text Composable:

```
Scaffold(
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize()
) { innerPadding ->
    Column(
        horizontalAlignment =
            Alignment.CenterHorizontally,
        verticalArrangement =
            Arrangement.spacedBy(16.dp),
        modifier = Modifier
            .fillMaxSize()
            .padding(innerPadding)
            .padding(16.dp)
) {
        Text("RGB Color Creator", fontSize = 24.sp)
}
```

3. Add another Text Composable below with a brief description to the user on how to complete the form:

```
Text("Add two hexadecimal characters between 0-9, A-F or a-f without the '#' for each channel")
```

Add three MutableState properties for each of the three colors and another for a default color:

```
var redChannel by remember { mutableStateOf("") }
var greenChannel by remember { mutableStateOf("") }
var blueChannel by remember { mutableStateOf("") }
var colorToDisplay by remember { mutableStateOf(Color.White)
}
```

5. Add three material OutlinedTextField buttons with labels of Red Channel, Green Channel, and Blue Channel, initialized with these MutableState properties:

```
OutlinedTextField(
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth(),
    value = redChannel,
    onValueChange = { redChannel = it },
    label = { Text("Red Channel") }
)
OutlinedTextField(
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth(),
    value = greenChannel,
    onValueChange = { greenChannel = it },
    label = { Text("Green Channel") }
)
OutlinedTextField(
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth(),
    value = blueChannel,
    onValueChange = { blueChannel = it },
    label = { Text("Blue Channel") }
)
```

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6. Add a function to restrict the input to only two hexadecimal characters. You can achieve this with the following function:

```
fun isValidHexInput(input: String): Boolean {
    return input.filter {
        it in '0'..'9' ||
        it in 'A'..'F' ||
        it in 'a'..'f'
    }.length == 2
}
```

7. Add a button that takes the inputs from the three color fields and uses the function:

8. Update the button added in the preceding code to create a color string starting with the # character and then use Kotlin string templates to concatenate the colors together:

 Update it again to use a Color object to create a color from the string with Color(colorString. toColorInt()):

```
Button(
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth(),
    onClick = {
        if (isValidHexInput(
                redChannel
            ) && isValidHexInput(
                greenChannel
            ) && isValidHexInput(
                blueChannel
        ) {
            val colorString =
                "#$redChannel$greenChannel$blueChannel"
            colorToDisplay =
                Color(colorString.toColorInt())
        }
    }) {
    Text("CREATE COLOR")
}
```

10. Finally, add another Text object to display the RGB color created from the three channels in the layout:

```
Text(
modifier = Modifier
```

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```
.background(colorToDisplay)
    .padding(24.dp),
    text = "Created color display panel"
)
```

The display of the app when run should look like the following or something similar:

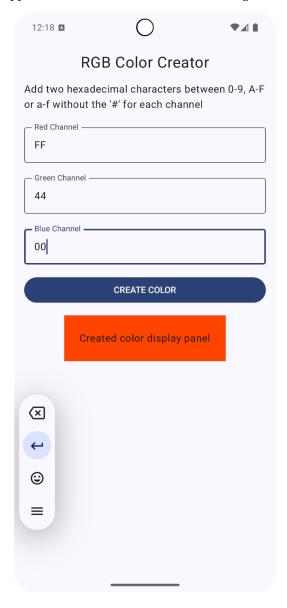


Figure 1.27 - RGB Color Creator with the created color displayed