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① Based on your understanding a recent business trend that has influenced Android platform explain how this trend impacts Android app developers and business in the mobile app industry.

Impact on Android app developers and business in the mobile app industry.

→ E-commerce apps allows users to discover, purchase and share products directly through social media platforms. This has made it easier business to reach new customers and increase sales.

→ Android app developer can capitalize on this trend by developing e-commerce apps that are integrated with popular social media platform. This will make it easier for users to browse and purchase product from their favorite brands without having to leave the social media app.

Business can use e-commerce app to promote their products and services to a wider audience. They can also use these app to collect feedback and build relation with their followers.

Overall the rise of E-commerce is a positive trend for Android app developers and business in the mobile

care industry it offers new opportunities to reach customers and increase sales.

or

Amazon has launched a new shopping feature that allows users to purchase products directly from app. This feature is integrated with Facebook payment system so users can check out with

Q What's purpose of an inflater of layout in development and how does it fit into architecture of Android layout?

→ The purpose of an inflater of Android development is to take an XML layout file and create the corresponding view object. This is done using the `LayoutInflater` method.

To use the `LayoutInflater`, you first need to get an instance of it. You can do this by calling the `LayoutInflater.from()` method. You can use the `inflate()` method to create view objects from an XML layout file.

This layout is used for taking layout files and creating view objects. This allows Android developers to create dynamic and flexible UIs without having to write a lot of code.

ex

`LayoutInflater inflater = LayoutInflater.from(this);
View view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.my_layout, null);`

The LayoutInflater is a powerful tool that allows Android developers to create complex sophisticated UI with data. It is an essential part of the Android layout architecture.

9. Explain the concept of a custom dialog box in Android, application. Provide example 2-3 to illustrate its use.

A custom dialog box in Android is a dialog box that is created using AlertDialog. This allows developers to create dialog boxes unique look feels and to include any elements that they need.

Custom dialog boxes are often used to provide users with important information get user input or confirm action for example a custom dialog box could be used for.

ex

```

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

```

<TextView

```
android:id="@+id/working_text"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="Are you sure you want to
delete this action
Undo" />
```

<Button

```
android:id="@+id/delete-button"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="Delete" />
```

/>

<Button

```
android:id="@+id/cancel-button"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="Cancel" />
```

<LinearLayout>

4 How do activities, services, and the Android manifest file work together to make an Android app? Can you describe their main roles and provide a basic example of how they cooperate to make an app?

Activities service and the Android manifest file work together to make an Android app providing different way for developers to implement different features of their app.

Service are used to perform tasks in the background such as downloading data, playing music or sending emails. Services can run even when the user is not interacting with the app.

The Android manifest file is a XML file that describes the components of an app and how they interact with each other. The manifest file also specifies the permission that the app needs to access.

Activity :- A music player app has a main activity that display list of songs and allows users to play music and skip song.

Service :- The music player app also has a service that download new songs from the internet. This service runs in the background so that users can continue to use the app while songs are downloading.

→ Android Manifest : The manifest file declares the activity and the music player service. It also specifies the app needs, permission to access the Internet.

→ For example the main activity can send an intent to the music player service to request that a song be played. The music player service can then send an intent back to the main activity to notify that song started playing.

→ Activity services, and the Android manifest file work together to provide a complete and efficient way to develop Android apps.

Q How does the Activity Manifest file in the development Android 4A Application? Provide an example to demonstrate its significance.

→ The Android Manifest file is a critical part for development for android apps. It provides information to the android system about the app such as its components, permission and target API level.

→ It declares the app's target API level. The manifest file specifies minimum API level that the app requires to run. This information is used by the Android system to ensure that the app is compatible with the device.

Q7

A developer is creating an app Android app that use location services to provide users with direction. The app will need to request permission to access the user's location. The developer could add the following permission app's manifest file:

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"

The Android manifest file is a document that can be used to control the behavior of an Android app. By carefully crafting the manifest file, developers can ensure their apps are secure.

Overall, the Android Manifest file is an essential part of the development process for Android apps.

Q6. What is the role of resource in Android development? Discuss the various types of resources and their significance in creating well-structured applications. Provide examples to clarify your points.

Types of Resources

on: 21/02/2011/15

→ There are two main types of resource in Android dev.

→ Raw Resources: Raw Resource are binary files that are stored in the res/raw directory. They can be used to store any type of file, such as images, audio files, and video files.

→ Layout Resource: Layout Resource are XML files that define the layout of the app's UI.

→ Interface: They are stored in res/layout and

Resources are important in creating well-structured applications because they allow developers to separate the app's code from its look and feel. This makes it easier to maintain and update the app.

Examples

→ A music player app might use raw resources to store audio files and images of album covers.

→ A social media app might use layout resources to define the app's user interface, such as the feed, profile, and messaging screens.

How does Android service contribute to the functionality of a mobile application? Describe the process of developing an Android service.

Android Services are background components that can run independently of the user interface. This allows them to perform tasks that do not require user interaction such as downloading, playing music or sending emails.

process of developing an Android service

1. create a new class that the service class.

Java.

```
public class myservice extends Service {
```

2. Override the onCreate(), onStartCommand() and onDestroy() methods.

3. Start the service background task in the onStartCommand() method.

@Override

```
public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
```

```
new Thread() {
```


4. Register the service in the app's manifest file
Lservice android:name = ".myService" /

f. Start and stop service using intents.

TO start the service;


Java

✓ TO start the services:

Intent intent = new Intent (this, myService.class);
startService(intent);

✓ TO stop the service:

Intent intent = new Intent (this, myService.class);
stopService(intent);


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