

PRACTICAL-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.

Introduction to Android

- Android is an open-source, Linux-based mobile operating system developed by Google. It is designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets but also extends to other devices like smart TVs, wearables, and cars. Android offers a rich user interface (UI) and provides access to a broad range of hardware features and APIs, making it the most widely used mobile OS globally.
- Android applications are primarily written in **Java** or **Kotlin** and run on the Android Runtime (ART) which uses virtual machines optimized for mobile devices.

Introduction to Android Studio IDE

Android Studio is the official Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for Android app development. Built on top of IntelliJ IDEA, Android Studio provides a comprehensive suite of tools to build Android applications, including:

- **Code editor:** Supports features like code completion, refactoring, and linting.
- **Visual layout editor:** Lets developers design UI with drag-and-drop functionality.
- **Android Emulator:** Simulate Android devices on your computer for testing purposes.
- **SDK Manager:** Allows you to install or update the Android SDK and libraries.
- **Gradle build system:** Manages dependencies, build configurations, and app packaging.

Application Fundamentals:

1. Creating a Project

When you create a new Android project in Android Studio, the IDE sets up a structure that contains all the necessary files and folders. Here are the key components:

1. **Project Configuration Files:**
 - `build.gradle`: Contains project-level and app-level configuration, dependencies, and build settings.
 - `AndroidManifest.xml`: Declares important metadata about the app, such as permissions, components (activities, services), and features.
2. **App Code and Resources:**
 - **MainActivity.java (or MainActivity.kt)**: The main entry point of your application.

- **res/ folder:** Contains resources such as layouts (XML files), drawables, and values (colors, strings, dimensions).
3. **Gradle:** Android uses Gradle as its build automation system. This simplifies the build process and integrates dependency management and tasks such as compiling and packaging the app.

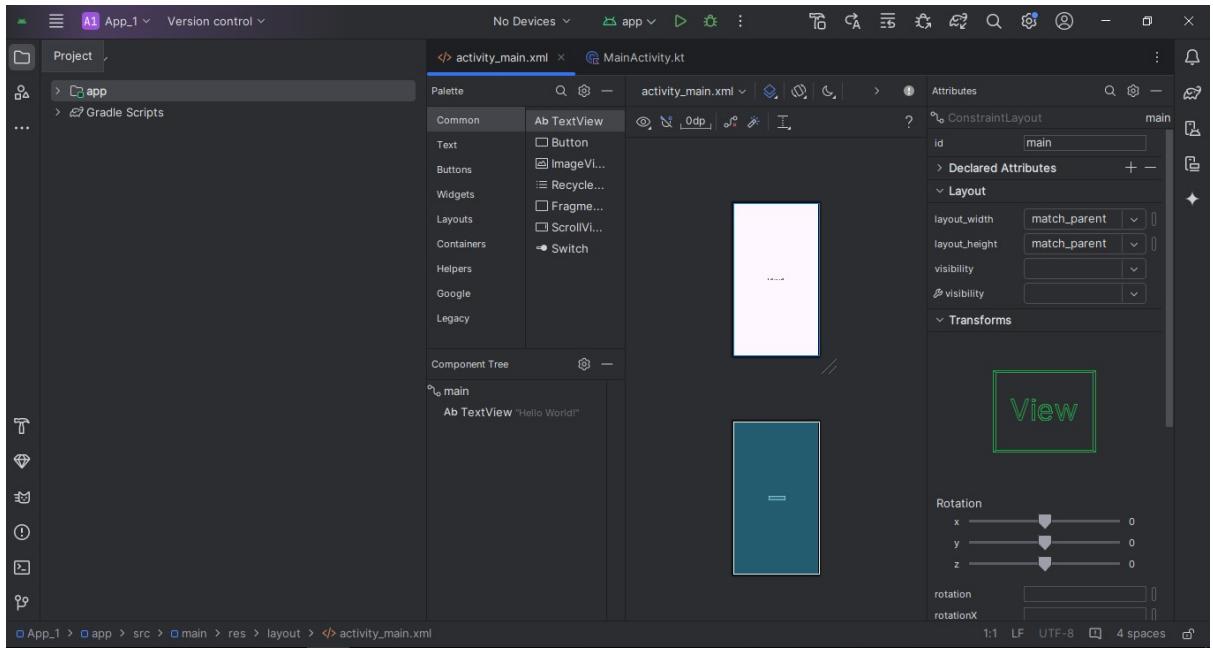
2. Android Components

Android applications are built using four main components:

1. **Activities:** An activity represents a single screen in your application. Each activity is responsible for managing the UI and handling user interactions. For example, the screen that shows a list of contacts or the home screen of the app.
2. **Services:** A service is a component that runs in the background to perform long-running operations (such as downloading files or playing music) without a direct user interface.
3. **Content Providers:** Content providers allow your app to share data with other apps and manage access to structured data like contacts, media, or files.
4. **Broadcast Receivers:** Broadcast receivers listen for and respond to broadcast messages from other apps or the system. These messages might be system events like battery low, Wi-Fi status change, or incoming SMS.

3. Interface Overview

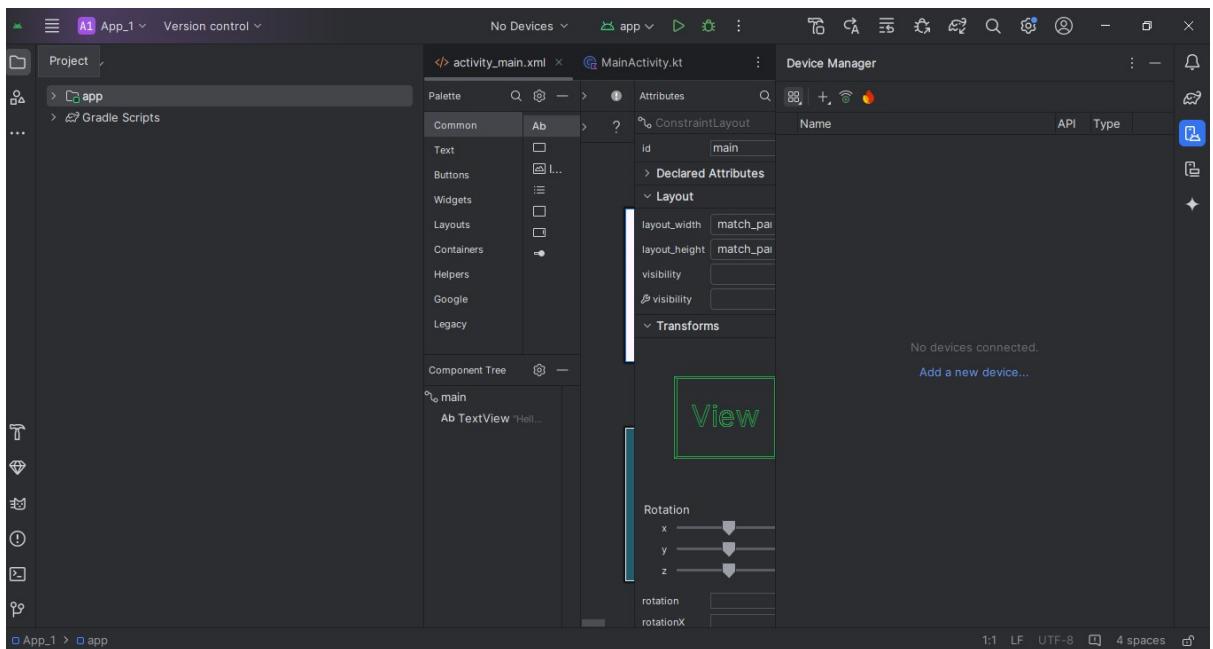
- Android provides various UI components like **TextViews**, **Buttons**, **ImageViews**, **EditTexts**, and **RecyclerViews** to build user interfaces. These components are typically defined in XML files in the `res/layout` directory.
- The **XML Layouts** are used to define the structure of the UI, while the **Java or Kotlin** code in activities handles the interactions and updates to the UI elements.



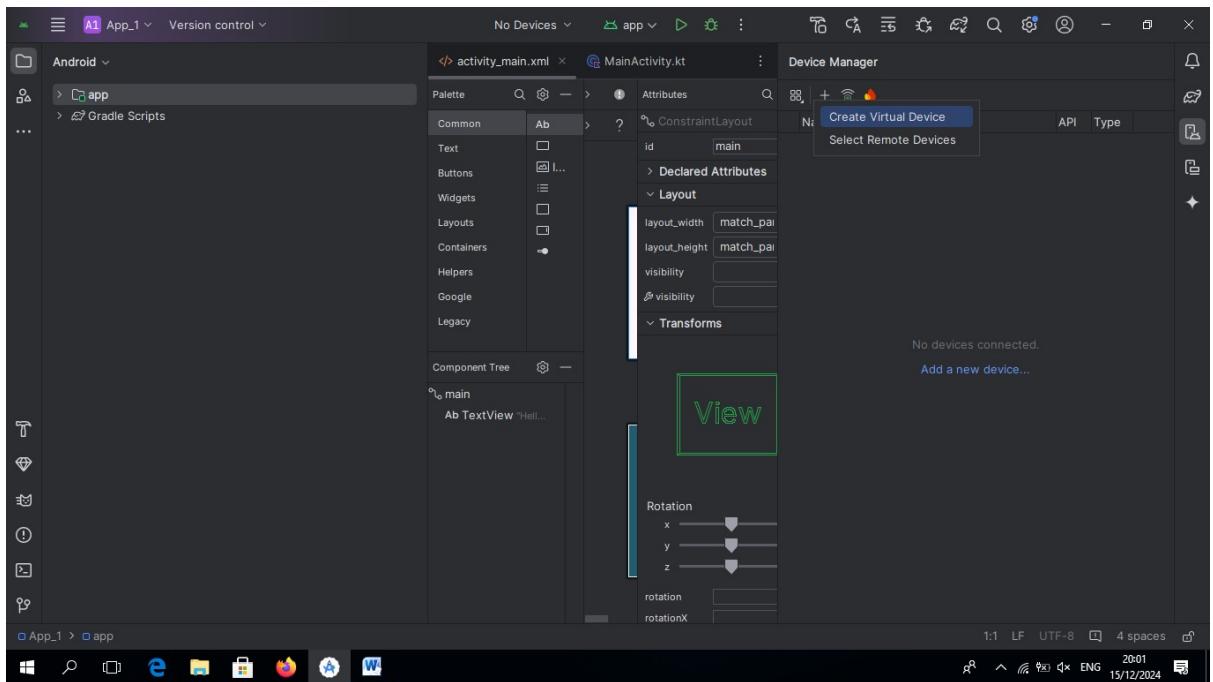
4. Creating Android Virtual Device (AVD)

Android Virtual Devices (AVDs) are emulated devices that allow you to test your application on different screen sizes, Android versions, and hardware configurations. To create an AVD:

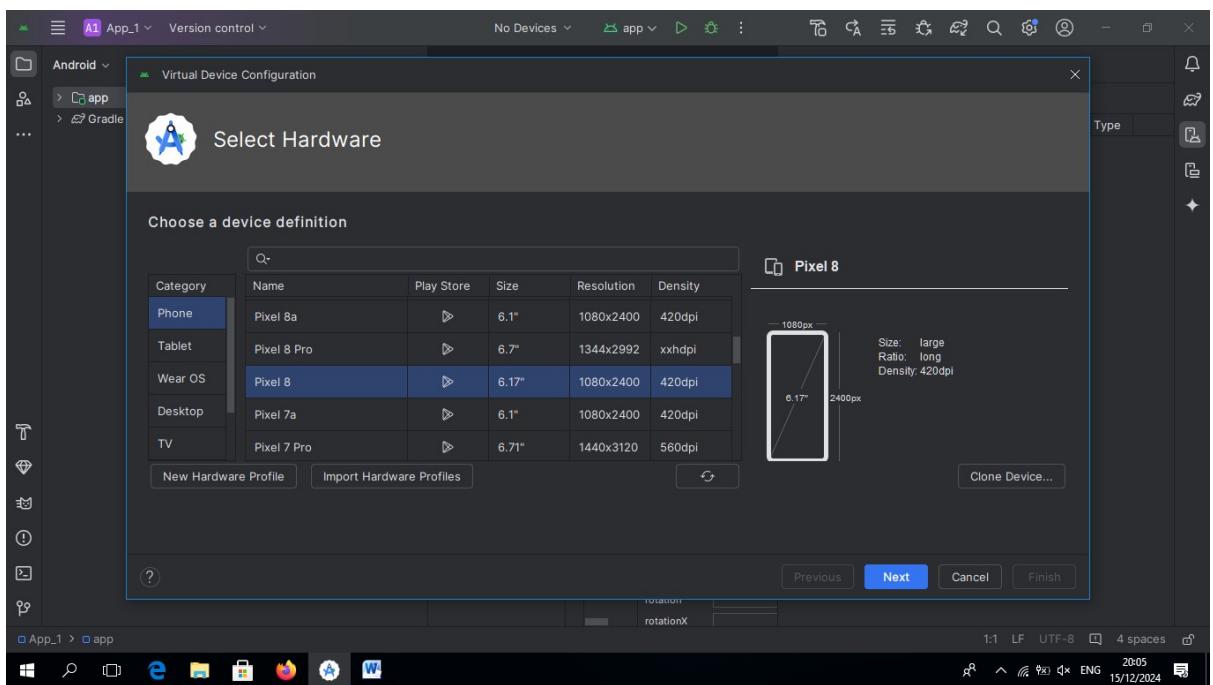
1. Open Android Studio.
2. Go to **Tools > AVD Manager**.



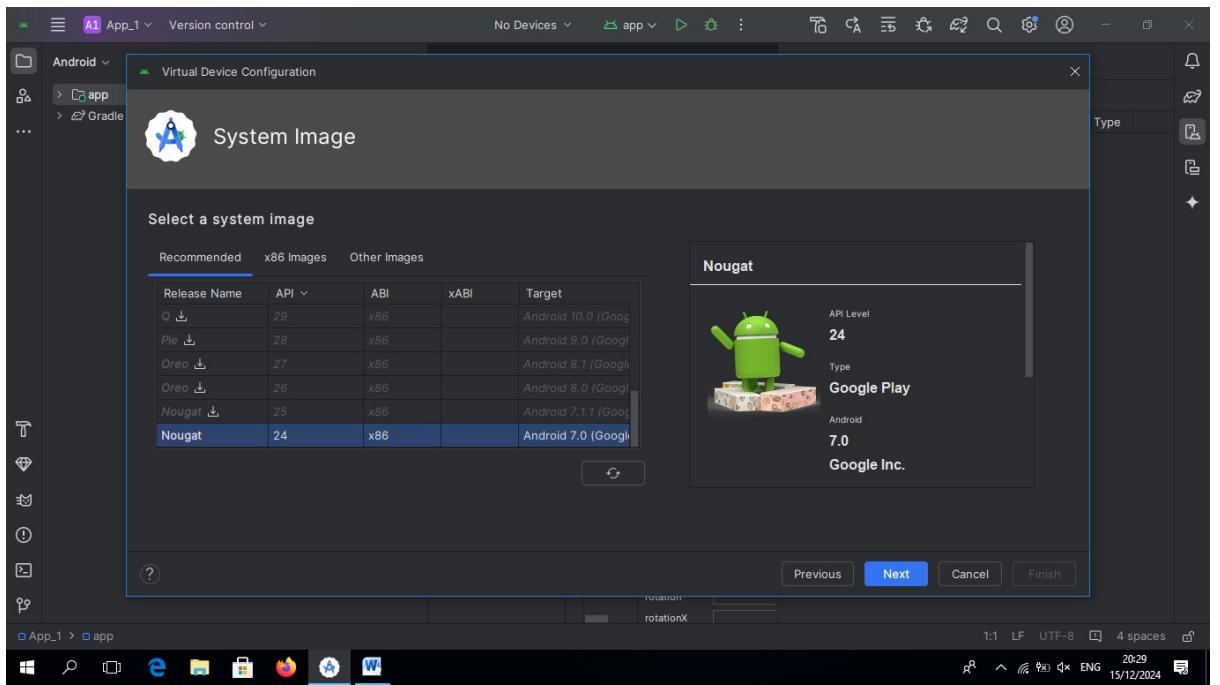
3. Click **Create Virtual Device**.



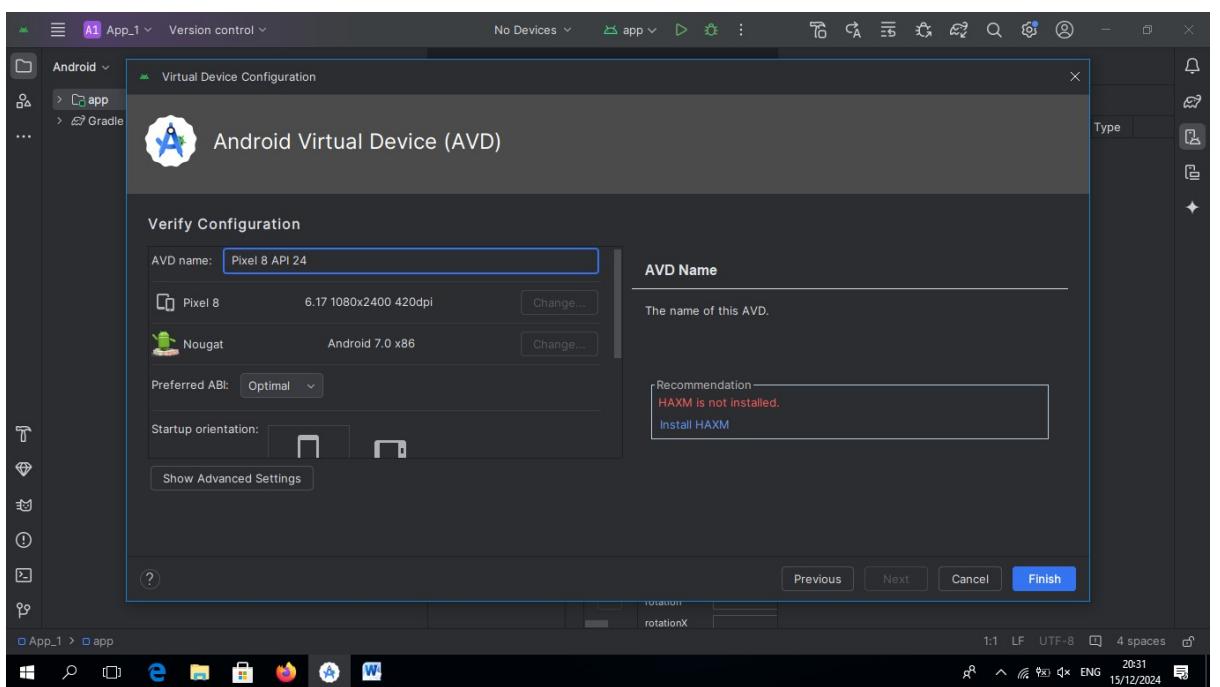
4. Choose a device (e.g., Pixel 8).

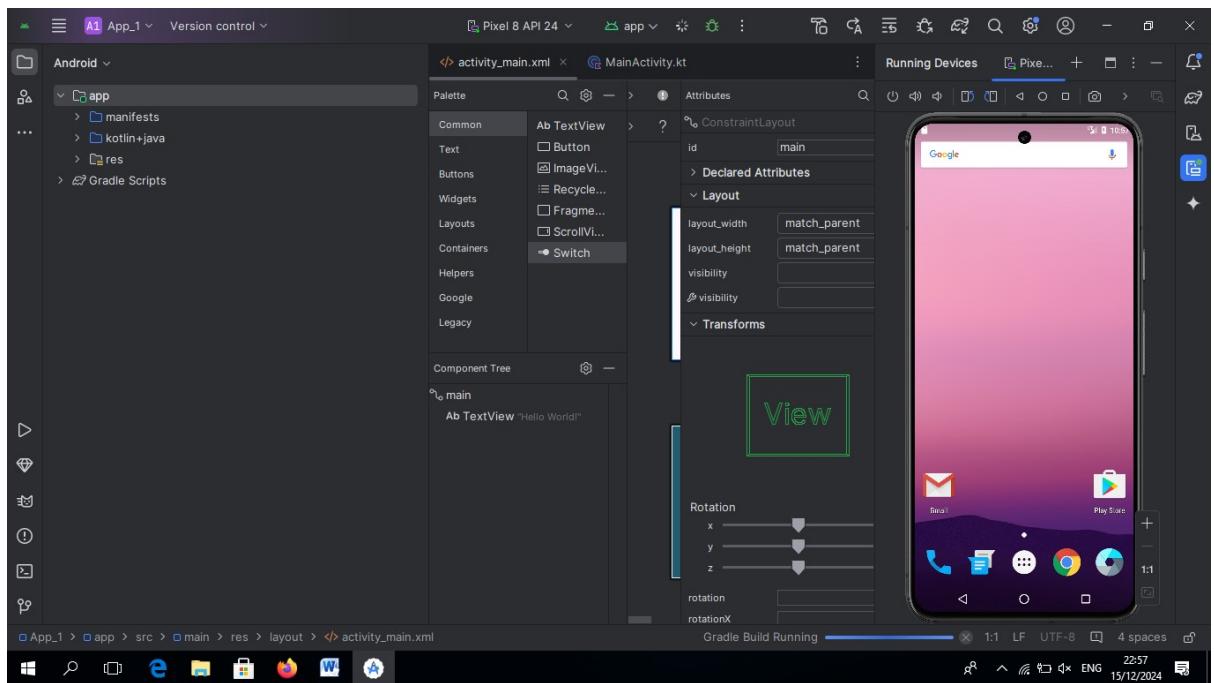
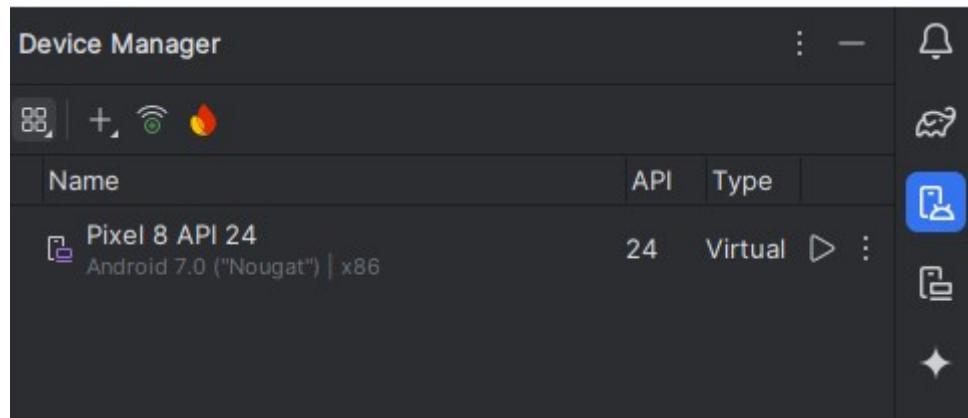


5. Select a system image (an Android version to emulate).



6. Customize the device configuration and start the emulator.





5. USB Debugging Mode

USB Debugging allows Android Studio to communicate with an Android device over USB for testing and debugging purposes. To enable USB debugging:

1. Open **Settings** on your Android device.
2. Go to **About phone** and tap **Build number** 7 times to enable Developer Options.
3. In Developer Options, toggle on **USB debugging**.

Once USB debugging is enabled, connect your device via USB, and Android Studio can deploy and debug apps directly on the device.

6. Android Application Overview

An Android app is essentially a collection of resources and components that interact to provide the user experience. Key concepts include:

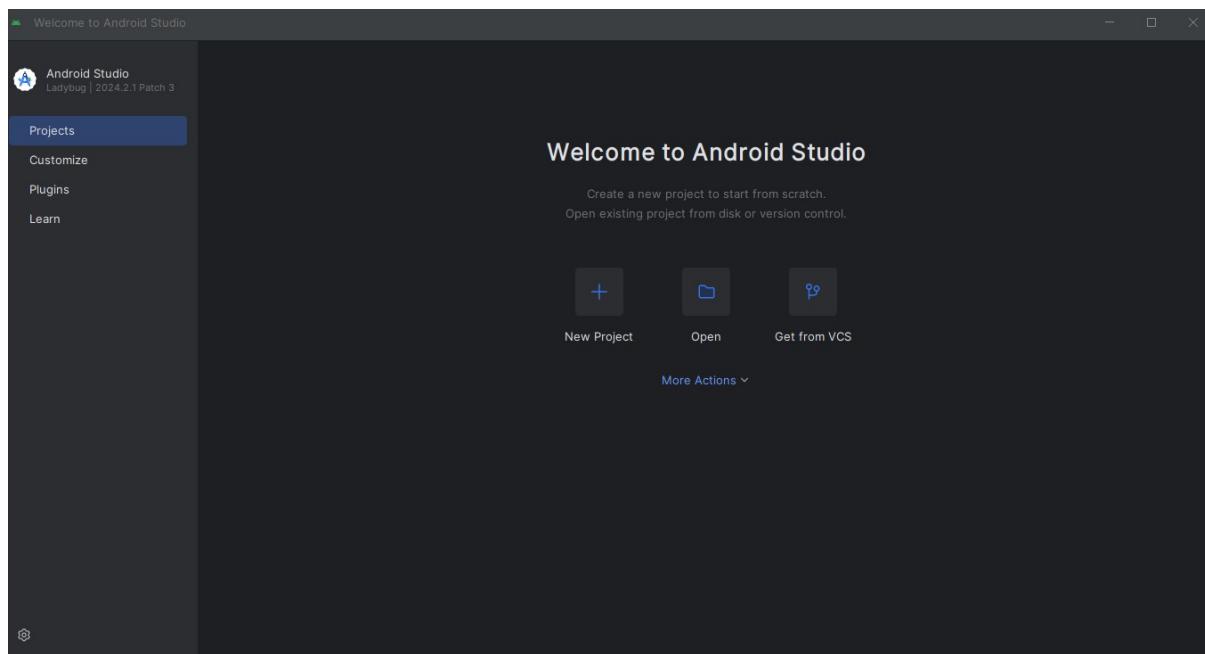
- **Activities:** Define user interfaces.

- **Services:** Handle background tasks.
- **Broadcast Receivers:** Respond to system-wide broadcasts.
- **Content Providers:** Share and access data.

7. Simple "Hello World" Program

(If you installed Android Studio first time, you will get below screen.)

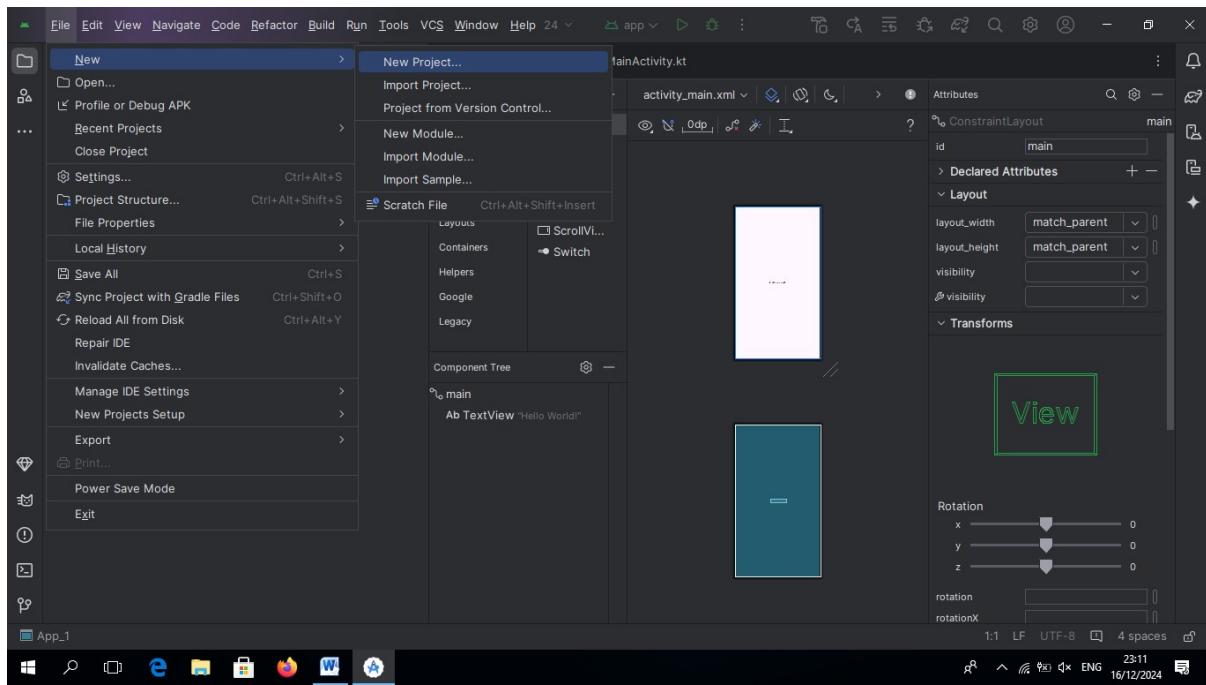
Step 1: Click on New Project



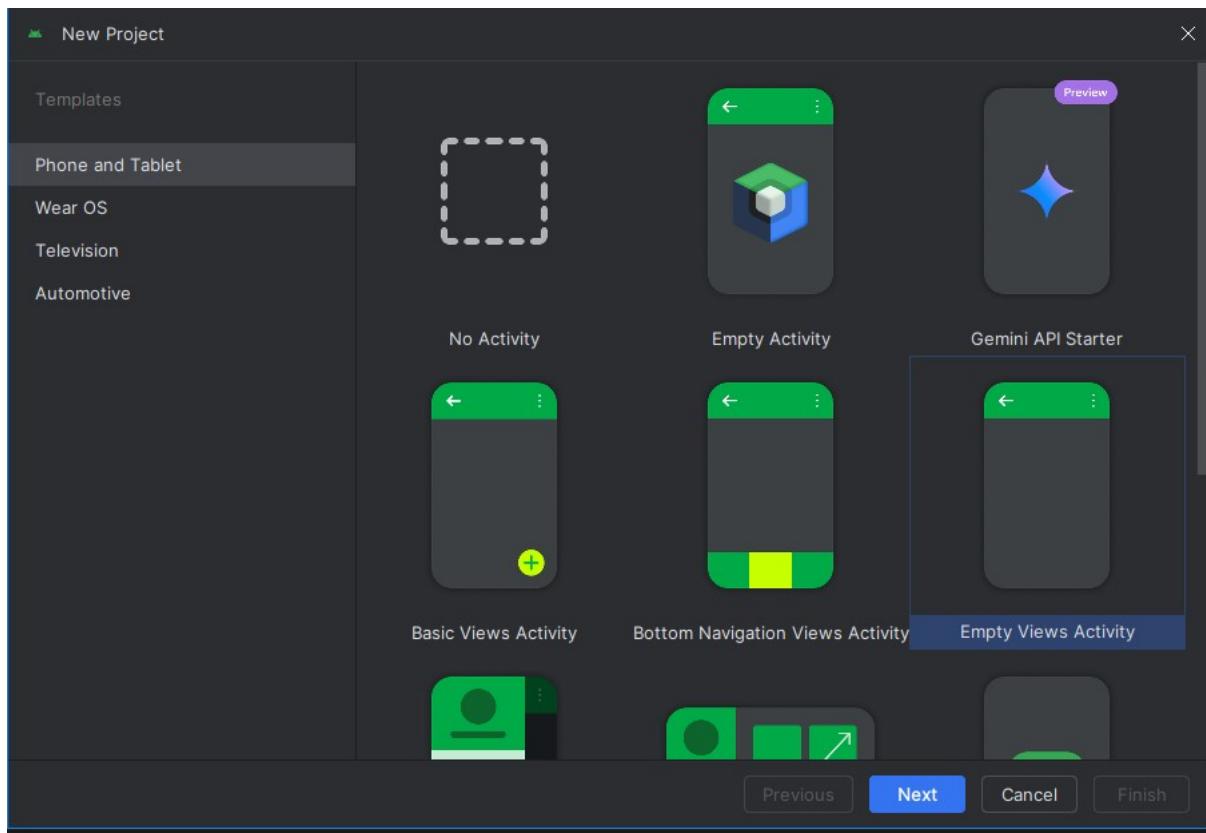
OR

(If you already installed Android studio, your software screen lookalikes below screen.)

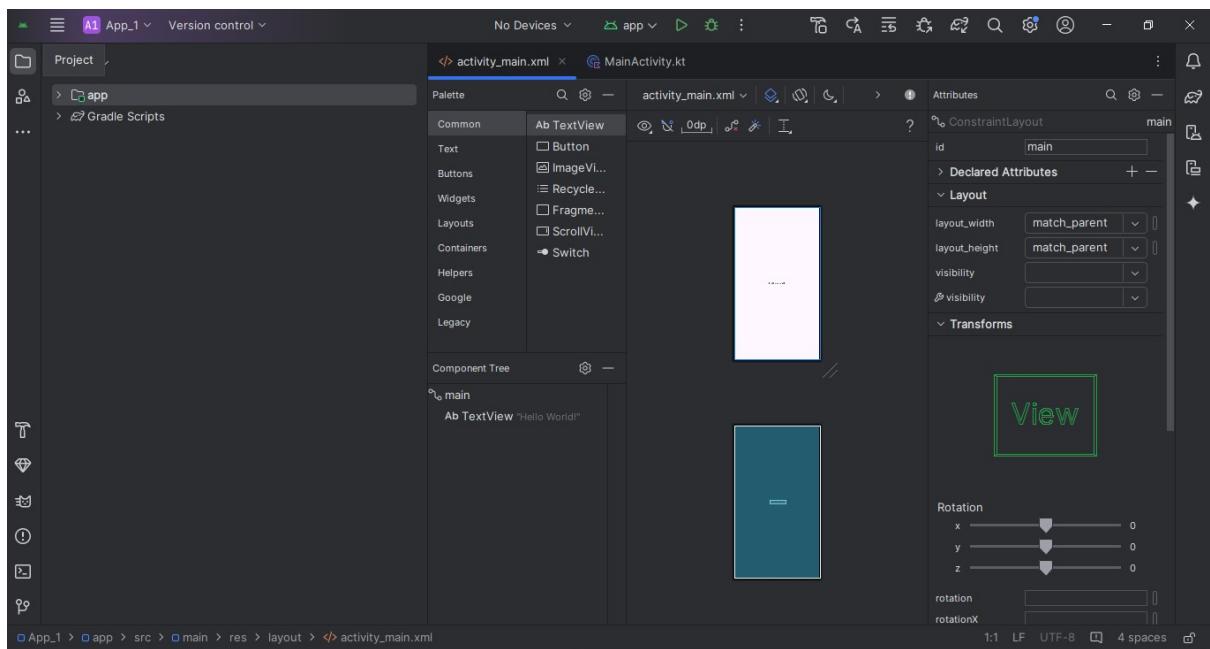
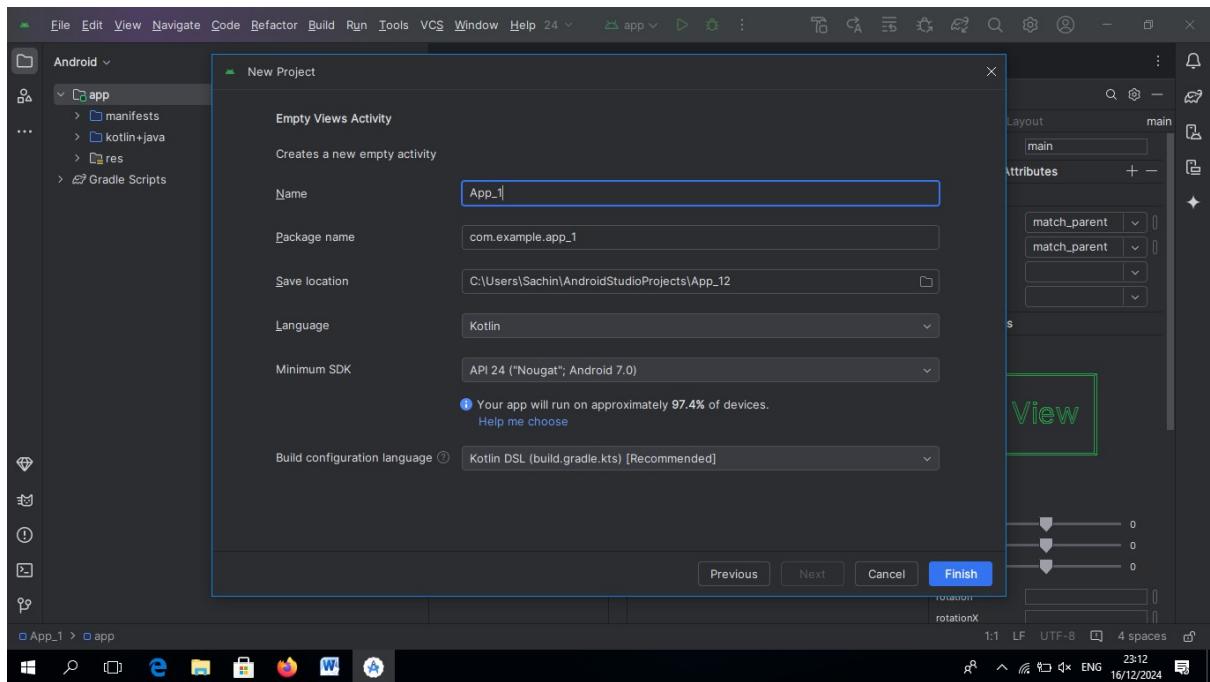
Go to File Menu -> Select New Option -> Select New Project

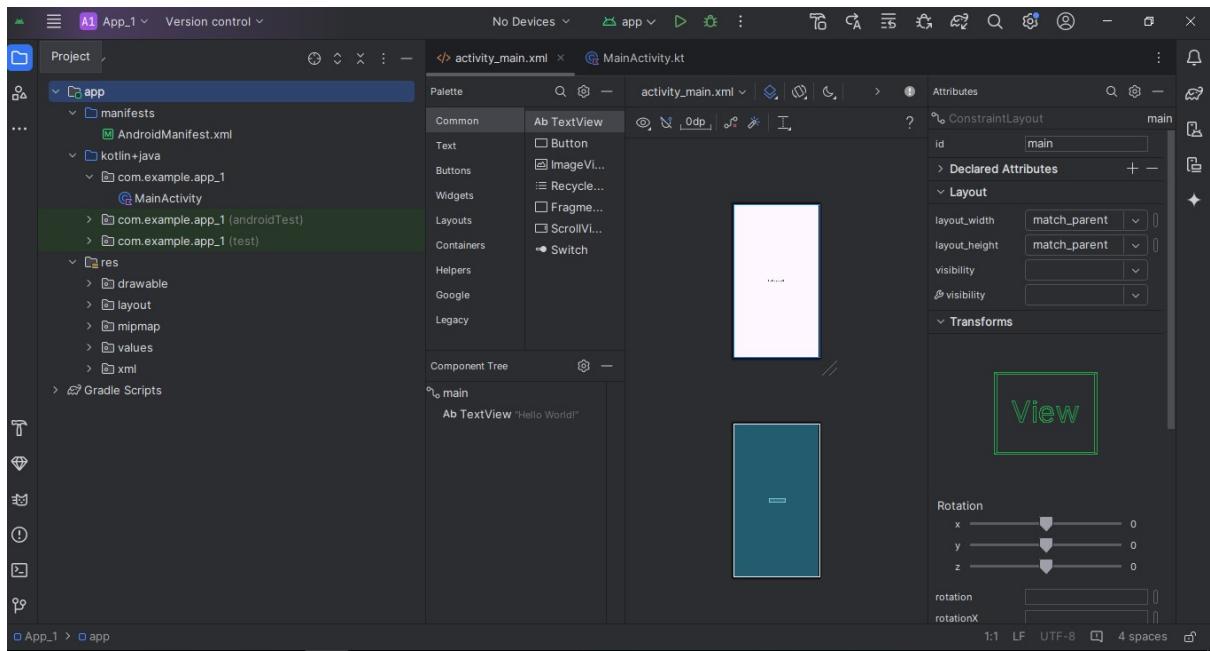


Step 2: Select Phone and Tablet -> then Select Empty Views Activity (or Empty Activity).

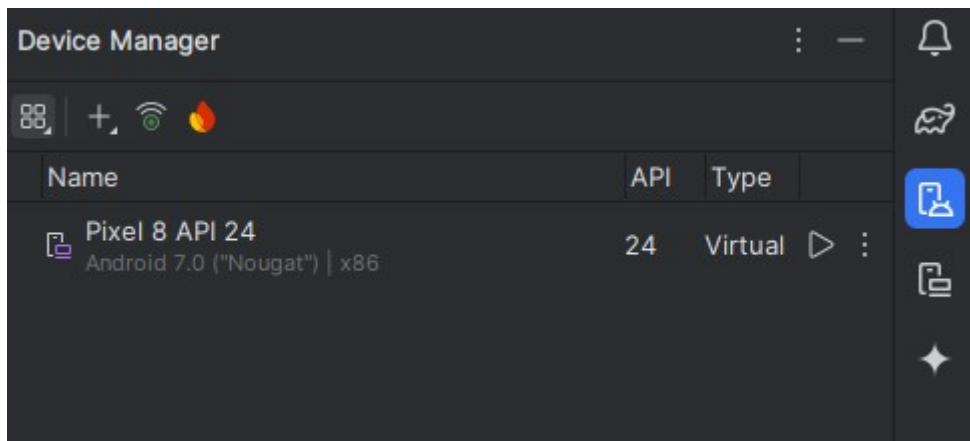


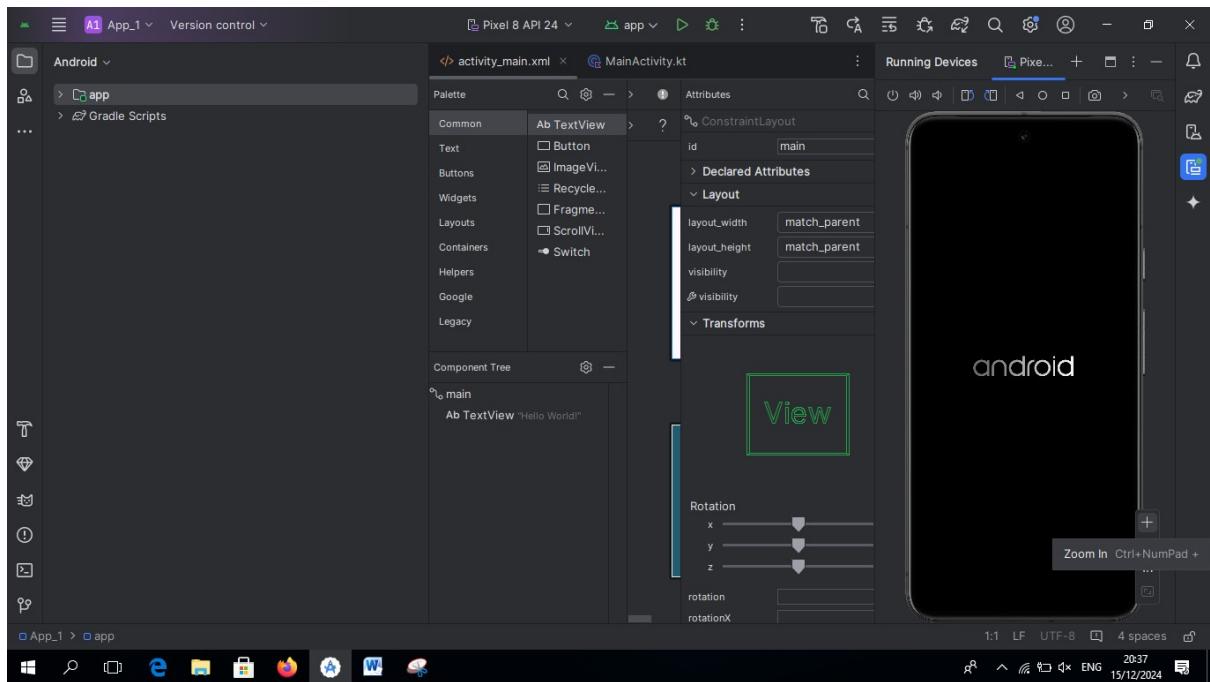
Step 3: Give Name to the project and also select language (Java / Kotlin)



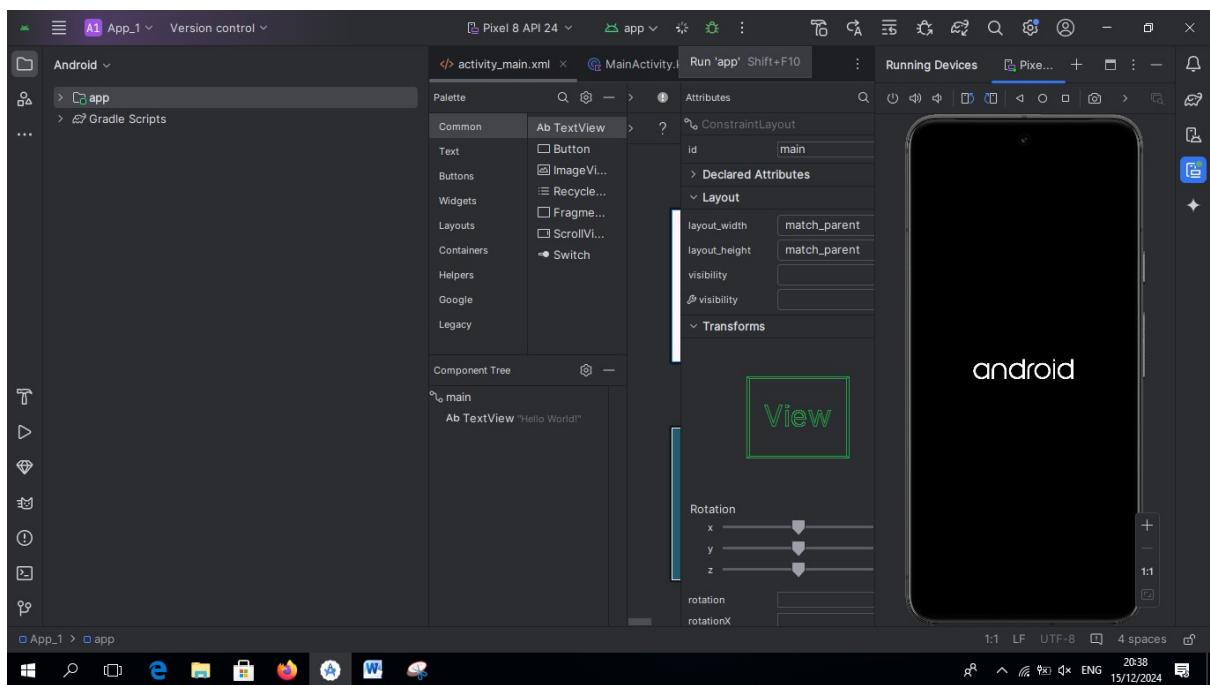


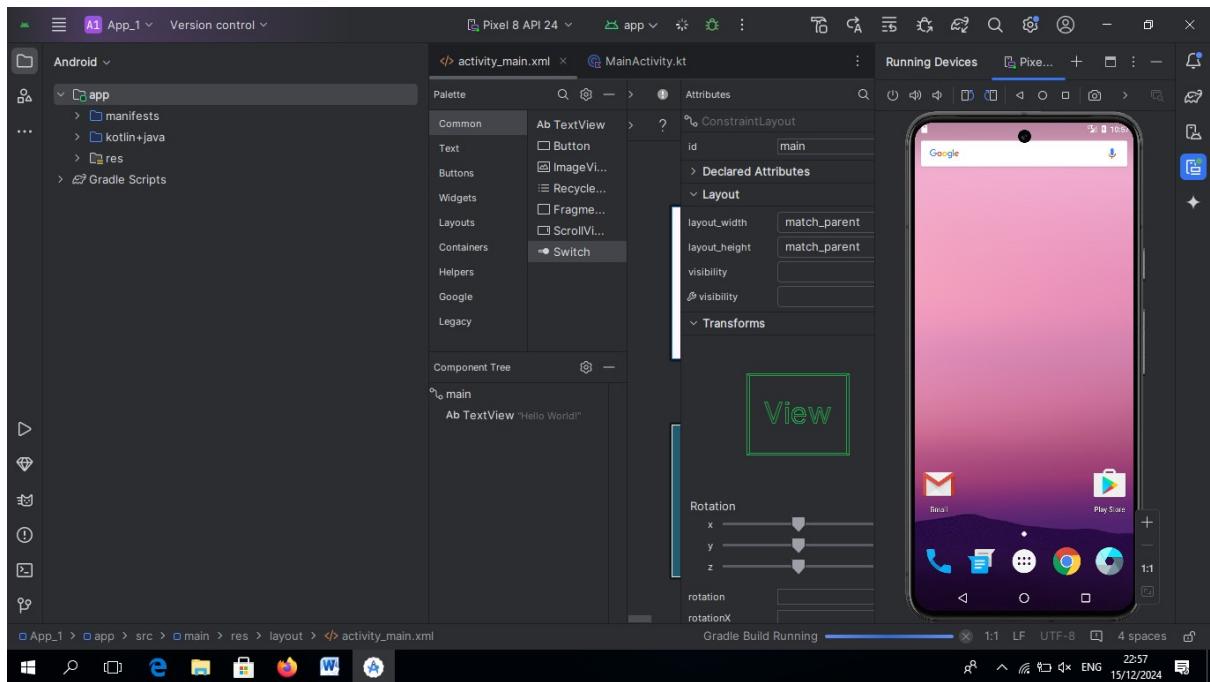
Step 4: Go to Device Manager and to start AVD click on “PLAY” button.





Step 5: Run your app.





Step 6: After Successful Gradle Build you will get the output.



A "Hello World" program in Android is typically the first app you create to get familiar with Android development.

Running the Application

To run the app:

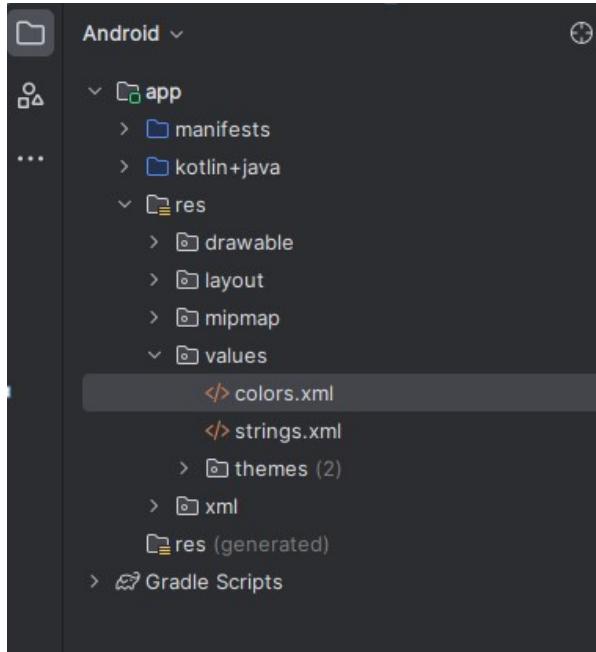
1. Connect an Android device or start an AVD (emulator).
2. In Android Studio, click the **Run** button (green triangle).
3. Select the device or emulator to deploy the app to.
4. The app should now run, displaying a screen with the text "Hello, World!"

PRACTICAL-2

Programming Resources

Android Resources: (Color, Them, String, Drawable, Dimension, Image)

1. Color:



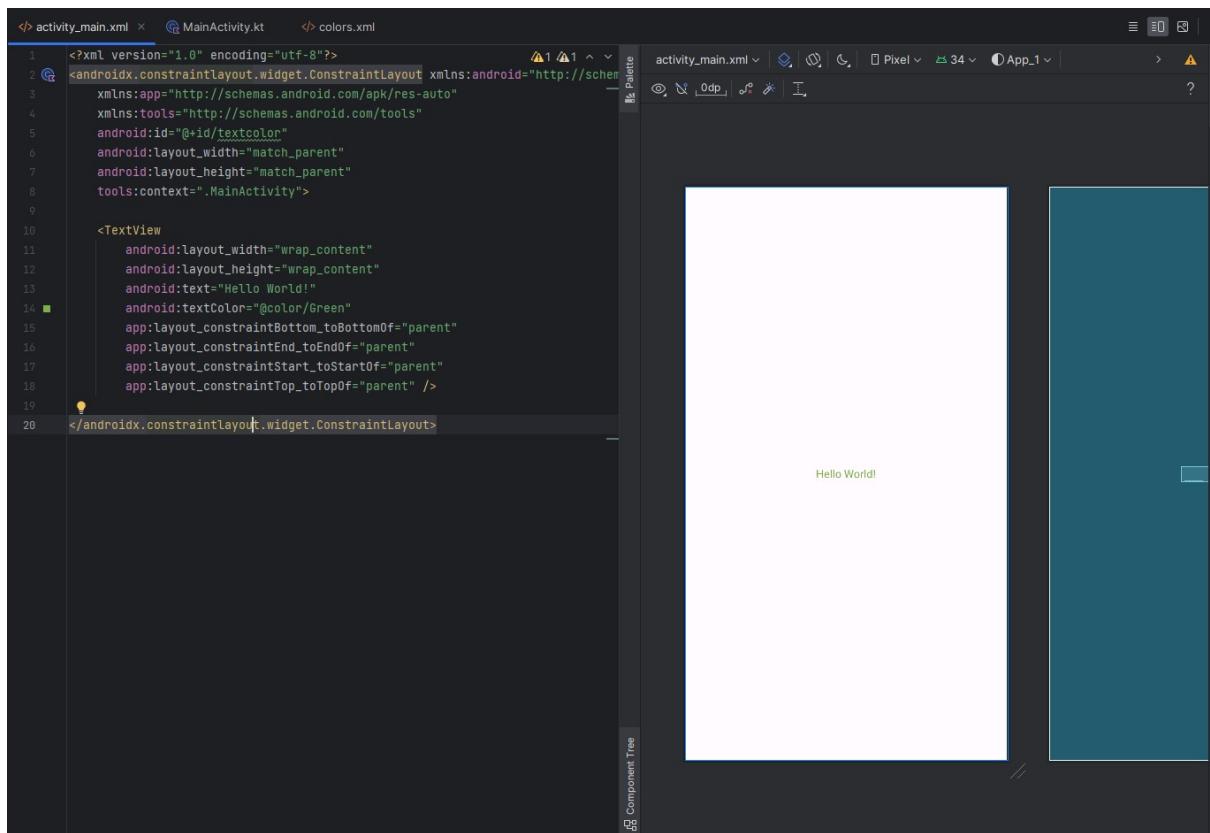
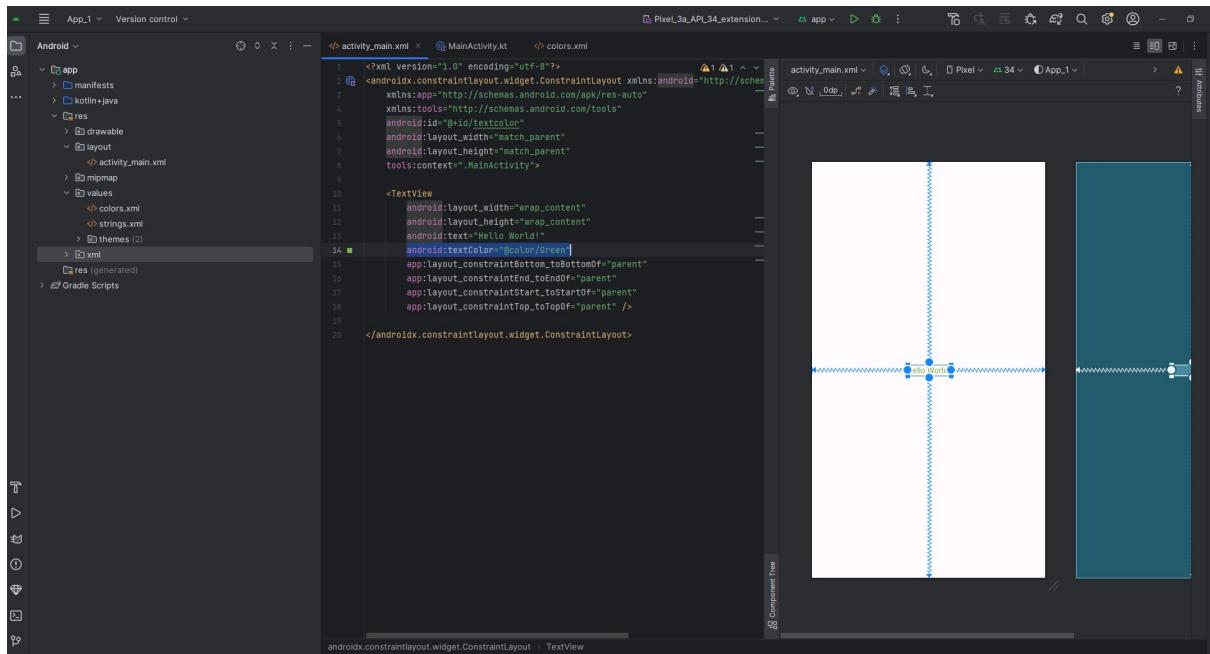
The screenshot shows the code editor with the 'colors.xml' file selected. The XML content defines two colors: 'black' (#FF000000) and 'white' (#FFFFFF). The code is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <color name="black">#FF000000</color>
    <color name="white">#FFFFFF</color>
</resources>
```

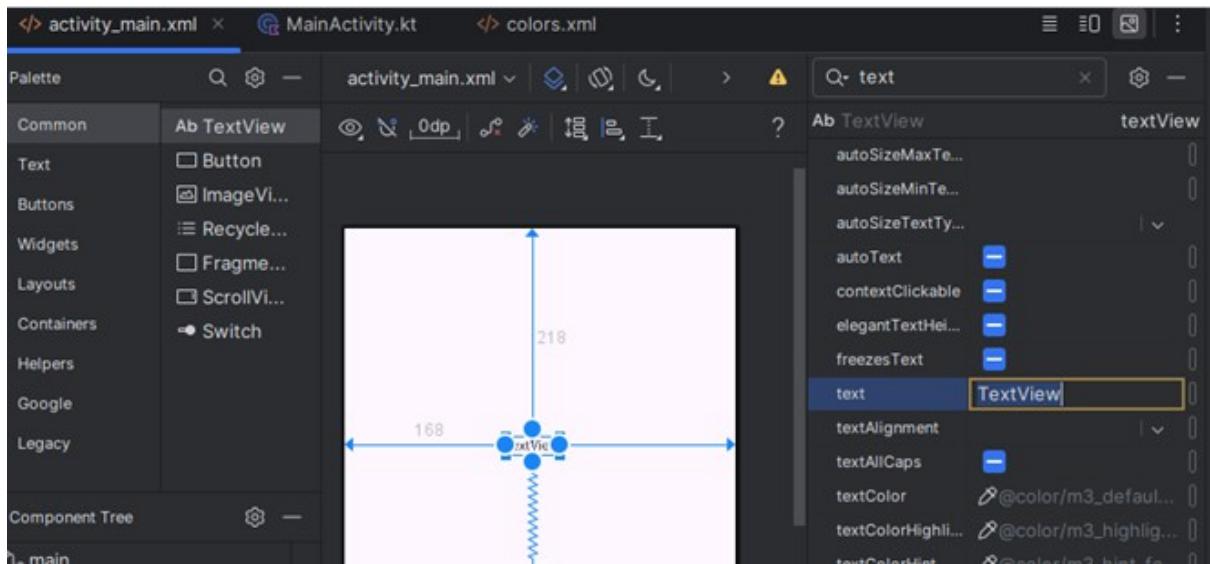
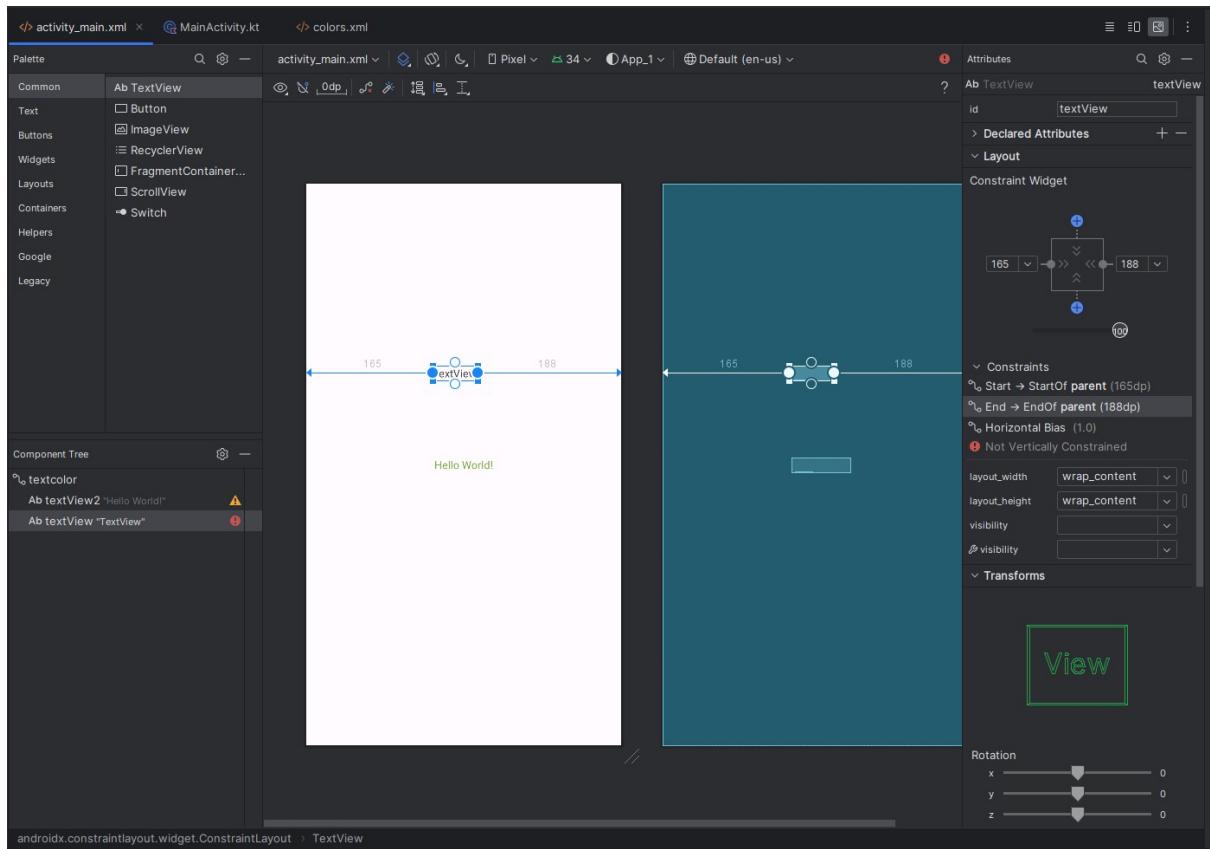
The screenshot shows the code editor with the 'colors.xml' file selected. The XML content now includes five additional color definitions: 'red' (#AD2453), 'green' (#4EC553), and 'yellow' (#E4D341), in addition to 'black' and 'white'. The code is as follows:

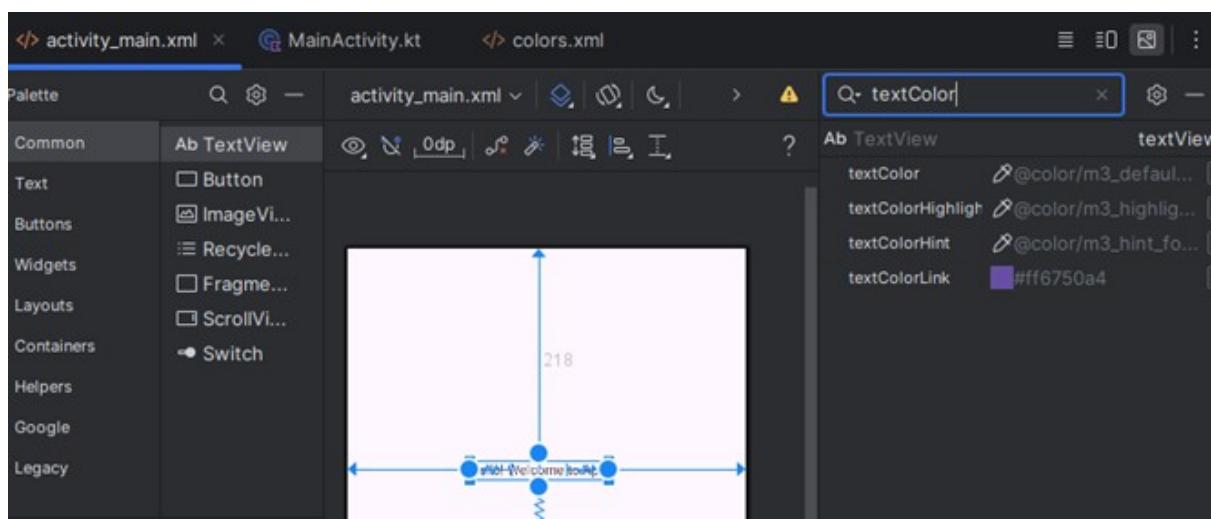
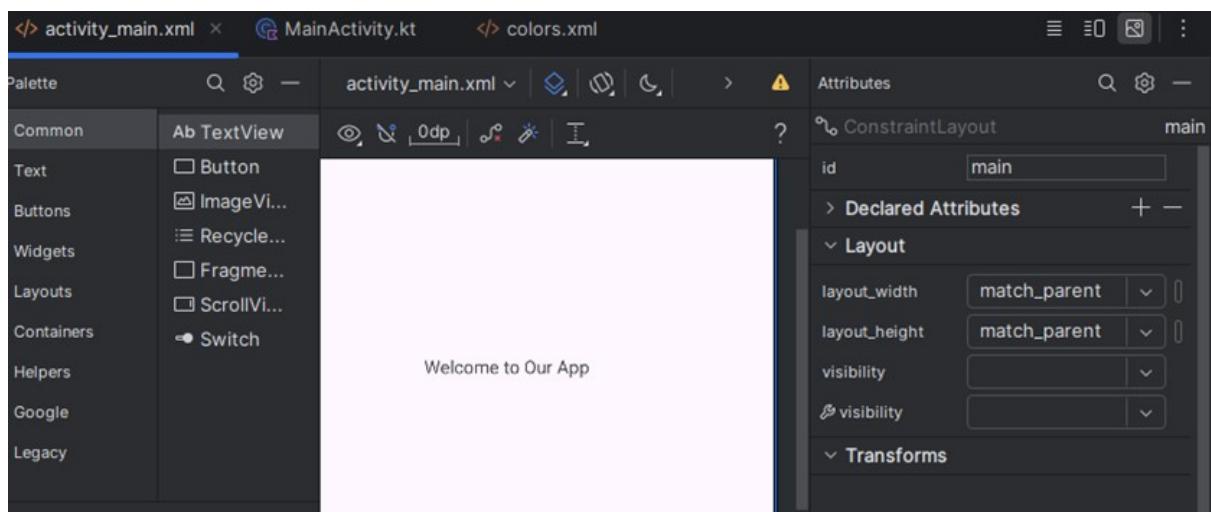
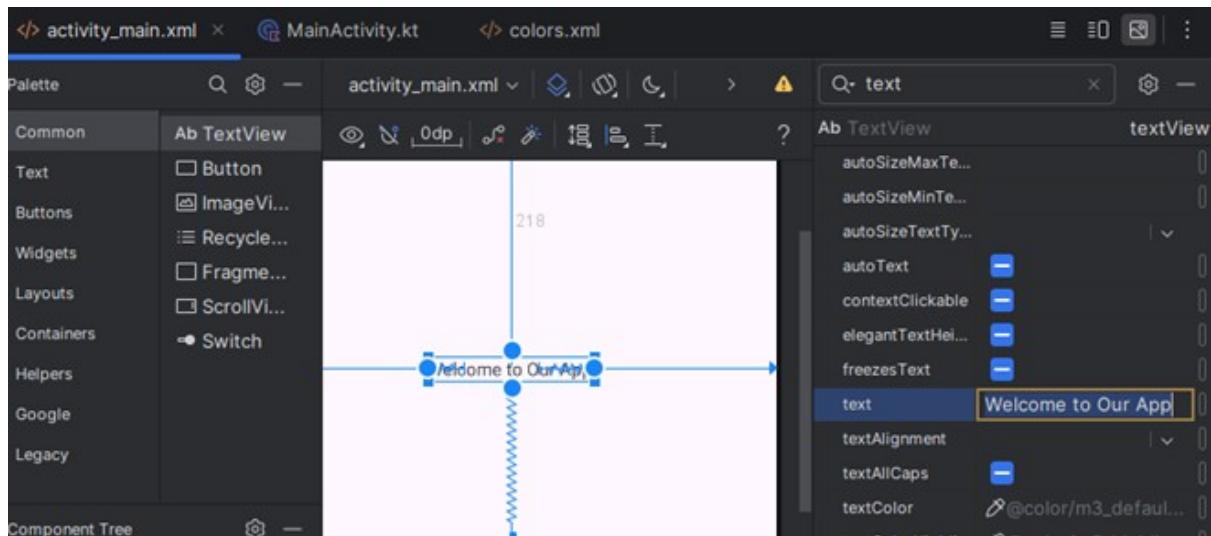
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <color name="black">#FF000000</color>
    <color name="white">#FFFFFF</color>
    <color name="red">#AD2453</color>
    <color name="green">#4EC553</color>
    <color name="yellow">#E4D341</color>
</resources>
```

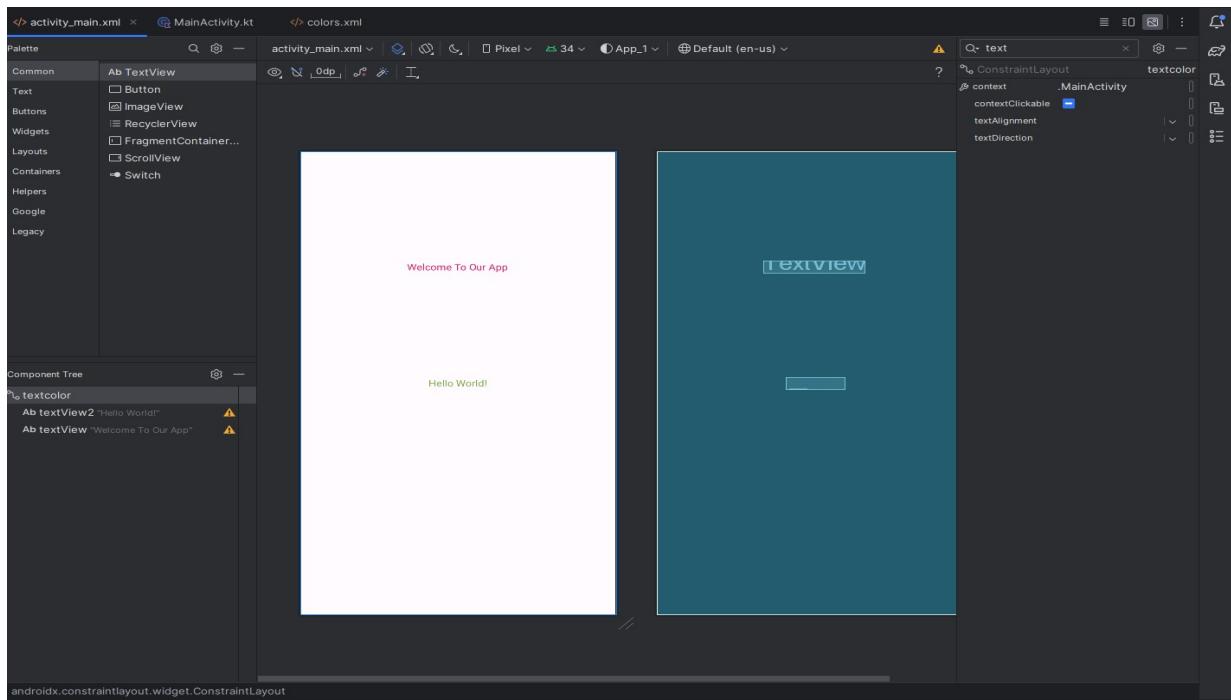
Layout Folder-> activity_main.xml



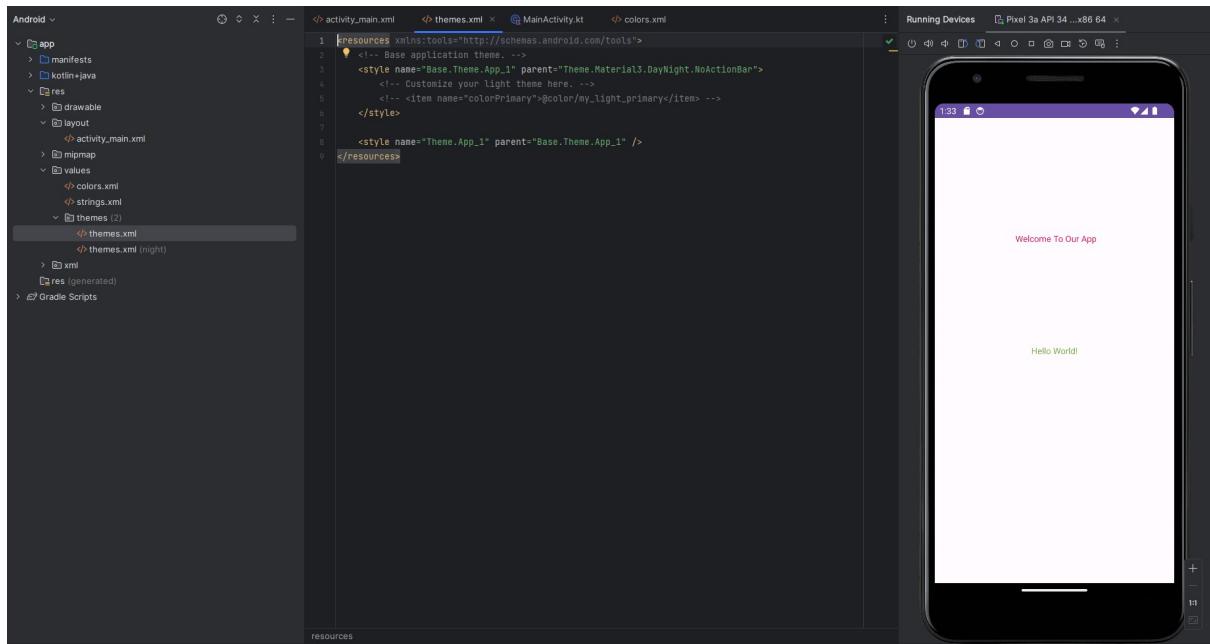
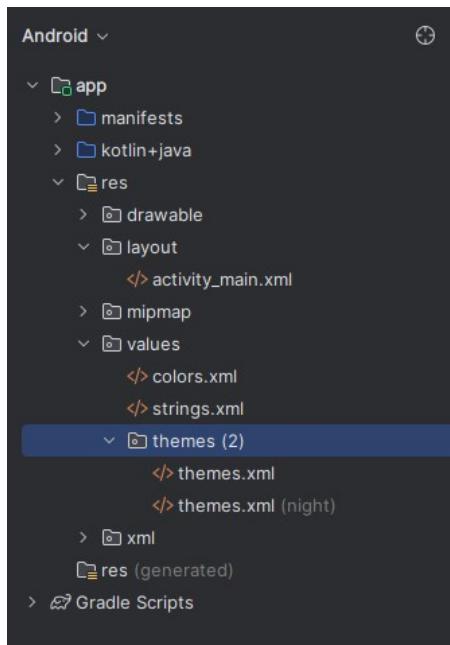
Design Section -> Drag and Drop one more TextView





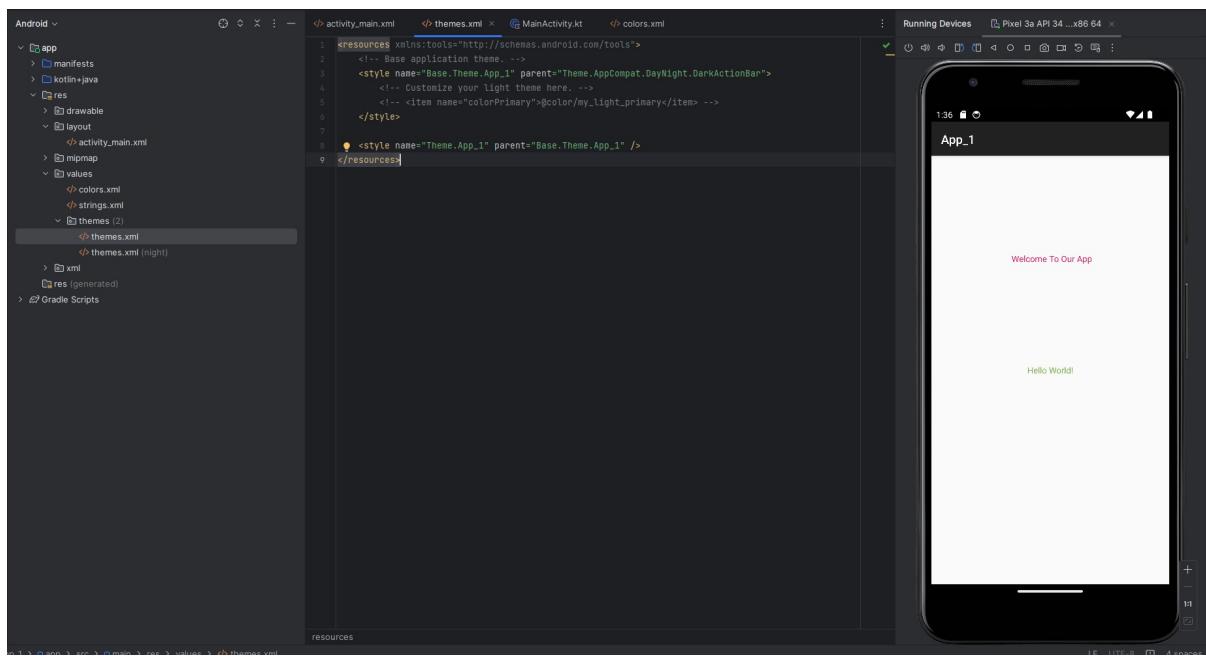


2. Them:

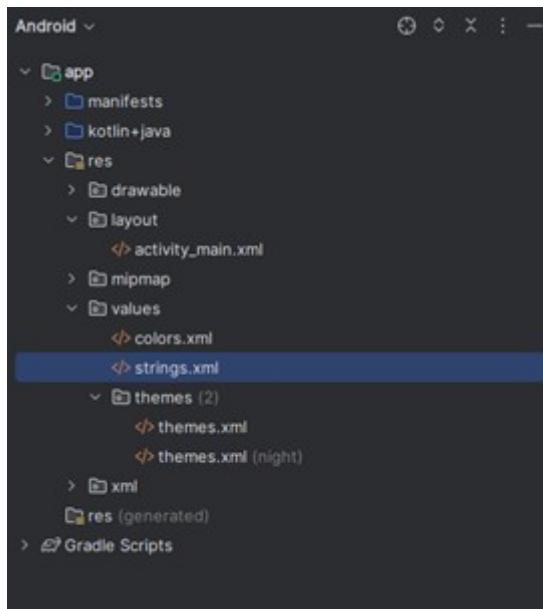


```
</> activity_main.xml </> themes.xml x MainActivity.kt </> colors.xml  
1 <resources xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">  
2     <!-- Base application theme. --&gt;<br/>3     <style name="Base.Theme.App_1" parent="Theme.Material3.DayNight.NoActionBar">  
4         <!-- Customize your light theme here. --&gt;<br/>5         <item name="colorPrimary">@color/my_light_primary</item> -->  
6     </style>  
7  
8     <style name="Theme.App_1" parent="Base.Theme.App_1" />  
9 </resources>
```

```
</> activity_main.xml </> themes.xml x MainActivity.kt </> colors.xml  
1 <resources xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">  
2     <!-- Base application theme. --&gt;<br/>3     <style name="Base.Theme.App_1" parent="Theme.AppCompat.DayNight.DarkActionBar">  
4         <!-- Customize your light theme here. --&gt;<br/>5         <item name="colorPrimary">@color/my_light_primary</item> -->  
6     </style>  
7  
8     <style name="Theme.App_1" parent="Base.Theme.App_1" />  
9 </resources>
```



3. String:



The screenshot shows the 'strings.xml' editor. The XML code is as follows:

```
1 <resources>
2   <string name="app_name">Application_1</string>
3   <string name="erro_msg">Error Occured</string>
4 </resources>
```

A yellow warning icon is placed next to the string 'Error Occured'.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. On the left is the Project Navigational Drawer, which lists the project structure under the app module. The res folder is expanded, showing drawable, layout, mipmap, values, themes, and xml subfolders. The strings.xml file is currently selected. On the right is the main editor window displaying the XML code for activity_main.xml. The code defines a ConstraintLayout containing two TextView elements.

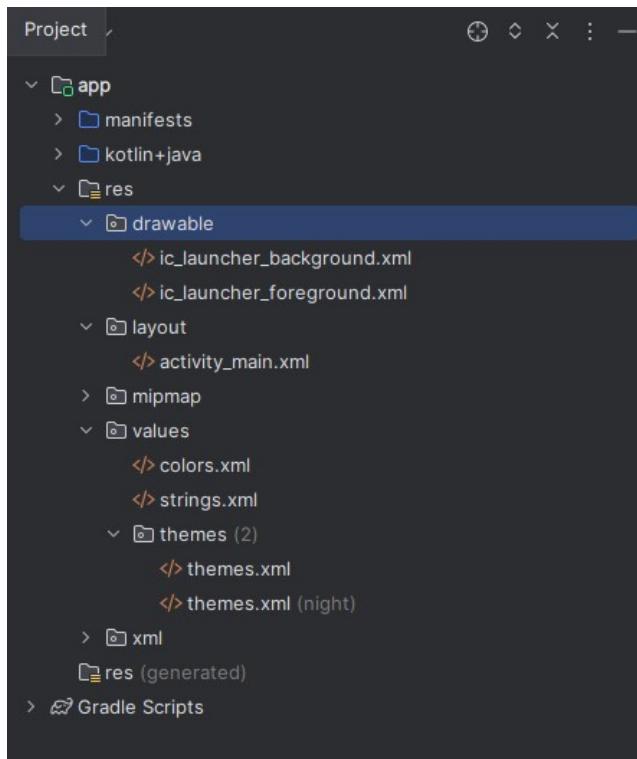
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:id="@+id/textColor"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

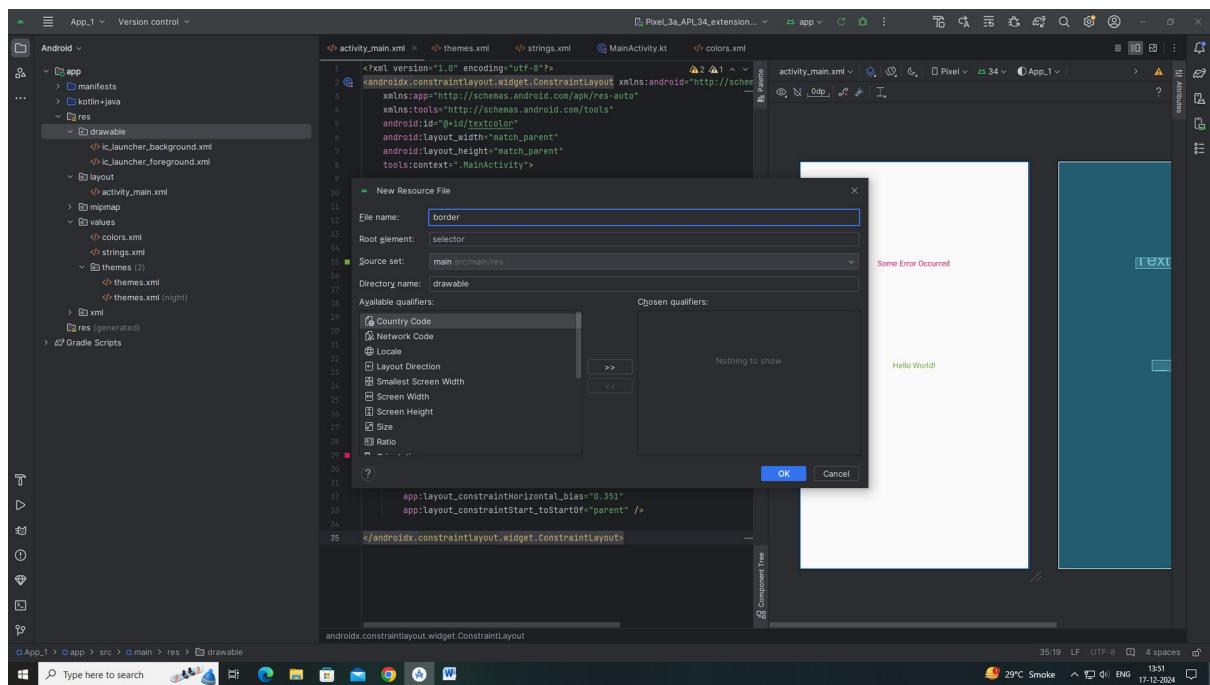
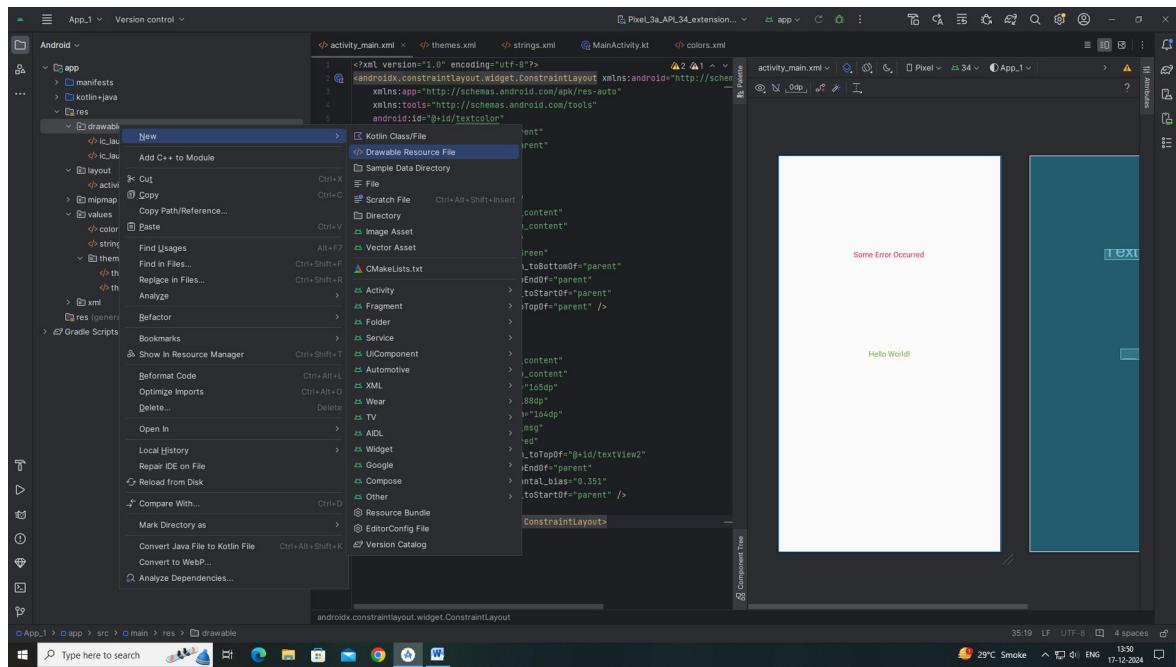
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textView2"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        android:textColor="@color/Green"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textView"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginStart="105dp"
        android:layout_marginEnd="188dp"
        android:layout_marginBottom="164dp"
        android:text="@string/error_msg"
        android:textColor="@color/red"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toTopOf="@+id/textView2"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintHorizontal_bias="0.351"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent" />

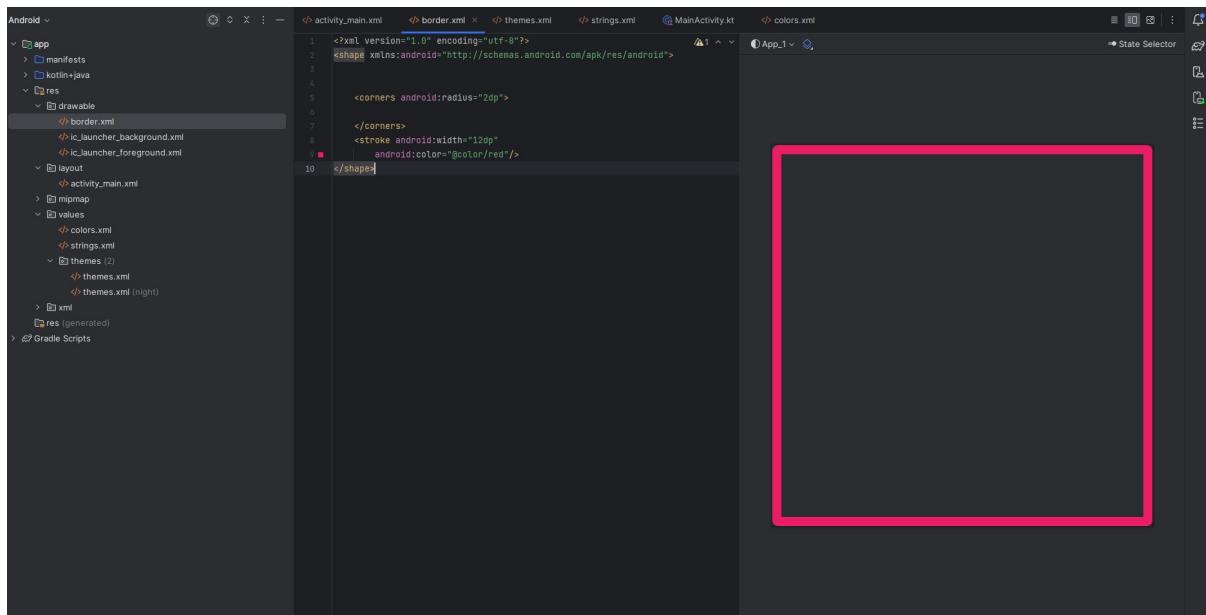
</androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
```

4. Drawable



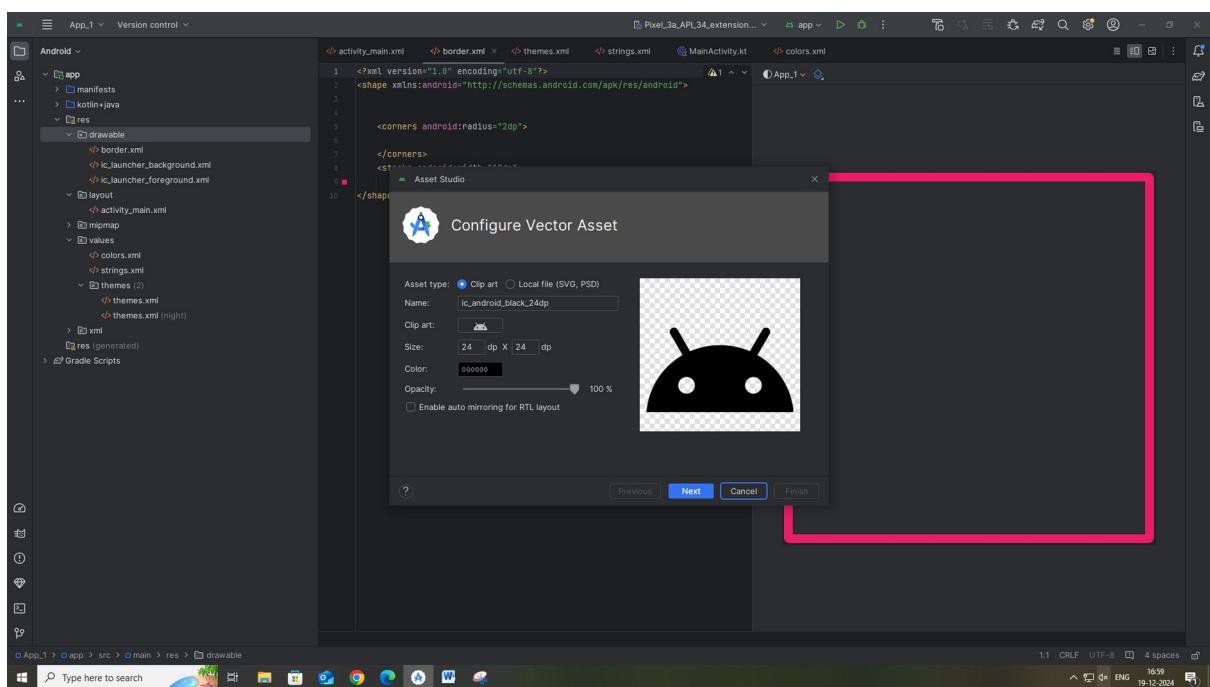
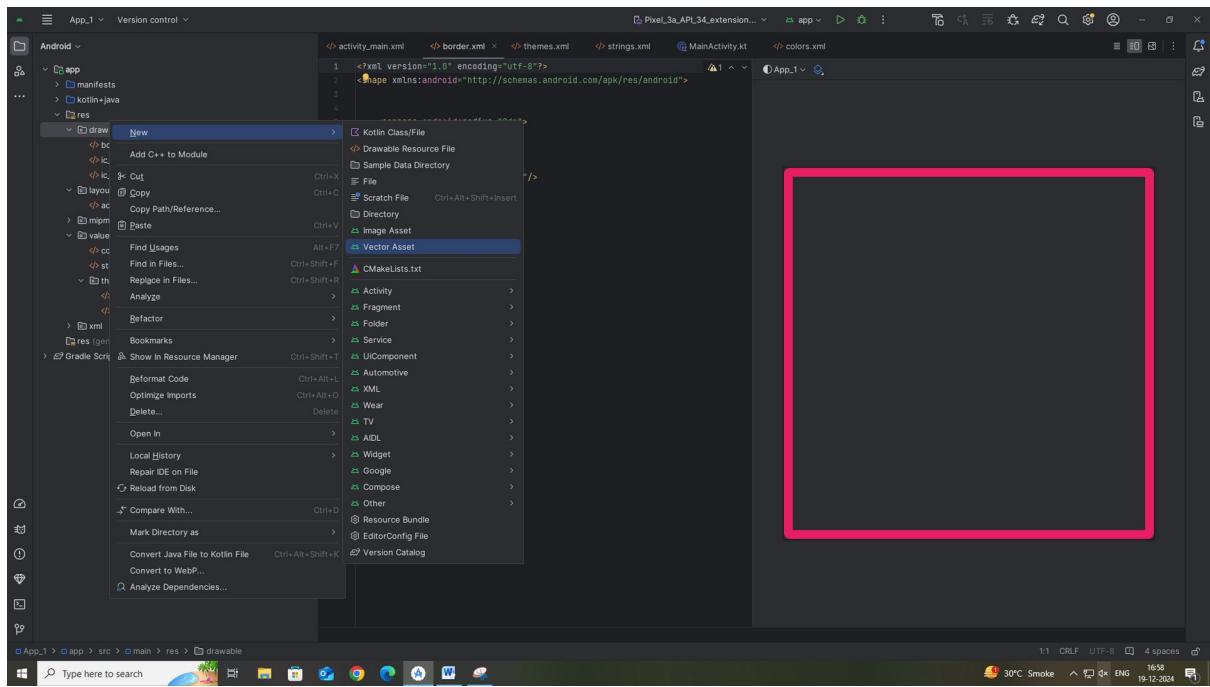


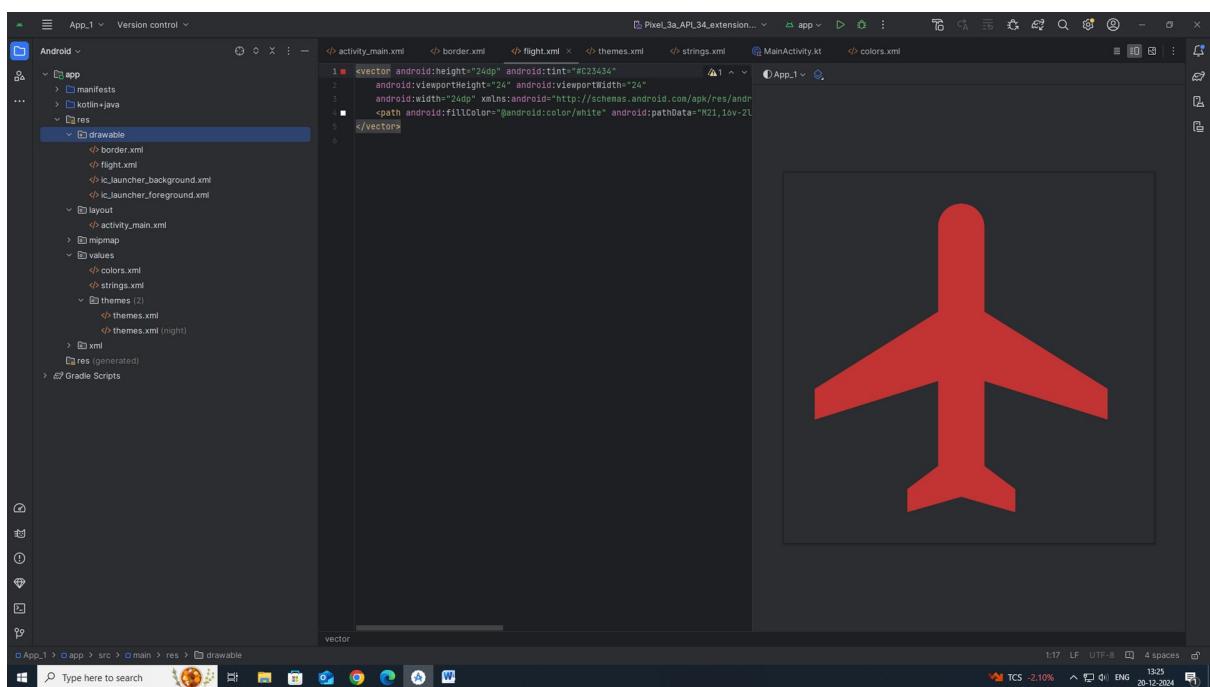
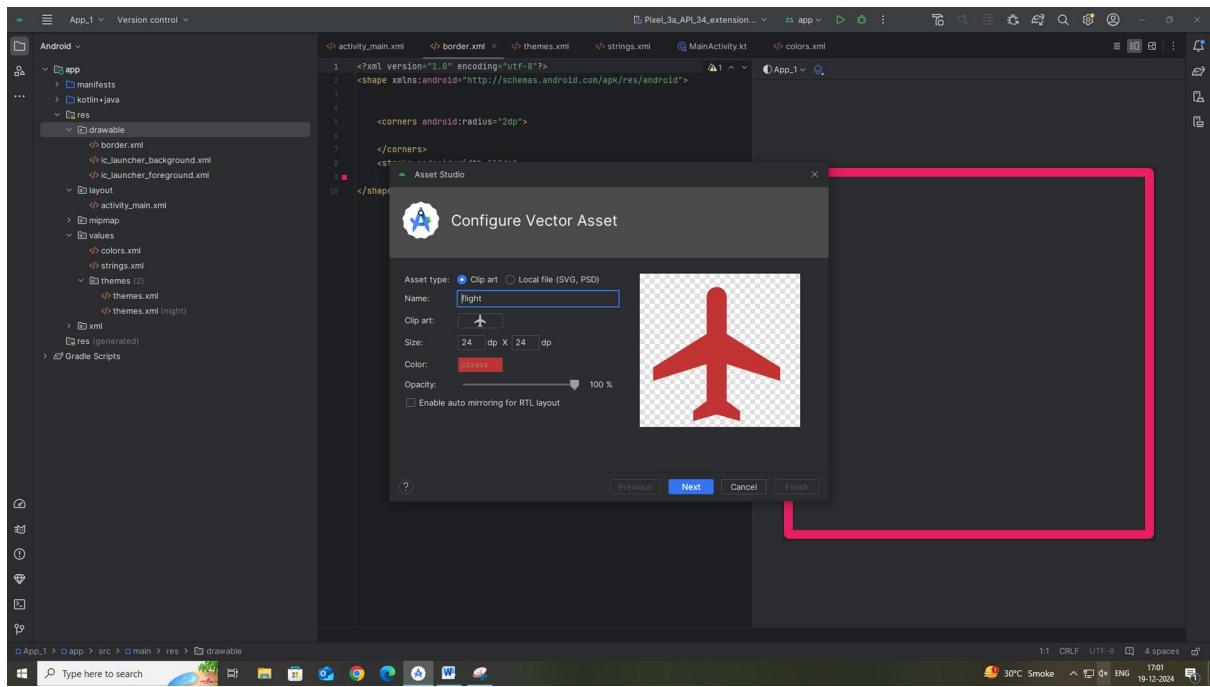
```
</> activity_main.xml </> border.xml </> themes.xml </> strings.xml </> MainActivity.kt
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <selector xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
3
4 </selector>
```



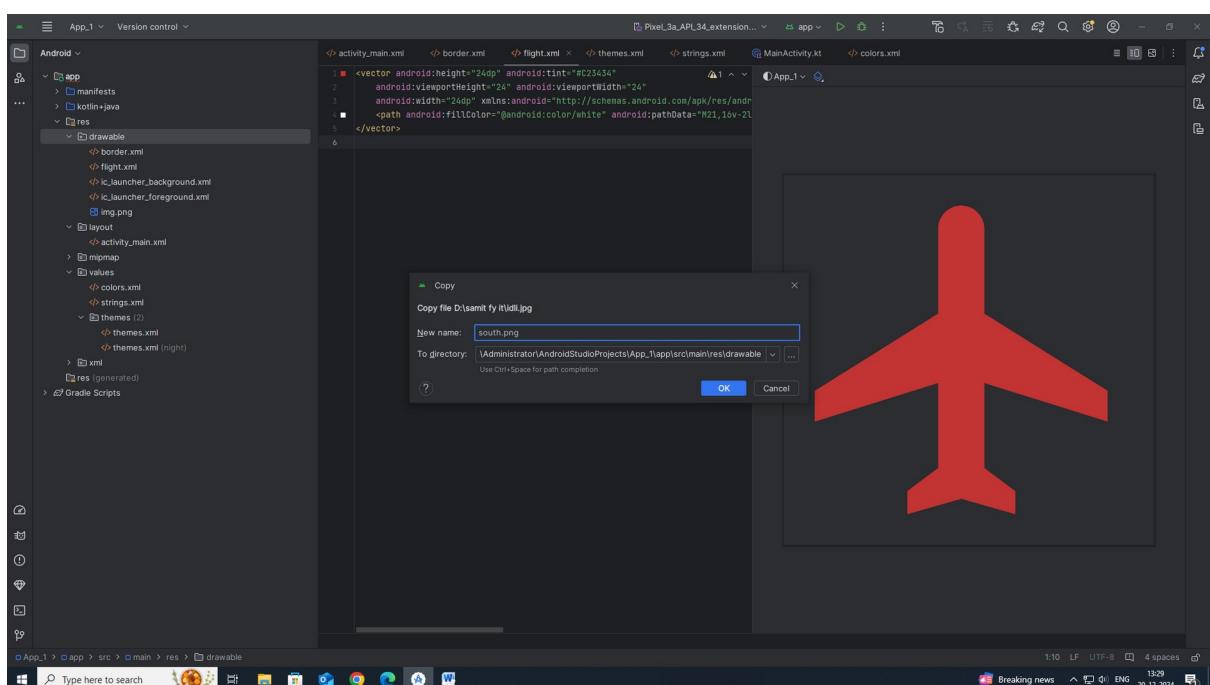
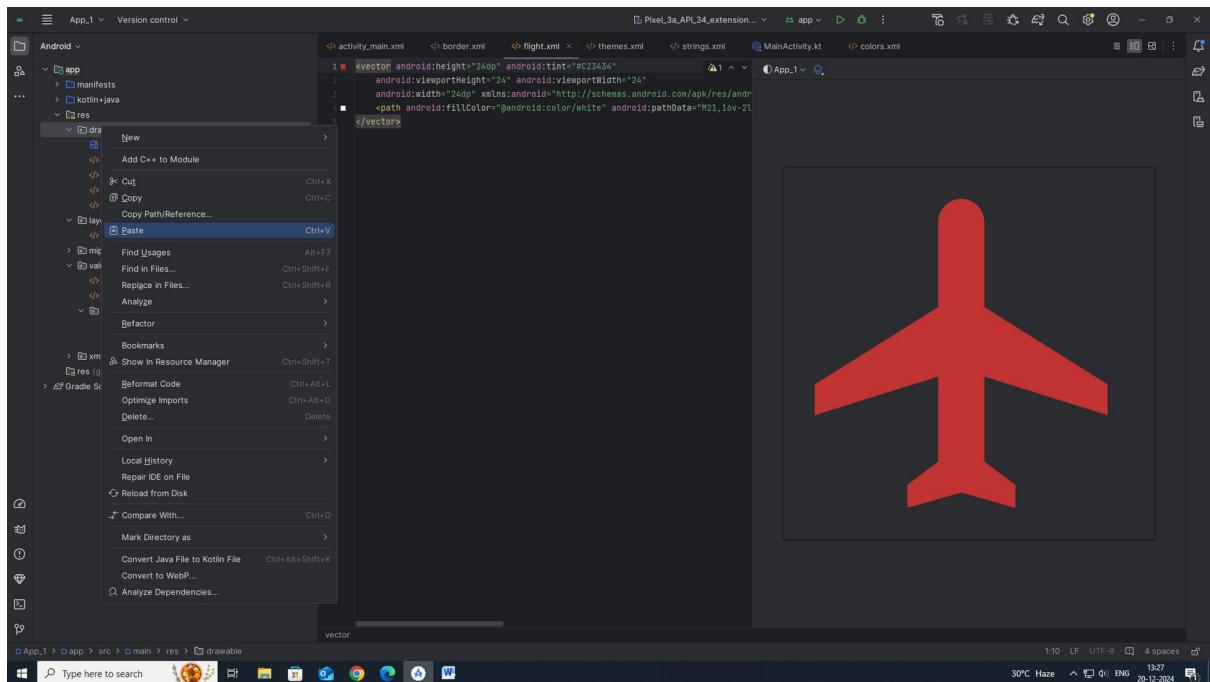
The screenshot shows the code editor with the file 'border.xml' selected. The XML code is identical to the one shown in the first screenshot:

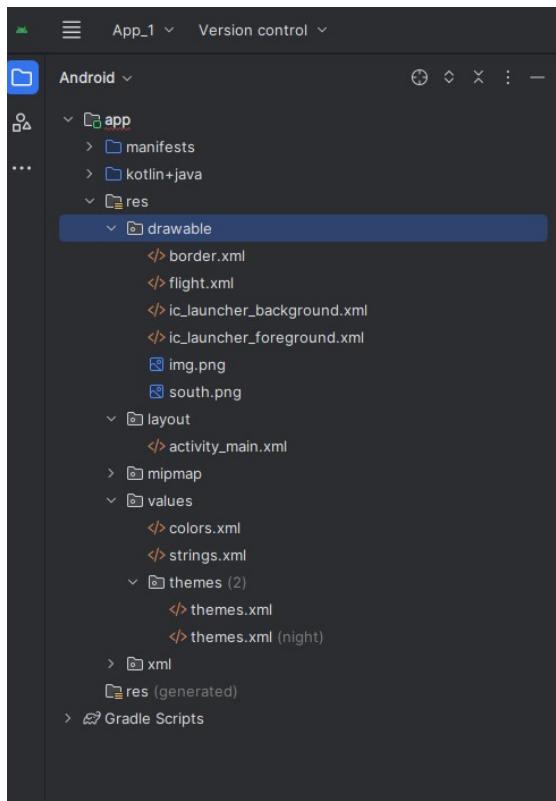
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <corners android:radius="2dp">
    </corners>
    <stroke android:width="12dp"
        android:color="@color/red"/>
</shape>
```



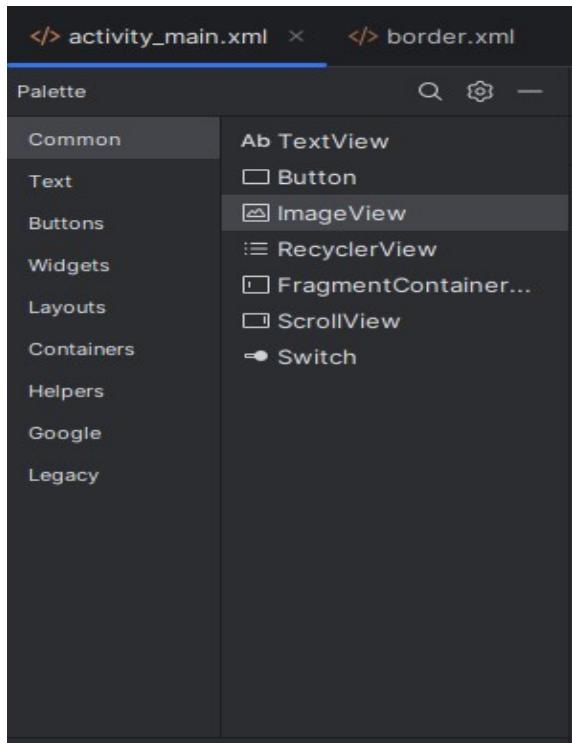


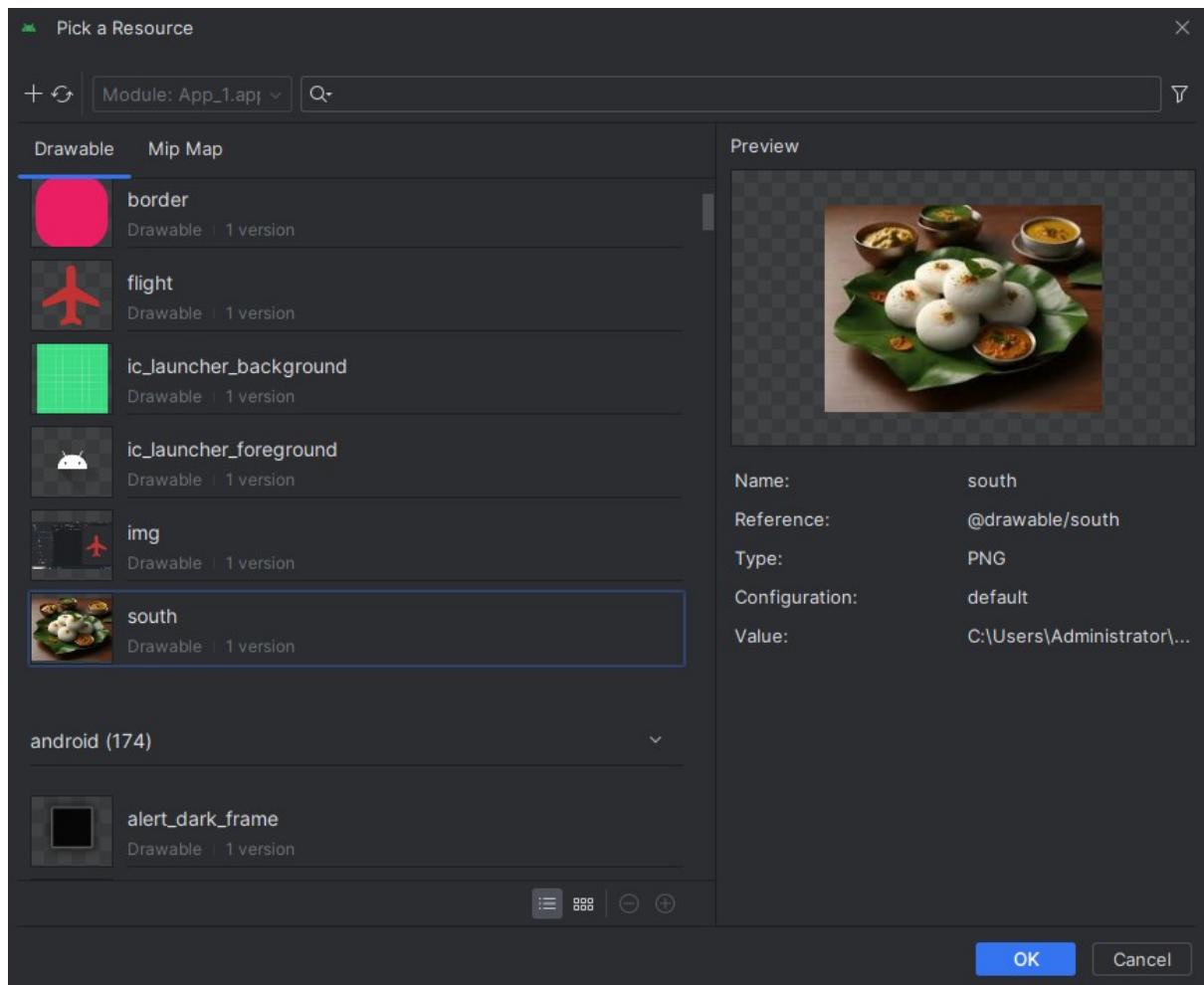
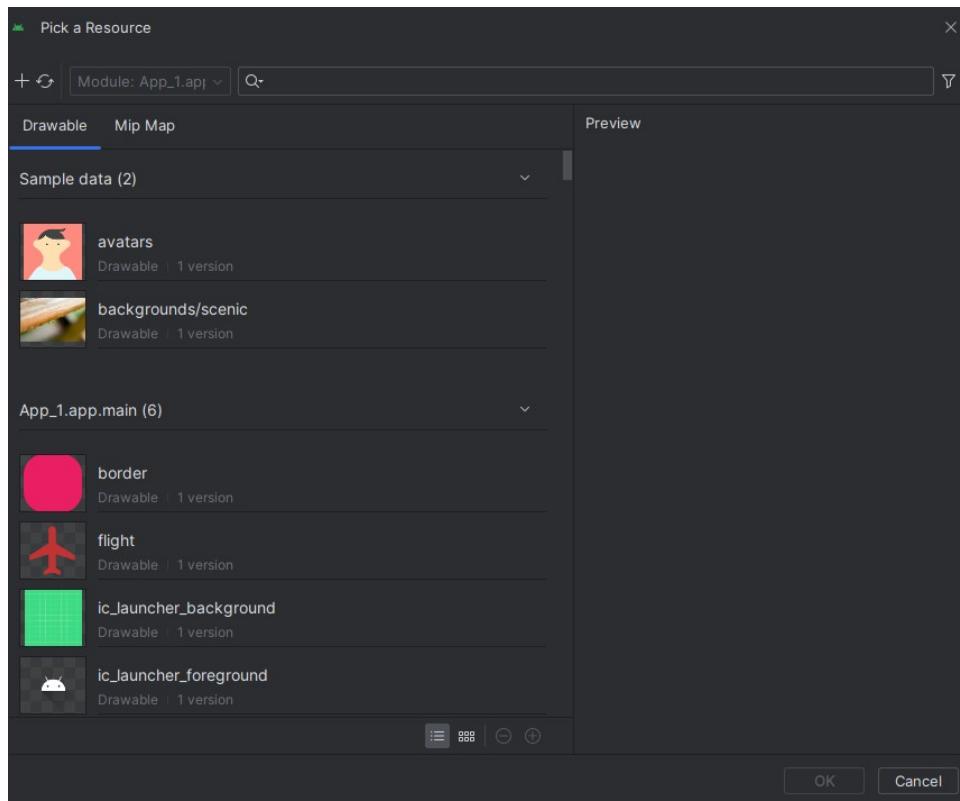
Suppose you want to add image to Drawable folder then copy that image -> then right click on Drawable folder and click on Paste.

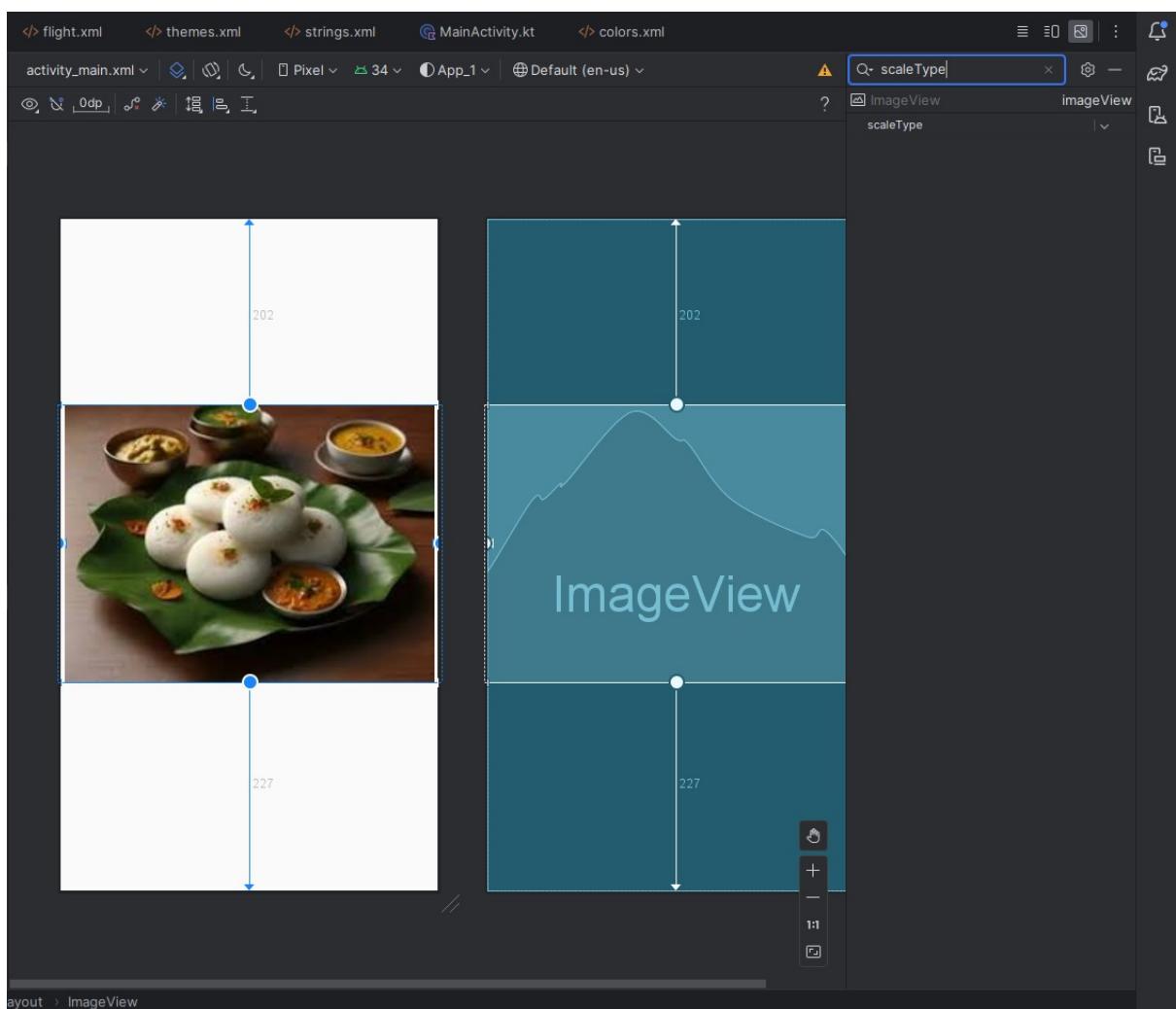
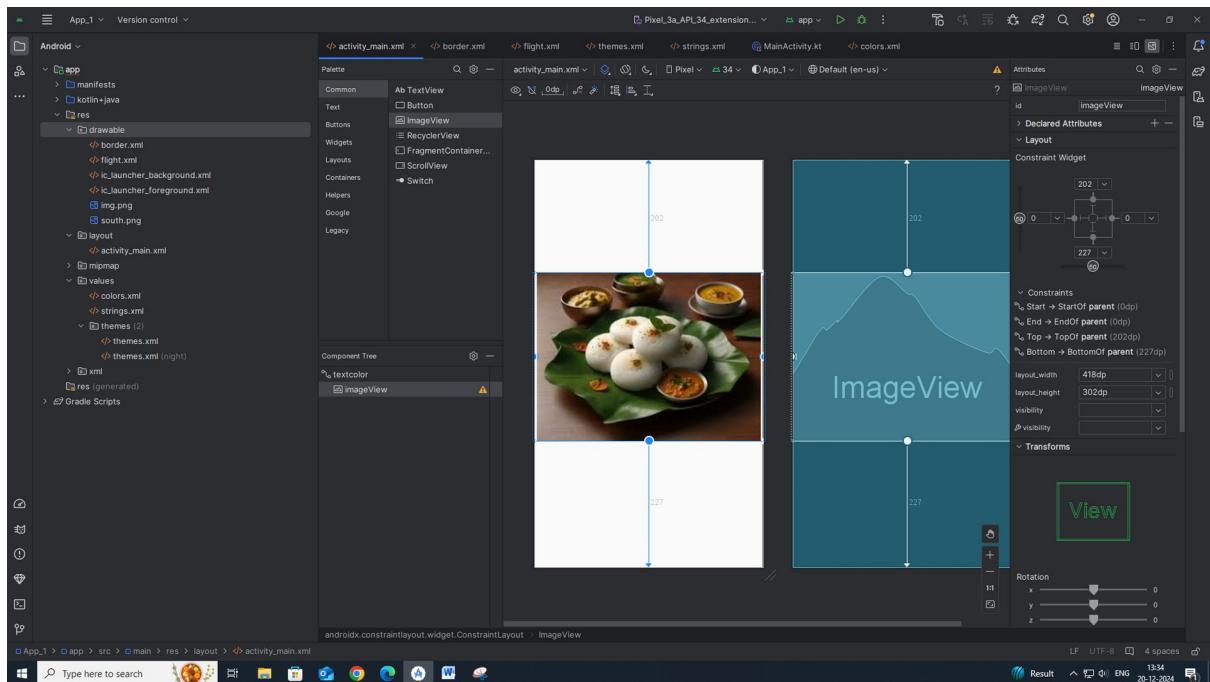


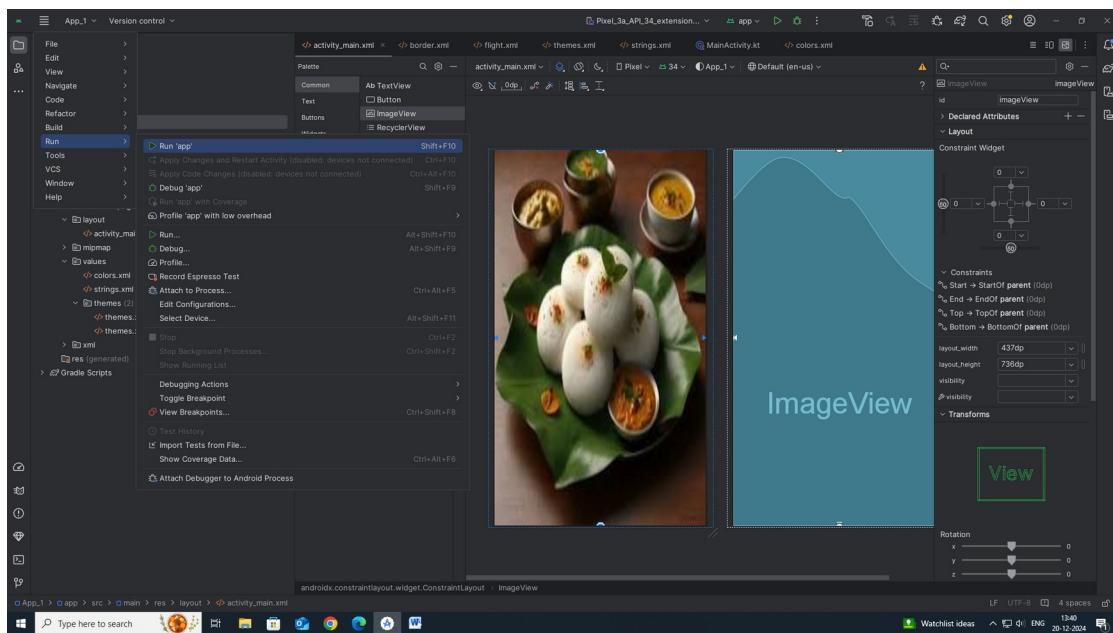
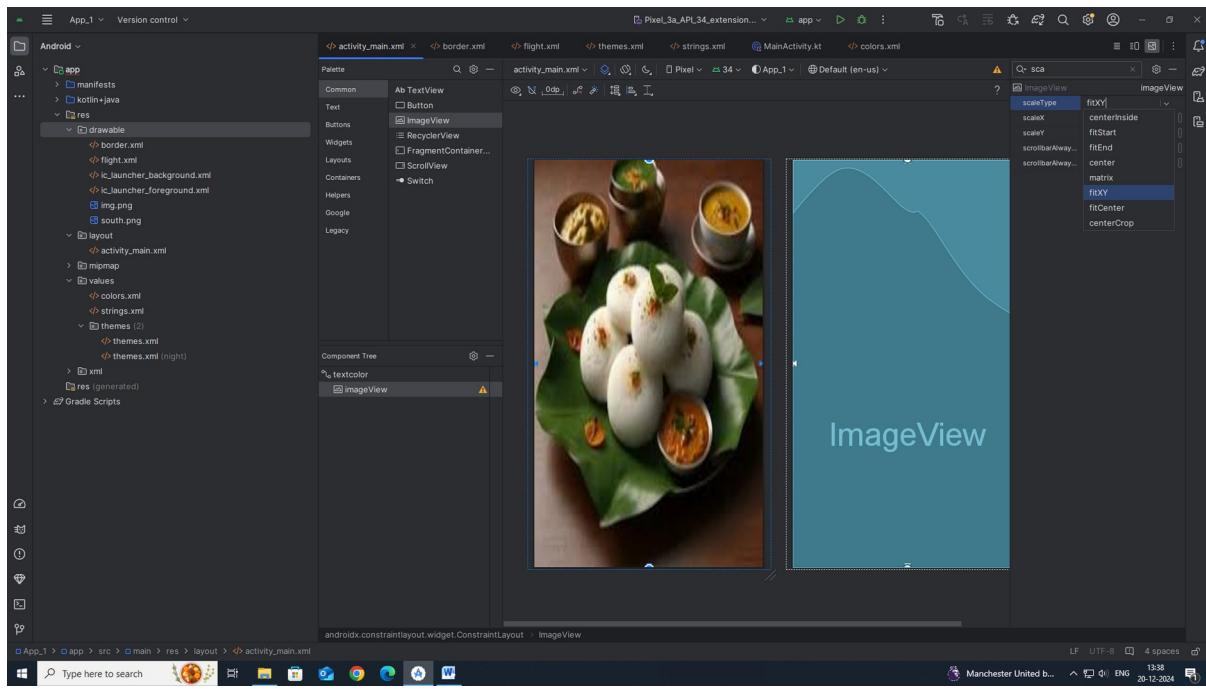


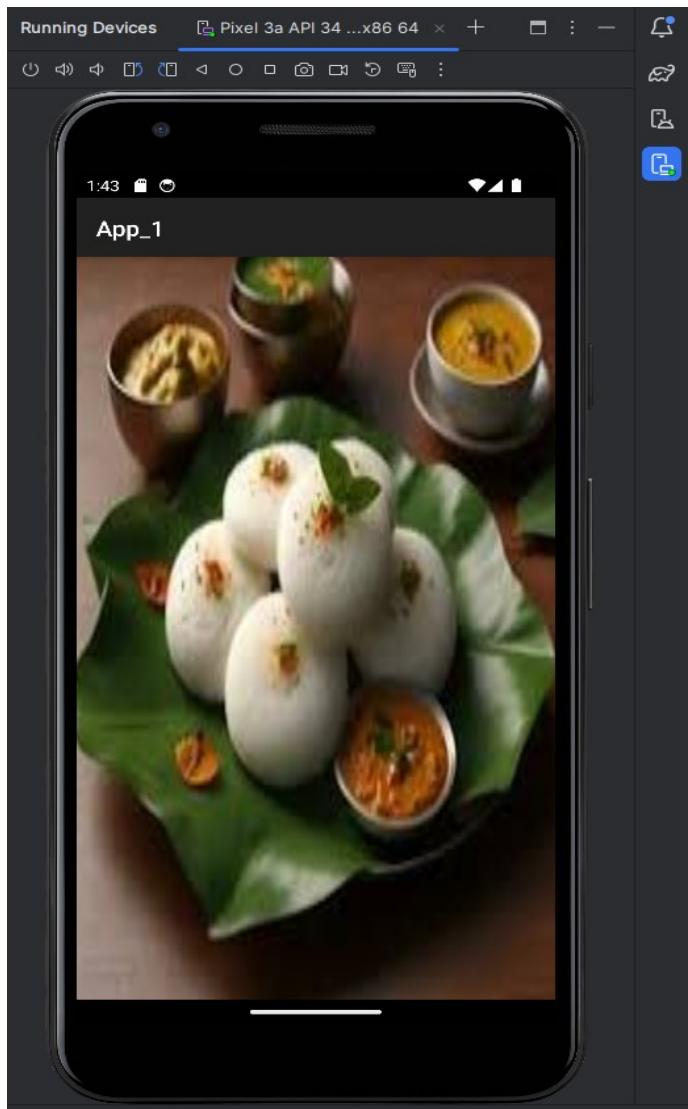
5. Dimension, Image









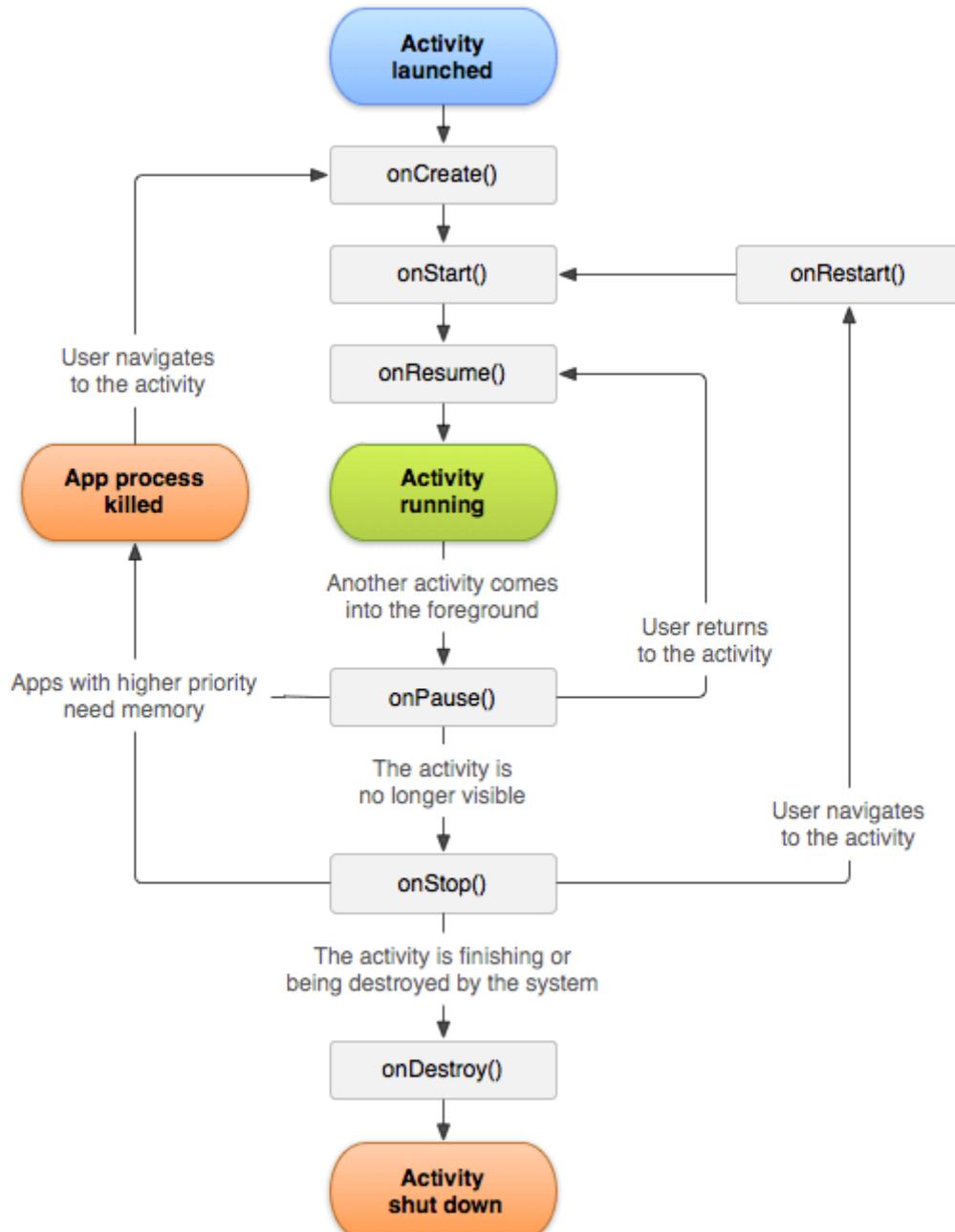


PRACTICAL-3

Programming Activities and Fragments

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

Activity Lifecycle:



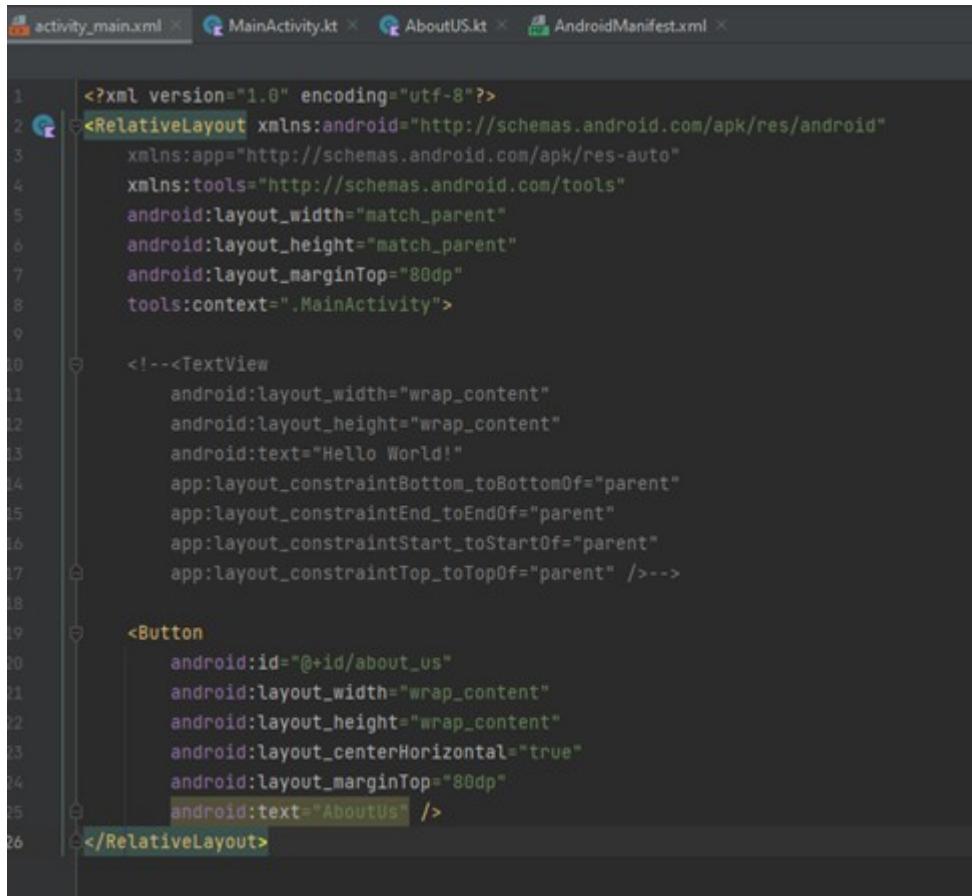
- **onCreate()**: Called by the OS when the activity is first created. This is where you initialize any UI elements or data objects. You also have the savedInstanceState of the activity that contains its previously saved state, and you can use it to recreate that state.
- **onStart()**: Just before presenting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

Go to activity_main.xml file → change layout to RelativeLayout

Comment TextView

Then go to Design tab → Drag & Drop Button

(text – AboutUs,
layout_centerHorizontal—True,
layout_Margin → select TOP and set value=80dp)



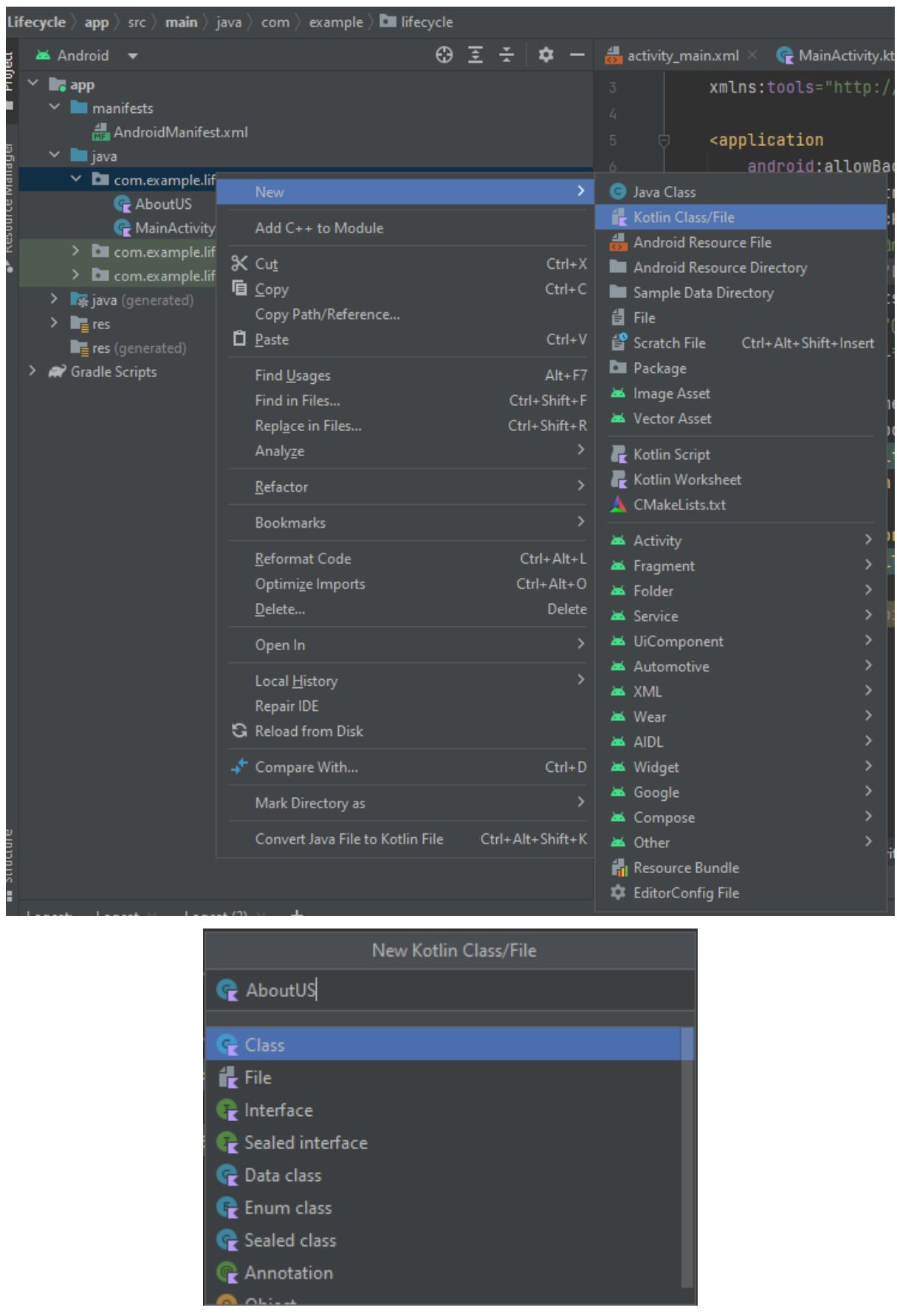
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:layout_marginTop="80dp"
    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_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />-->

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/about_us"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
        android:layout_marginTop="80dp"
        android:text="AboutUs" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

Change button id and id="about_us"

Create AboutUs.kt file



Go to MainActivity.kt

The screenshot shows the Android Studio code editor with the file `MainActivity.kt` open. The code implements the `AppCompatActivity` lifecycle methods. It includes a button click listener for the "About Us" button and logs messages for each lifecycle event.

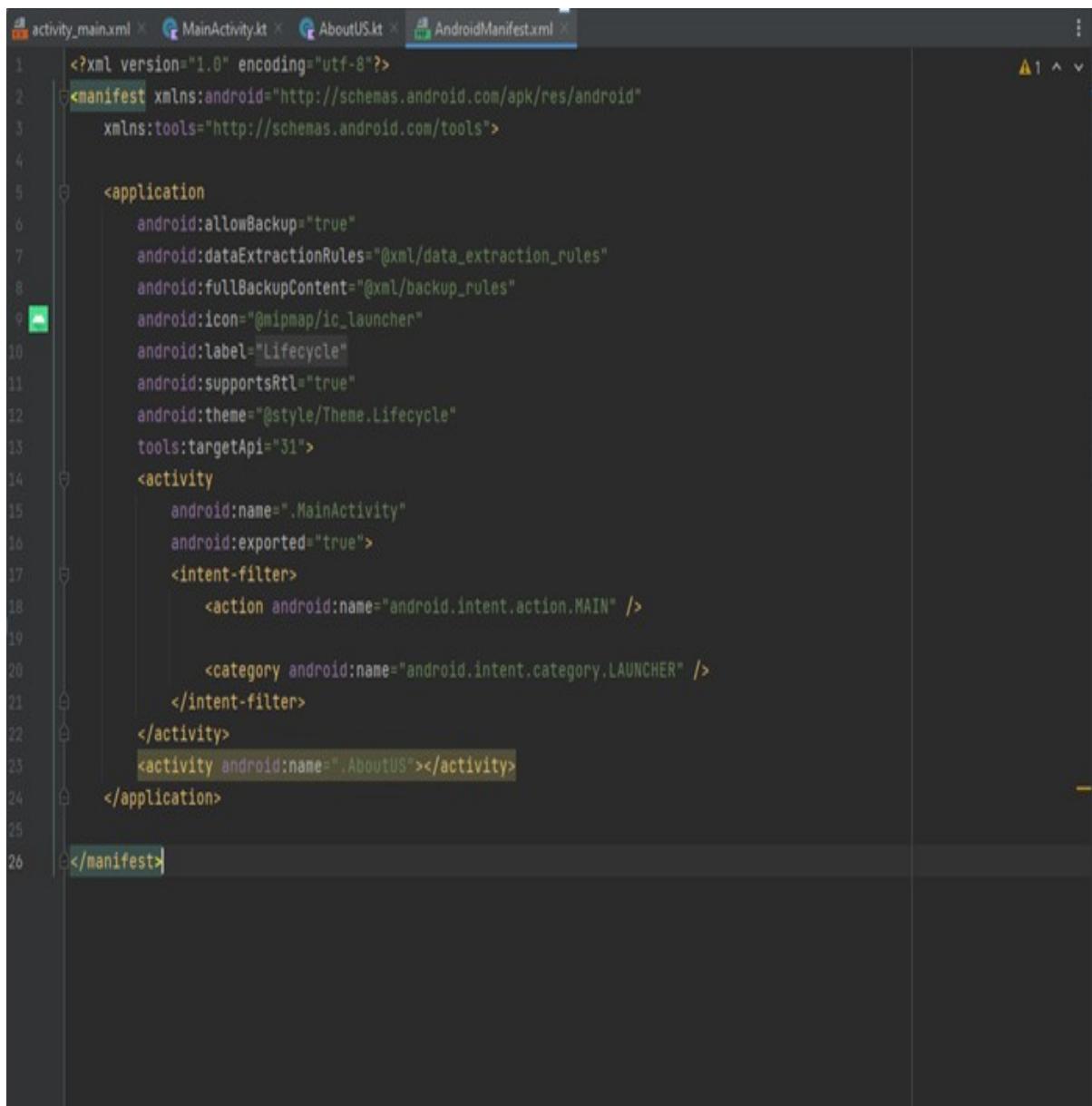
```
1 package com.example.lifecycle
2
3 import ...
4
5 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
6     val TAG="Main Activity"
7     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
8         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
9         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
10        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Oncreate")
11        val about_us =findViewById<Button>(R.id.about_us)
12        about_us.setOnClickListener { it: View? ->
13            val i =Intent( packageContext: this,AboutUS::class.java)
14            startActivity(i)
15        }
16    }
17
18    override fun onStart() {
19        super.onStart()
20        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Onstart")
21    }
22
23    override fun onStop() {
24        super.onStop()
25        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Onstop")
26    }
27
28    override fun onPause() {
29        super.onPause()
30        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Onpause")
31    }
32
33    override fun onDestroy() {
34        super.onDestroy()
35        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Ondestroy")
36    }
37
38    override fun onRestart() {
39        super.onRestart()
40        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Onrestart")
41    }
42
43    override fun onResume() {
44        super.onResume()
45        Log.d(TAG, msg: "In Onresume")
46    }
47}
```

Now go to AboutUs.kt file and add below code.

```
activity_main.xml MainActivity.kt AboutUs.kt AndroidManifest.xml
```

```
1 package com.example.lifecycle
2
3 import android.os.Bundle
4 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
5 import android.util.Log
6 import android.widget.Toast
7
8 class AboutUS: AppCompatActivity() {
9     val TAG="About Us"
10    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
11        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
12        //setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
13        Log.d(TAG, msg "inside oncreate")
14        Toast.makeText(context this, text "You are under about us", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show()
15    }
16    override fun onStart() {
17        super.onStart()
18        Log.d(TAG, msg "In Onstart")
19    }
20    override fun onStop() {
21        super.onStop()
22        Log.d(TAG, msg "In Onstop")
23    }
24    override fun onPause() {
25        super.onPause()
26        Log.d(TAG, msg "In Onpause")
27    }
28    override fun onDestroy() {
29        super.onDestroy()
30        Log.d(TAG, msg "In Ondestroy")
31    }
32    override fun onRestart() {
33        super.onRestart()
34        Log.d(TAG, msg "In Onrestart")
35    }
36
37    override fun onResume() {
38        super.onResume()
39        Log.d(TAG, msg "In Onresume")
40    }
41 }
```

Go to AndroidManifest.xml file.



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the AndroidManifest.xml file selected in the tab bar. The code editor displays the XML configuration for the application's manifest. The manifest includes declarations for the application, its activities (MainActivity and AboutUS), and various attributes like theme and intent filters. A yellow warning icon is visible in the top right corner of the editor area.

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

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
        android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="Lifecycle"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/Theme.Lifecycle"
        tools:targetApi="31">
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:exported="true">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

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

</manifest>
```

Now Run your Application.



```
Logcat Logcat X Logcat (2) +  
Pixel 6 API 26 (emulator-5554) Android 0, API 26 ▾ Y· package 0  
  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.514 3343-3343 zygote com.example.lifecycle I at void com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit.main(java.lang.String[]) (ZygoteInit.java:767)  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.514 3343-3343 zygote com.example.lifecycle I  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.540 3343-3343 Main Activity com.example.lifecycle D In Oncreate  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.545 3343-3343 Main Activity com.example.lifecycle D In Onstart  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.548 3343-3343 Main Activity com.example.lifecycle D In Onresume  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.574 3343-3389 OpenGLRenderer com.example.lifecycle D HWUI GL Pipeline  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.593 3343-3389 <no-tag> com.example.lifecycle D HostConnection::get() New Host Connection established 0xa4b64380, tid 3389  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.607 3343-3389 OpenGLRenderer com.example.lifecycle I Initialized EGL, version 1.4  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.607 3343-3389 OpenGLRenderer com.example.lifecycle D Swap behavior 1  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.610 3343-3389 OpenGLRenderer com.example.lifecycle W Failed to choose config with EGL_SWAP_BEHAVIOR_PRESERVED, retrying without...  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.610 3343-3389 OpenGLRenderer com.example.lifecycle D Swap behavior 0  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.622 3343-3389 EGL_emulation com.example.lifecycle D eglCreateContext: 0xa23c50a0: maj 3 min 1 rcv 4  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.630 3343-3389 EGL_emulation com.example.lifecycle D eglMakeCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.631 3343-3389 eglCodecCommon com.example.lifecycle E glUtilsParamSize: unknow param 0x0000082da  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.631 3343-3389 eglCodecCommon com.example.lifecycle E glUtilsParamSize: unknow param 0x0000082da  
2025-01-01 16:57:08.781 3343-3389 EGL_emulation com.example.lifecycle D eglMakeCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)  
2025-01-01 16:58:28.956 3343-3343 Main Activity com.example.lifecycle D In Onpause  
2025-01-01 16:58:30.885 3343-3389 EGL_emulation com.example.lifecycle D eglGetCurrentContext: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)  
2025-01-01 16:58:30.901 3343-3343 Main Activity com.example.lifecycle D In Onstop  
2025-01-01 16:58:59.236 3343-3343 Main Activity com.example.lifecycle D In Onrestart
```

Now click on “ABOUTUS” Button.



Logcat Logcat Logcat (2) +

Pixel 6 API 26 (emulator-5554) Android 0, API 26

✓ package mine

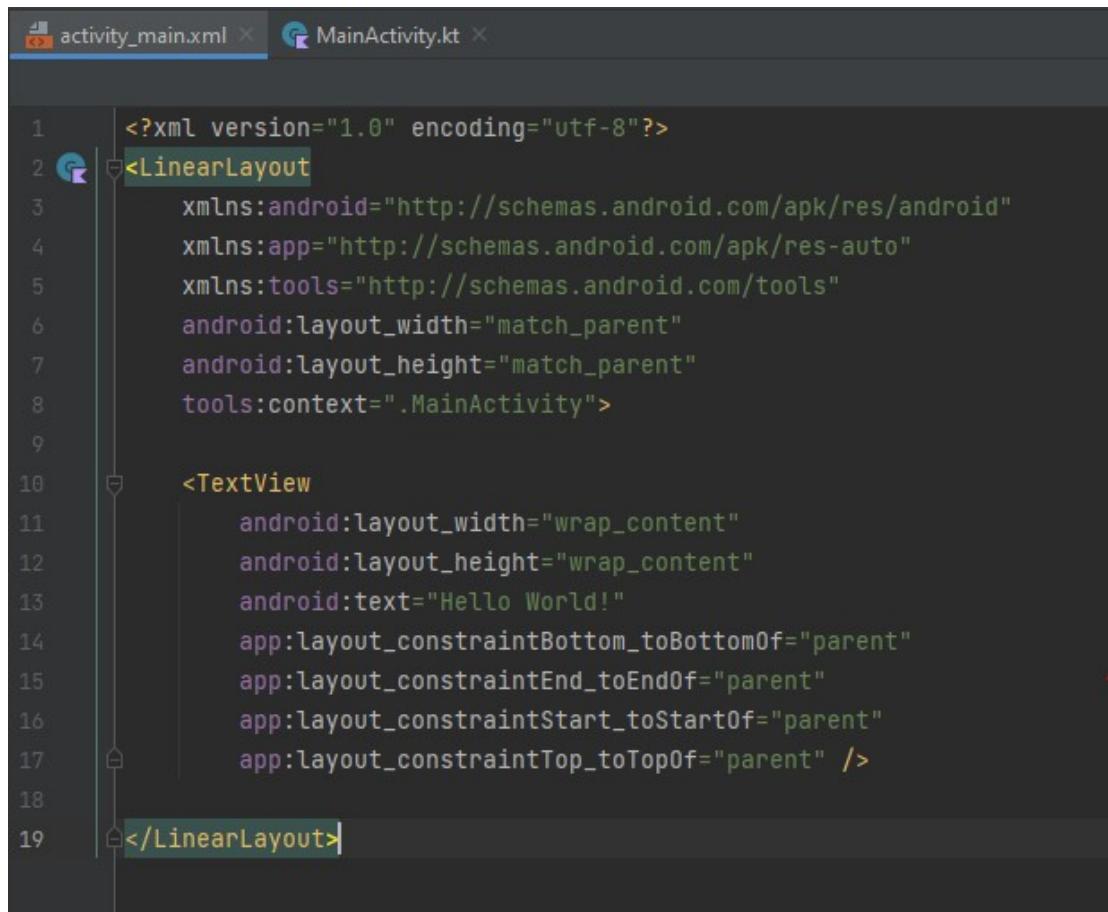
Time	Thread	Method	Message
2025-01-01 16:57:08.781	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:28.956	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:30.885	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:30.901	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:59.236	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:59.238	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:59.240	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:58:59.349	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.497	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.538	3343-3343	About Us	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.565	3343-3343	About Us	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.583	3343-3343	About Us	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.798	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.806	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.906	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:16.959	3343-3389	chatty	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:17.001	3343-3389	EGL_emulation	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:17.005	3343-3389	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:17.188	3343-3343	Main Activity	com.example.lifecycle
2025-01-01 16:59:36.084	3343-3343	About Us	com.example.lifecycle
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			D In Onpause
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			D In Onstop
			D In Onrestart
			D In Onstart
			D In Onresume
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			D In Onpause
			D inside oncreate
			D In Onstart
			D In Onresume
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			I uid=10077(u0_a77) RenderThread identical 1 line
			D eglGetCurrent: 0xa23c50a0: ver 3 1 (tinfo 0xa2275c40)
			D endAllActiveAnimators on 0xa2509900 (RippleDrawable) with handle 0xae20b000
			D In Onstop
			D In Onpause

PRACTICAL-4

Programs related to different Layouts

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

1. Linear Layout

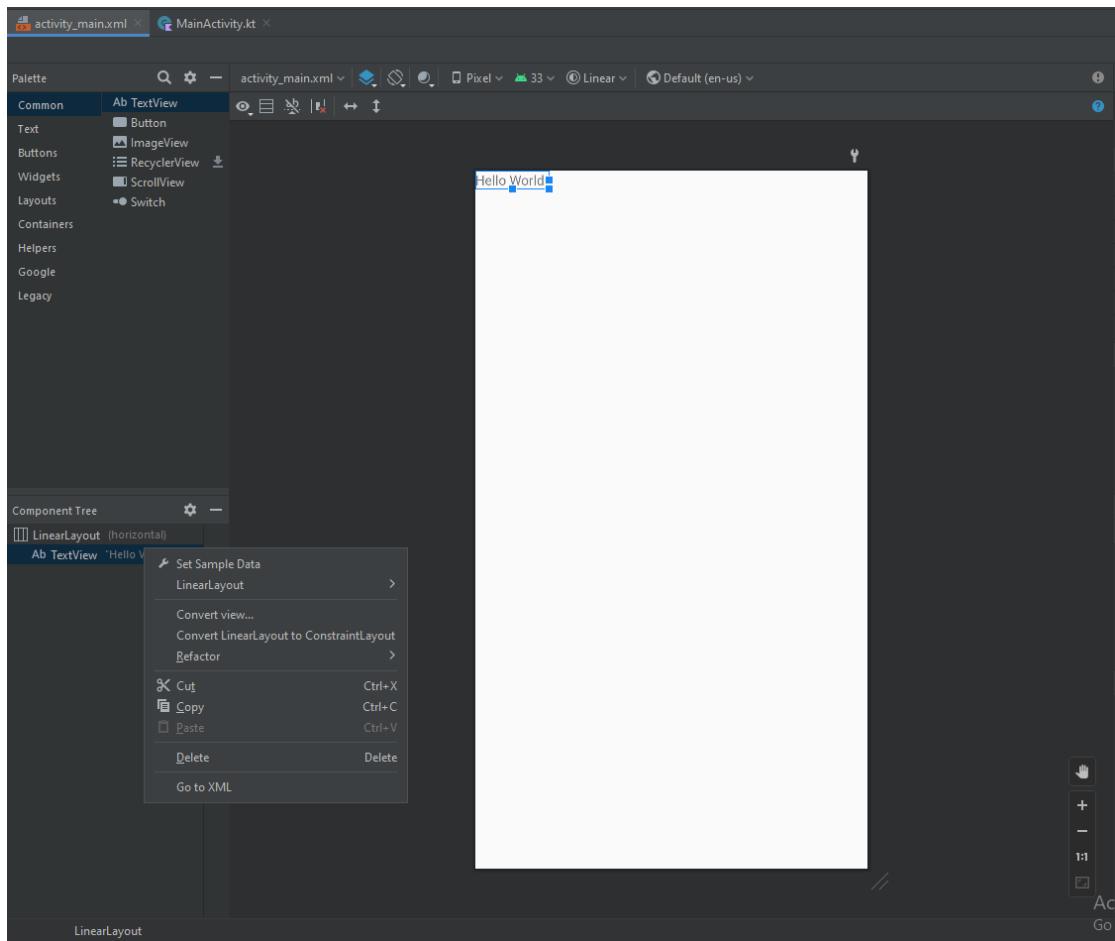


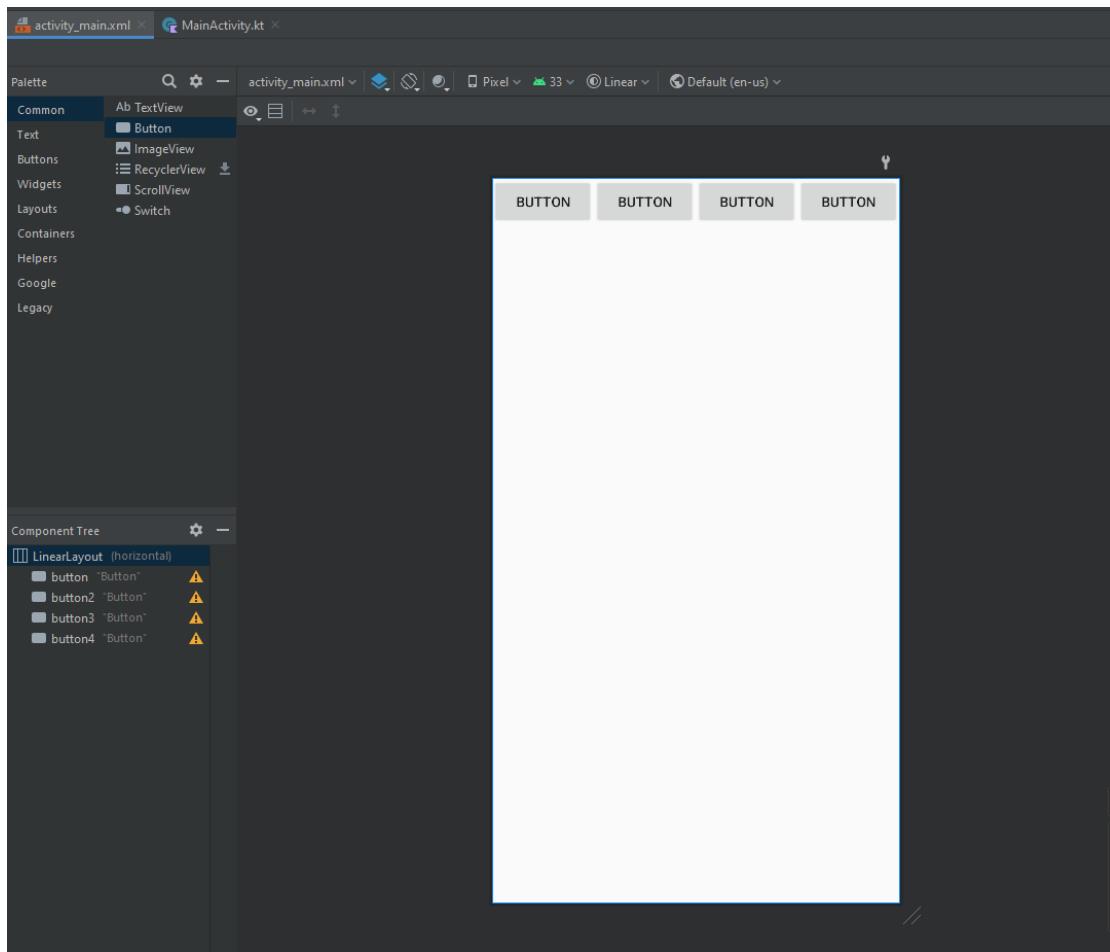
The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with two tabs at the top: "activity_main.xml" and "MainActivity.kt". The "activity_main.xml" tab is active, displaying the XML code for a Linear Layout. The code is as follows:

```
<?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="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_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</LinearLayout>
```





The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with two tabs open: 'activity_main.xml' and 'MainActivity.kt'. The 'activity_main.xml' tab is active, displaying the XML code for a linear layout containing four buttons. The code is as follows:

```
<?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"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

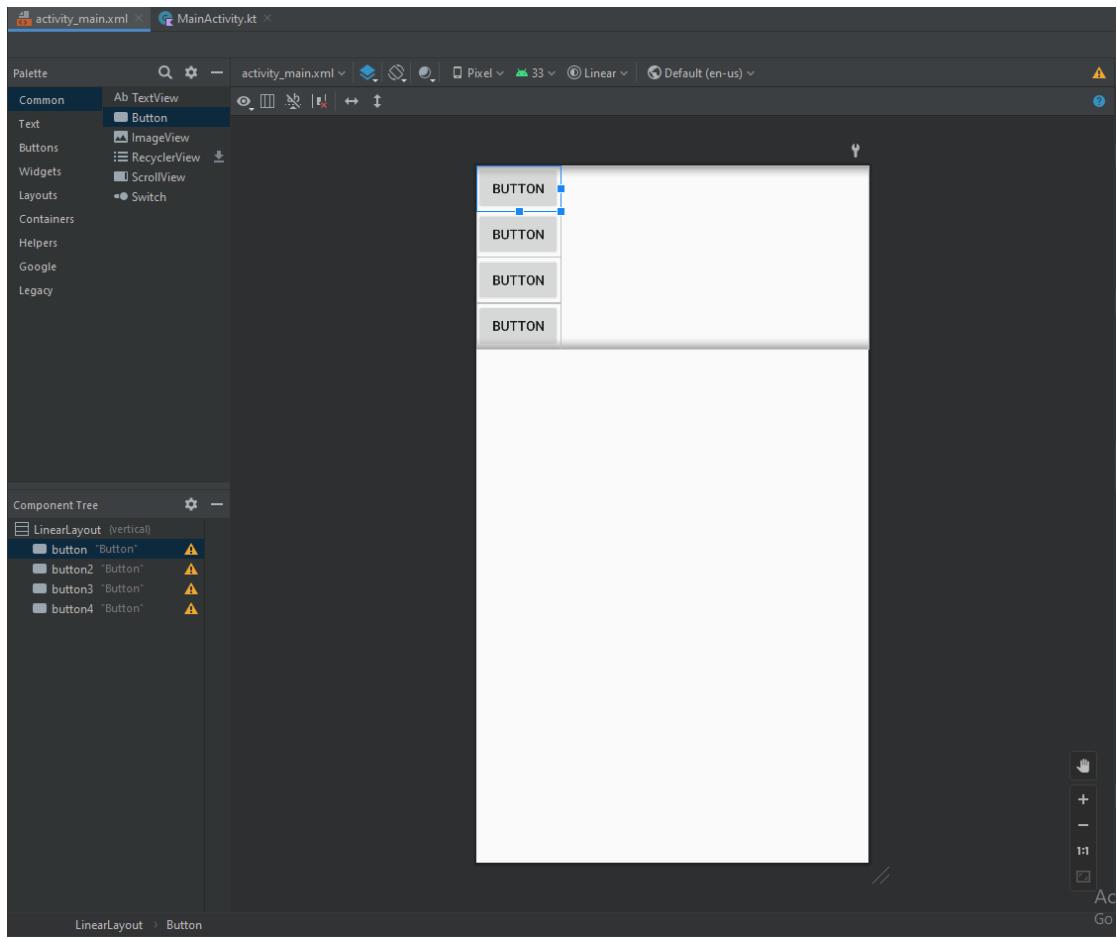
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button2"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button3"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button4"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

</LinearLayout>
```



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML file `activity_main.xml` open. The code defines a linear layout containing four buttons, each with the same properties: `wrap_content` width and height, `1` layout weight, and `center_horizontal` gravity. The buttons are vertically oriented and have the text "Button".

```
<?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:layout_margin="10dp"
    android:gravity="center_horizontal"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

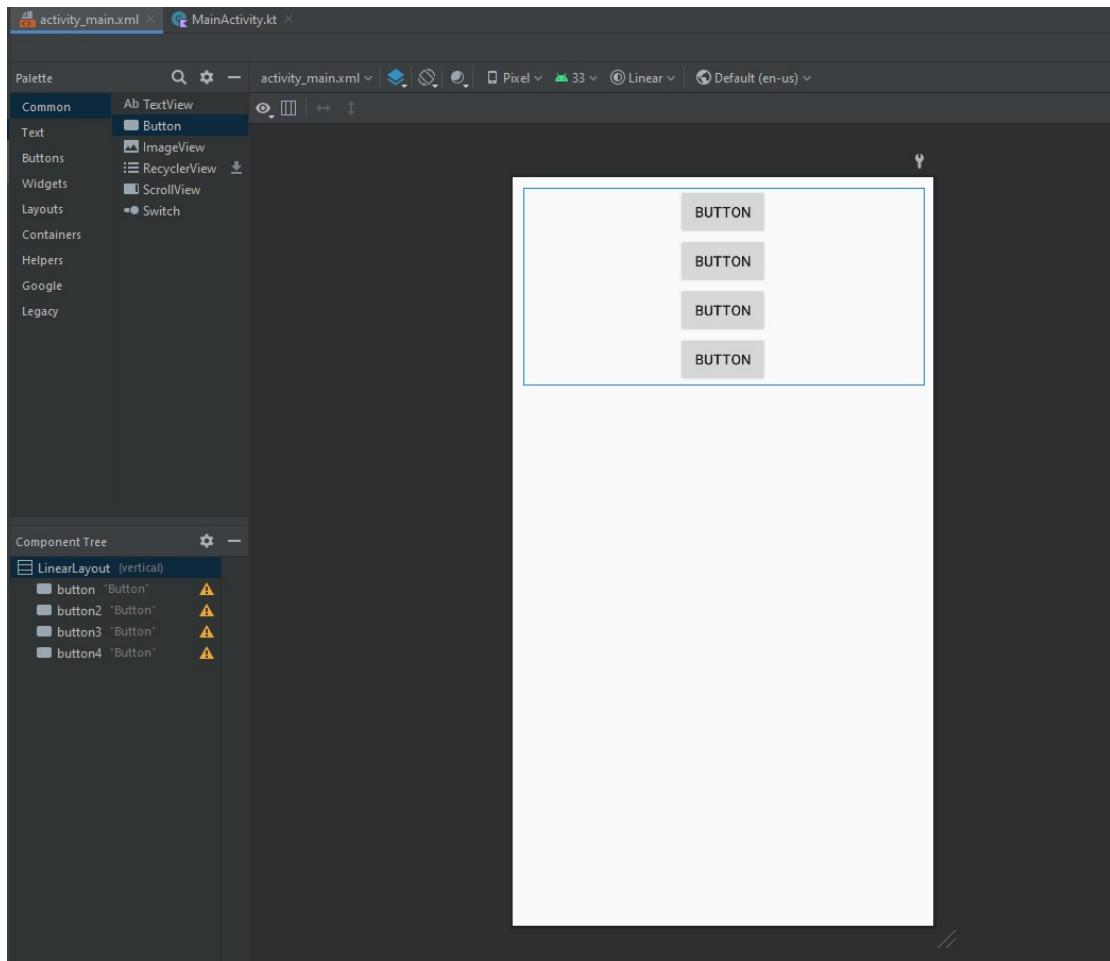
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button2"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button3"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button4"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

```



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML code for the main activity's layout. The code defines a linear layout containing four buttons, each with the text "Button".

```
<?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:layout_margin="10dp"
    android:background="@color/black"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

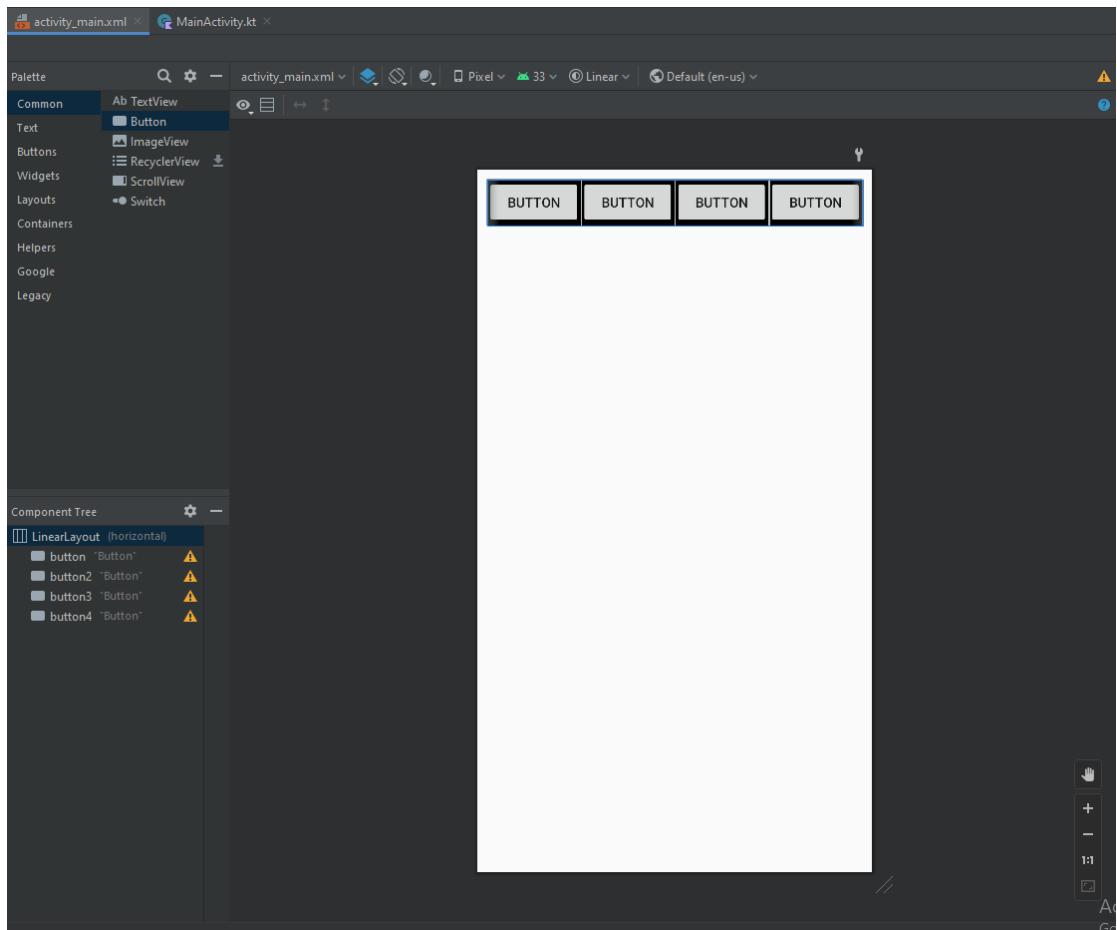
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button2"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button3"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

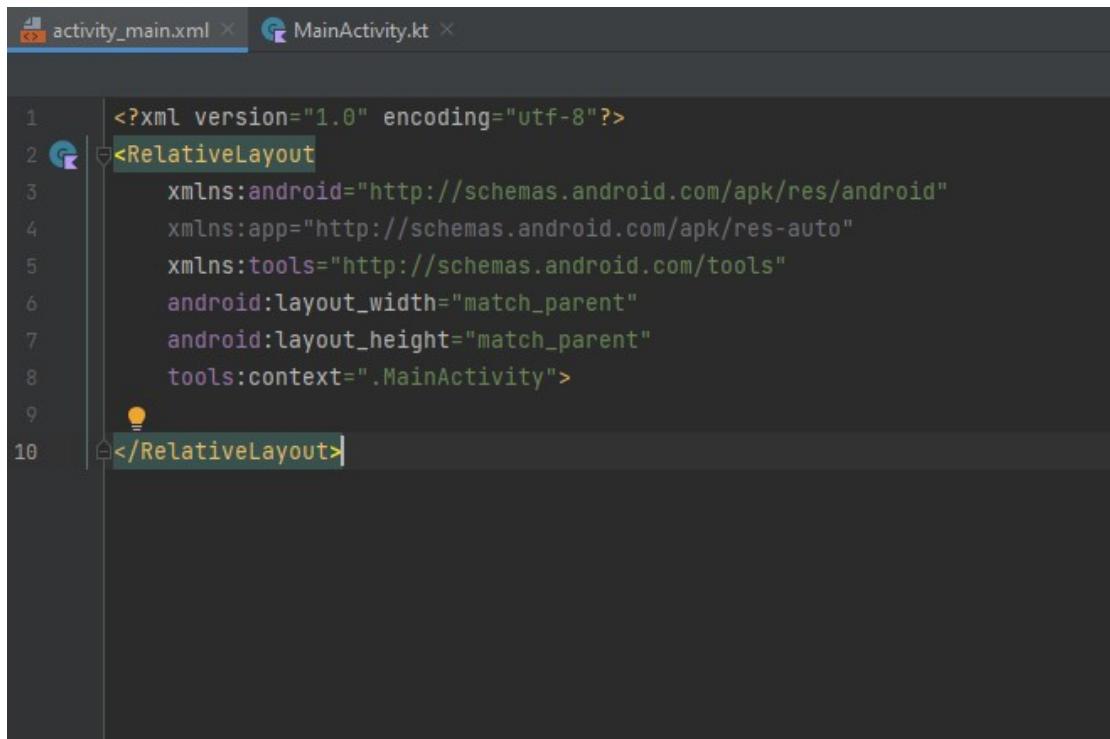
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button4"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:text="Button" />

</LinearLayout>
```





2. Relative Layout



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with two tabs at the top: "activity_main.xml" and "MainActivity.kt". The "activity_main.xml" tab is active, displaying the XML code for a RelativeLayout. The code is as follows:

```
<?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">
</RelativeLayout>
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML file `activity_main.xml` open. The code defines a `RelativeLayout` containing an `EditText` and a `LinearLayout`. The `LinearLayout` contains two `Button` elements. The `EditText` has an `android:hint` attribute set to "UAN Number". The first `Button` has an `android:text` attribute set to "Login". The second `Button` has an `android:text` attribute set to "Forget". The code uses namespace declarations for `http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android`, `http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto`, and `http://schemas.android.com/tools`.

```
1 | <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 | <RelativeLayout
3 |     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4 |     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5 |     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6 |     android:layout_width="match_parent"
7 |     android:layout_height="match_parent"
8 |     android:orientation="vertical"
9 |     android:paddingLeft="10dp"
10 |    android:paddingRight="10dp"
11 |    tools:context=".MainActivity">
12 |        <EditText
13 |            android:id="@+id/name"
14 |            android:layout_width="fill_parent"
15 |            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
16 |            android:hint="UAN Number" />
17 |        <LinearLayout
18 |            android:orientation="vertical"
19 |            android:layout_width="fill_parent"
20 |            android:layout_height="fill_parent"
21 |            android:layout_alignParentStart="true"
22 |            android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
23 |            android:layout_below="@+id/name">
24 |                <Button
25 |                    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
26 |                    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
27 |                    android:text="Login"
28 |                    android:id="@+id/button" />
29 |                <Button
30 |                    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
31 |                    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
32 |                    android:text="Forget"
33 |                    android:id="@+id/button2" />
34 |            </LinearLayout>
35 |
36 |        </RelativeLayout>
```

4:23



Relative

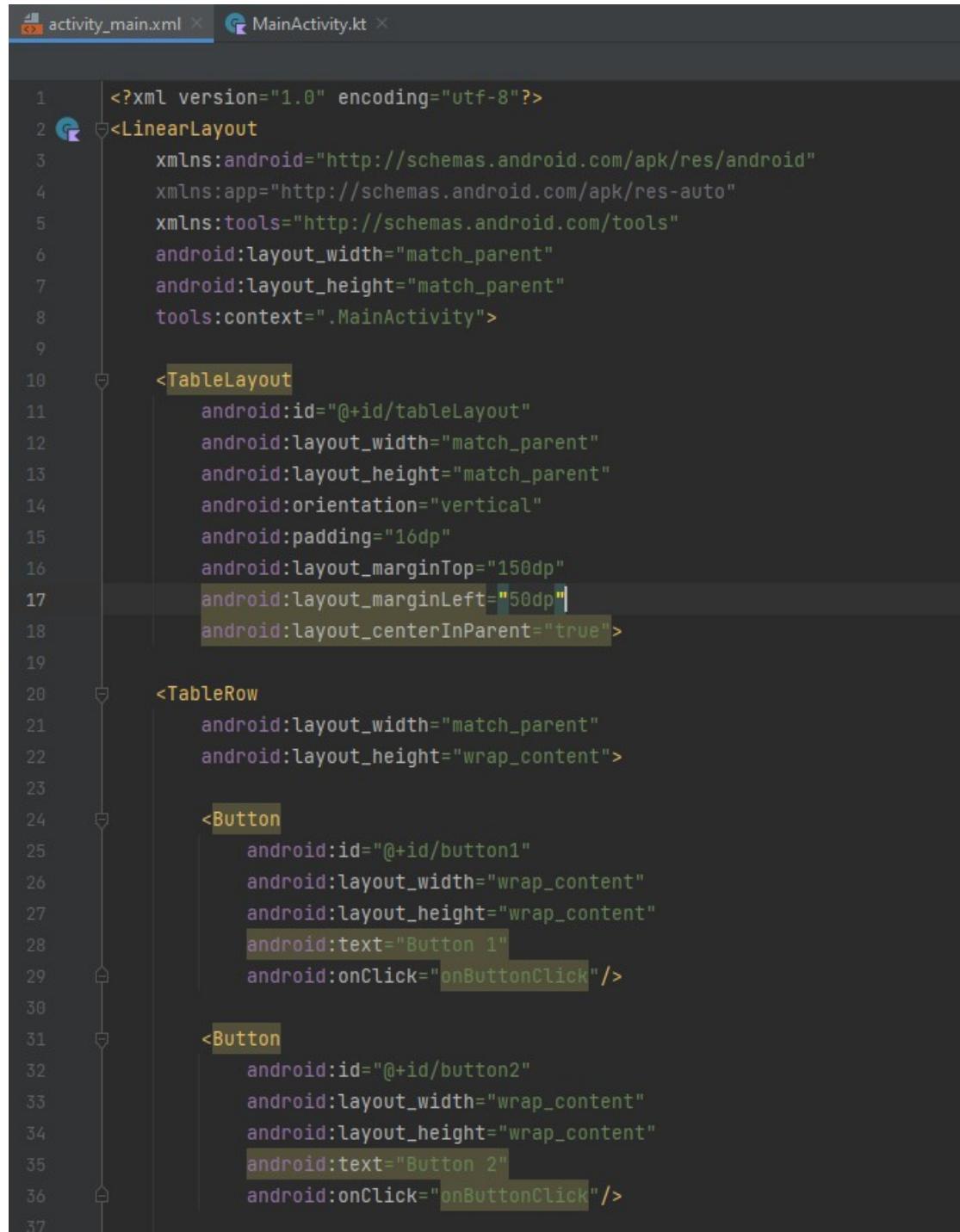
UAN Number

LOGIN

FORGET

3. Table Layout

activity_main.xml



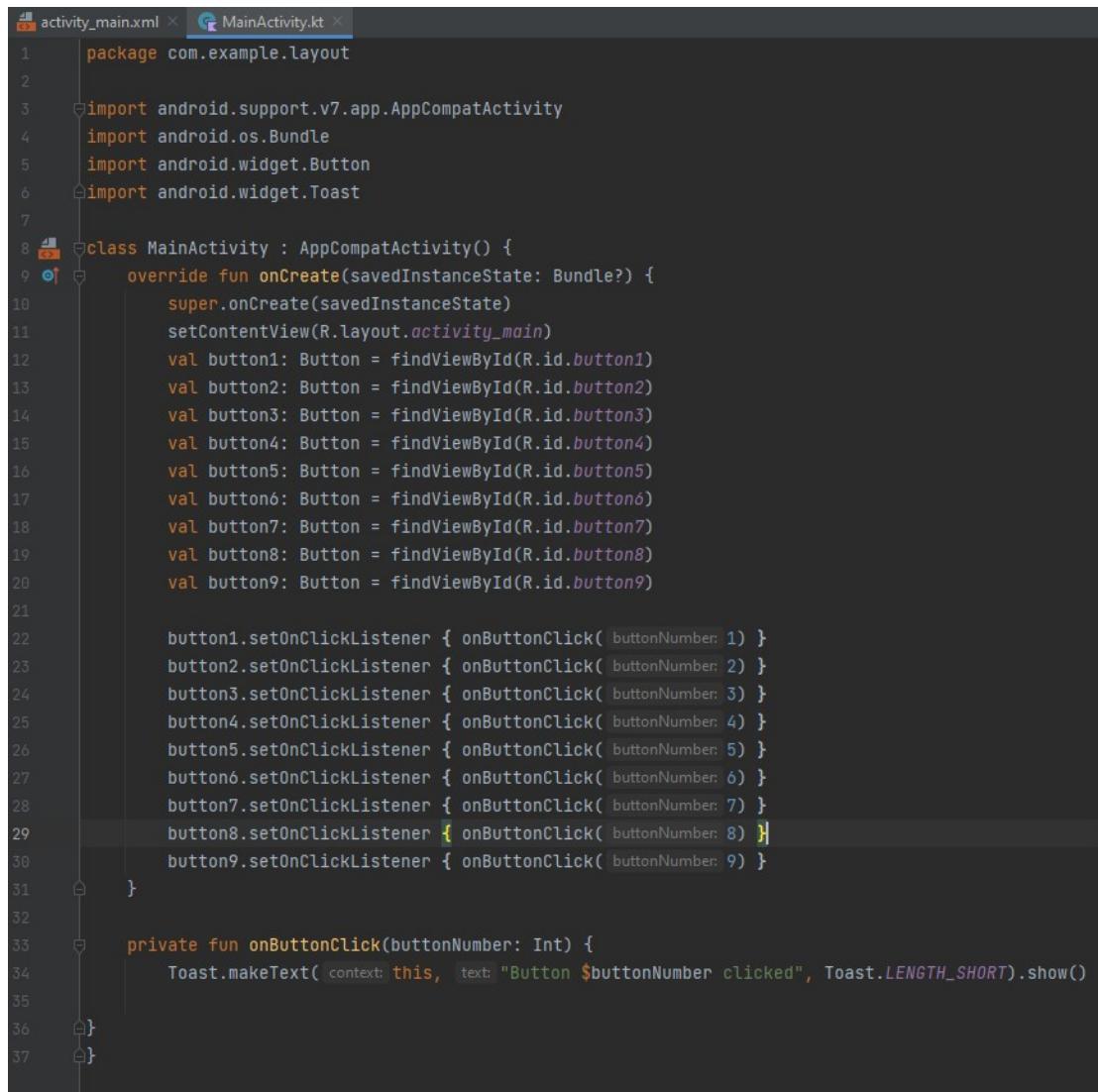
```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <LinearLayout
3     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6     android:layout_width="match_parent"
7     android:layout_height="match_parent"
8     tools:context=".MainActivity">
9
10    <TableLayout
11        android:id="@+id/tableLayout"
12        android:layout_width="match_parent"
13        android:layout_height="match_parent"
14        android:orientation="vertical"
15        android:padding="16dp"
16        android:layout_marginTop="150dp"
17        android:layout_marginLeft="50dp"
18        android:layout_centerInParent="true">
19
20        <TableRow
21            android:layout_width="match_parent"
22            android:layout_height="wrap_content">
23
24            <Button
25                android:id="@+id/button1"
26                android:layout_width="wrap_content"
27                android:layout_height="wrap_content"
28                android:text="Button 1"
29                android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
30
31            <Button
32                android:id="@+id/button2"
33                android:layout_width="wrap_content"
34                android:layout_height="wrap_content"
35                android:text="Button 2"
36                android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
37
```

```
activity_main.xml X MainActivity.kt X

38     <Button
39         android:id="@+id/button3"
40         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
41         android:layout_height="wrap_content"
42         android:text="Button 3"
43         android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
44     </TableRow>
45     <!-- Row 2 -->
46     <TableRow
47         android:layout_width="match_parent"
48         android:layout_height="wrap_content">
49
50         <Button
51             android:id="@+id/button4"
52             android:layout_width="wrap_content"
53             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
54             android:text="Button 4"
55             android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
56
57         <Button
58             android:id="@+id/button5"
59             android:layout_width="wrap_content"
60             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
61             android:text="Button 5"
62             android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
63
64         <Button
65             android:id="@+id/button6"
66             android:layout_width="wrap_content"
67             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
68             android:text="Button 6"
69             android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
70     </TableRow>
71
```

```
71
72      <!-- Row 3 -->
73      <TableRow
74          android:layout_width="match_parent"
75          android:layout_height="wrap_content">
76
77          <Button
78              android:id="@+id/button7"
79              android:layout_width="wrap_content"
80              android:layout_height="wrap_content"
81              android:text="Button 7"
82              android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
83
84          <Button
85              android:id="@+id/button8"
86              android:layout_width="wrap_content"
87              android:layout_height="wrap_content"
88              android:text="Button 8"
89              android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
90
91          <Button
92              android:id="@+id/button9"
93              android:layout_width="wrap_content"
94              android:layout_height="wrap_content"
95              android:text="Button 9"
96              android:onClick="onButtonClick"/>
97      </TableRow>
98
99      </TableLayout>
100
101
102  </LinearLayout>
```

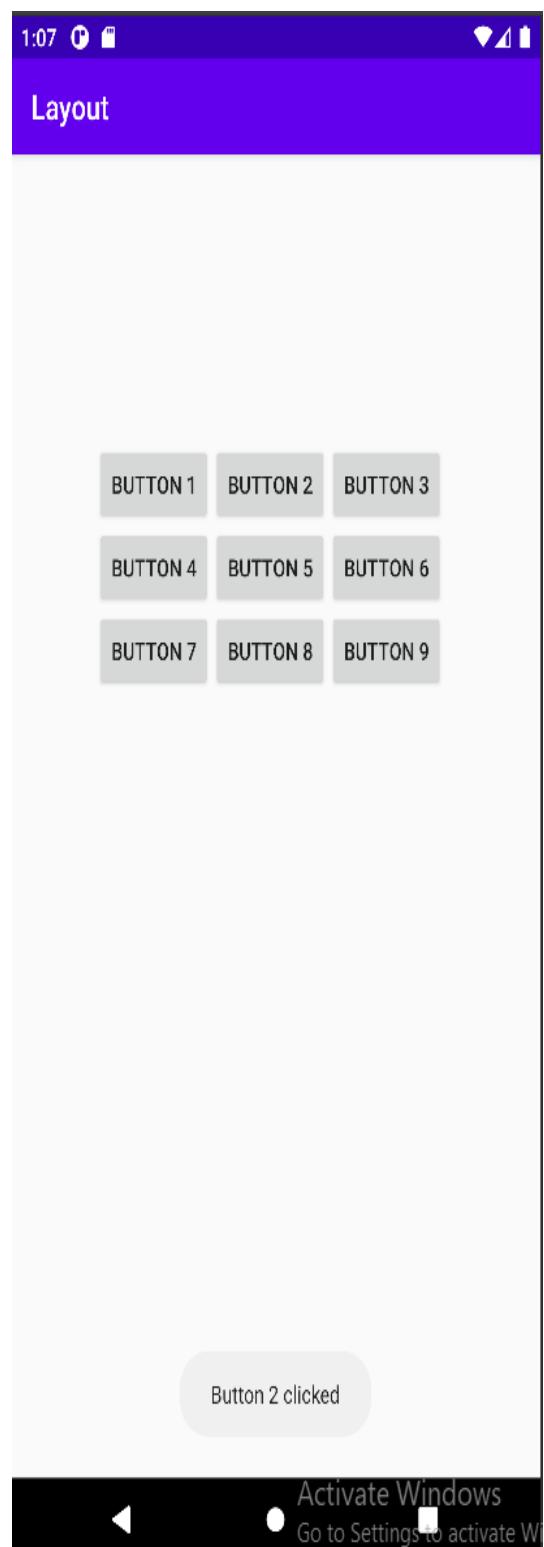
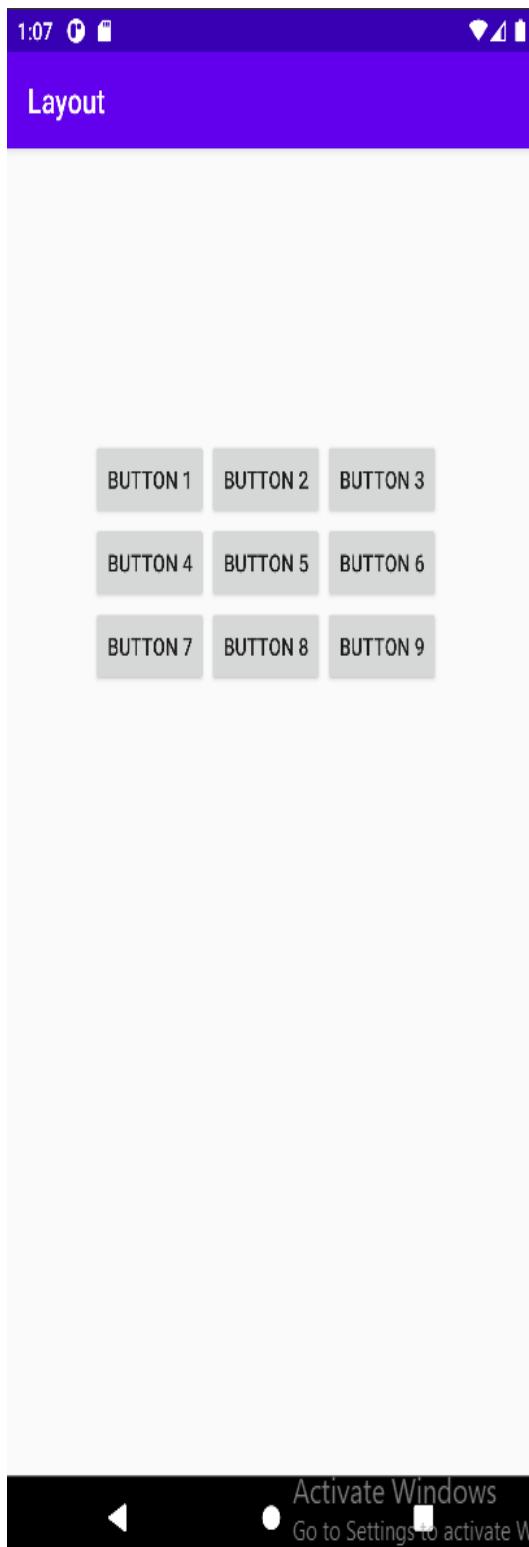
MainActivity.kt



The screenshot shows the Android Studio code editor with two tabs open: 'activity_main.xml' and 'MainActivity.kt'. The 'MainActivity.kt' tab is active, displaying the following Kotlin code:

```
1 package com.example.layout
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.widget.Button
6 import android.widget.Toast
7
8 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
9     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
10         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
11         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
12         val button1: Button = findViewById(R.id.button1)
13         val button2: Button = findViewById(R.id.button2)
14         val button3: Button = findViewById(R.id.button3)
15         val button4: Button = findViewById(R.id.button4)
16         val button5: Button = findViewById(R.id.button5)
17         val button6: Button = findViewById(R.id.button6)
18         val button7: Button = findViewById(R.id.button7)
19         val button8: Button = findViewById(R.id.button8)
20         val button9: Button = findViewById(R.id.button9)
21
22         button1.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 1) }
23         button2.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 2) }
24         button3.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 3) }
25         button4.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 4) }
26         button5.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 5) }
27         button6.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 6) }
28         button7.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 7) }
29         button8.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 8) }
30         button9.setOnClickListener { onButtonClick(buttonNumber: 9) }
31     }
32
33     private fun onButtonClick(buttonNumber: Int) {
34         Toast.makeText(context, text: "Button $buttonNumber clicked", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
35     }
36 }
37 }
```

OUTPUT:-



4. Frame Layout

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML layout file 'activity_main.xml' selected in the top bar. The code editor displays the following XML structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<FrameLayout
    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">

    <ImageView
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        android:src="@drawable/img"
        android:scaleType="centerCrop"/>
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:textSize="50sp"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:text="Frame Layout"
        android:layout_marginTop="300dp"
        android:layout_marginLeft="50dp"
        android:textColor="@color/white"/>
</FrameLayout>
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the Java code file 'MainActivity.kt' selected in the top bar. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
package com.example.frame

import ...

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

OUTPUT:-



5. Grid View Layout



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with two tabs open: "activity_main.xml" and "MainActivity.kt". The "activity_main.xml" tab is active, displaying the XML code for a Grid View layout. The code defines a `<GridLayout>` with 3 rows and 3 columns, containing 6 buttons labeled 1 through 6. The XML uses standard Android XML syntax with namespace declarations for android, app, and tools.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<GridLayout
    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:rowCount="3"
    android:columnCount="3"
    android:padding="20dp"
    android:layout_marginTop="150dp"
    android:layout_marginLeft="20dp"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

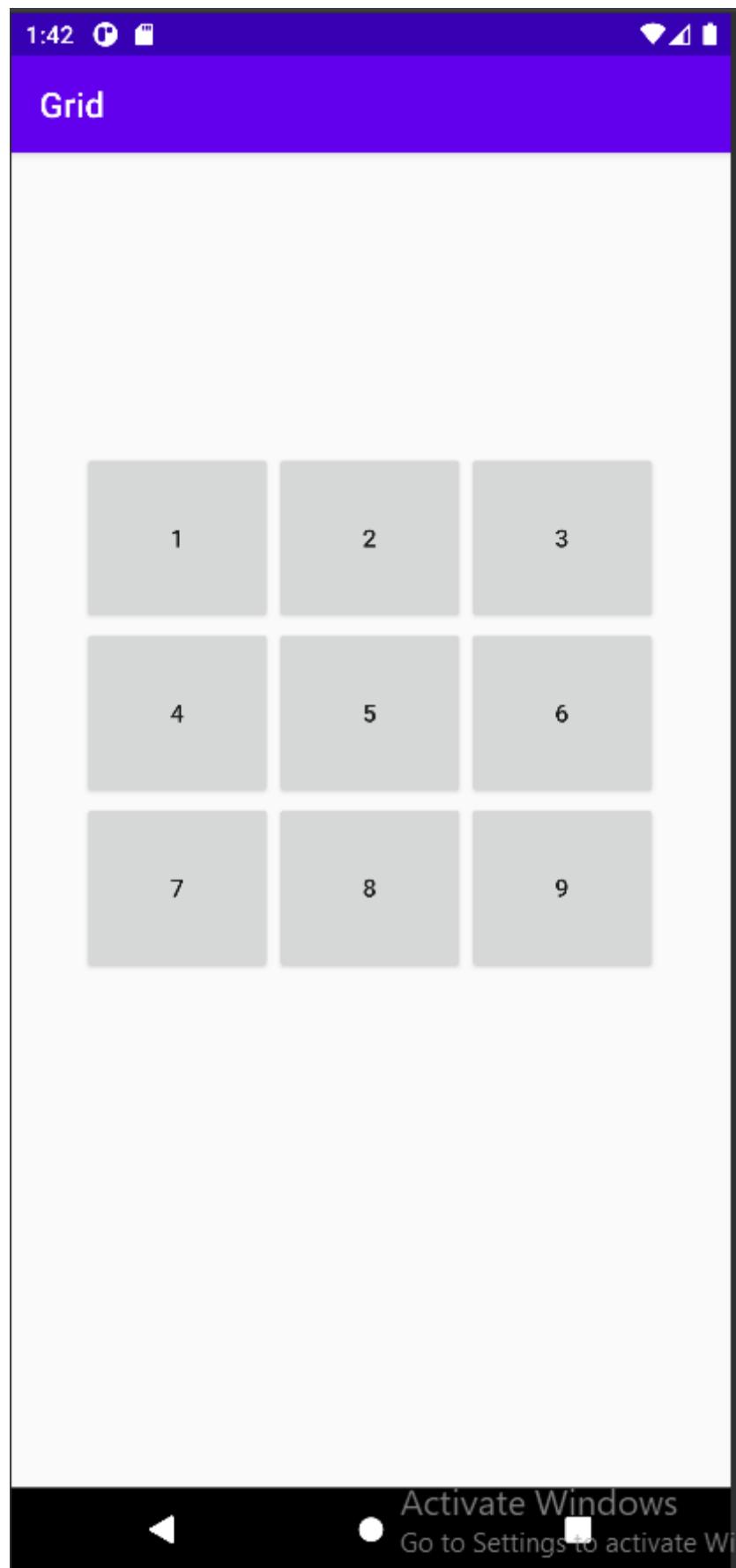
    <Button
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:text="1"/>
    <Button
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:text="2"/>
    <Button
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:text="3"/>
    <Button
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:text="4"/>
    <Button
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:text="5"/>
    <Button
        android:layout_height="100dp"
        android:layout_width="110dp"
        android:text="6"/>
</GridLayout>
```

```
39     <Button  
40         android:layout_height="100dp"  
41         android:layout_width="110dp"  
42         android:text="7"/>  
43     <Button  
44         android:layout_height="100dp"  
45         android:layout_width="110dp"  
46         android:text="8"/>  
47     <Button  
48         android:layout_height="100dp"  
49         android:layout_width="110dp"  
50         android:text="9"/>  
51     |  
52 </GridLayout>
```

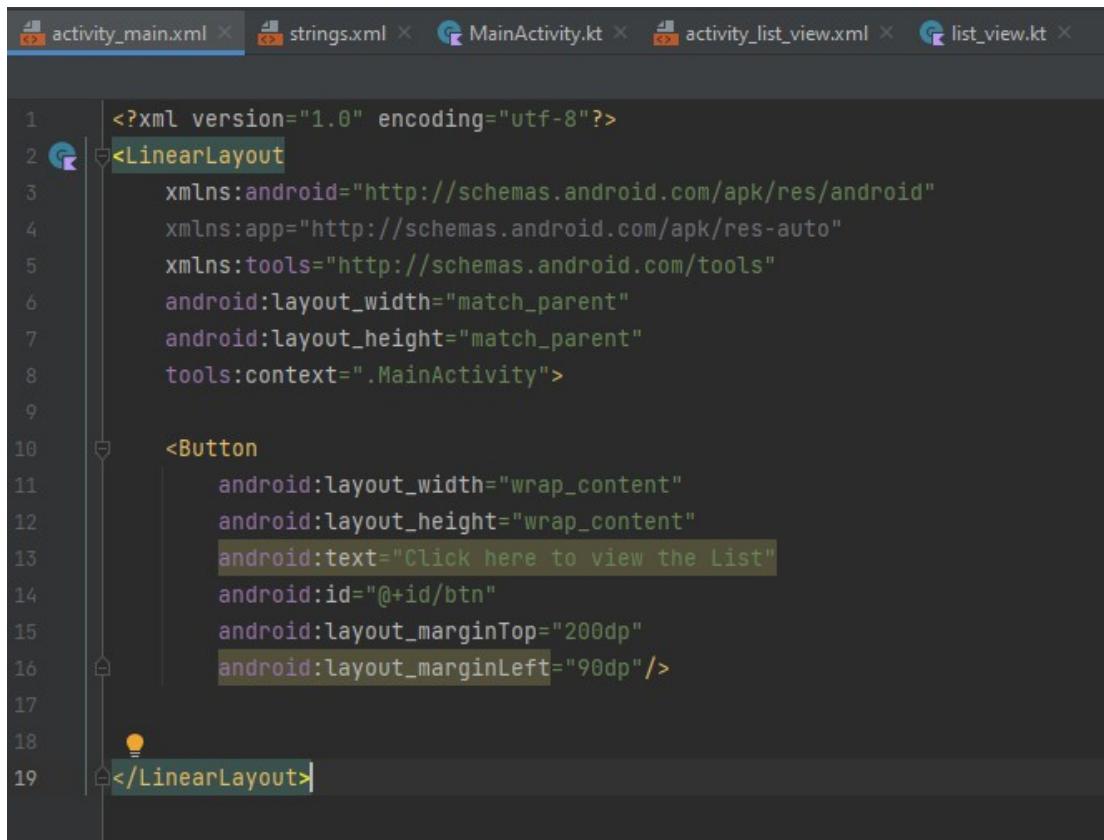
MainActivity.kt

```
activity_main.xml ✘ MainActivity.kt ✘  
1 package com.example.grid  
2  
3 import ...  
4  
5  
6 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {  
7     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
8         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
9         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)  
10    }  
11 }
```

OUTPUT:-



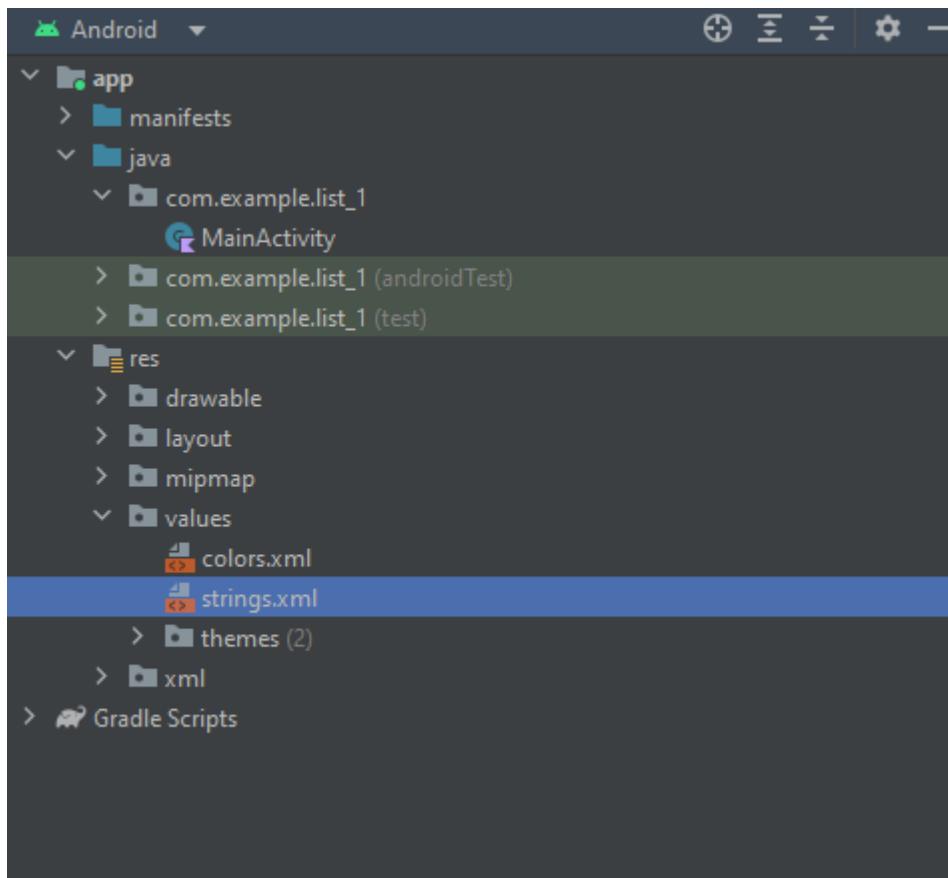
6. List View Layout



```
<?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="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <Button
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Click here to view the List"
        android:id="@+id	btn"
        android:layout_marginTop="200dp"
        android:layout_marginLeft="90dp"/>

</LinearLayout>
```

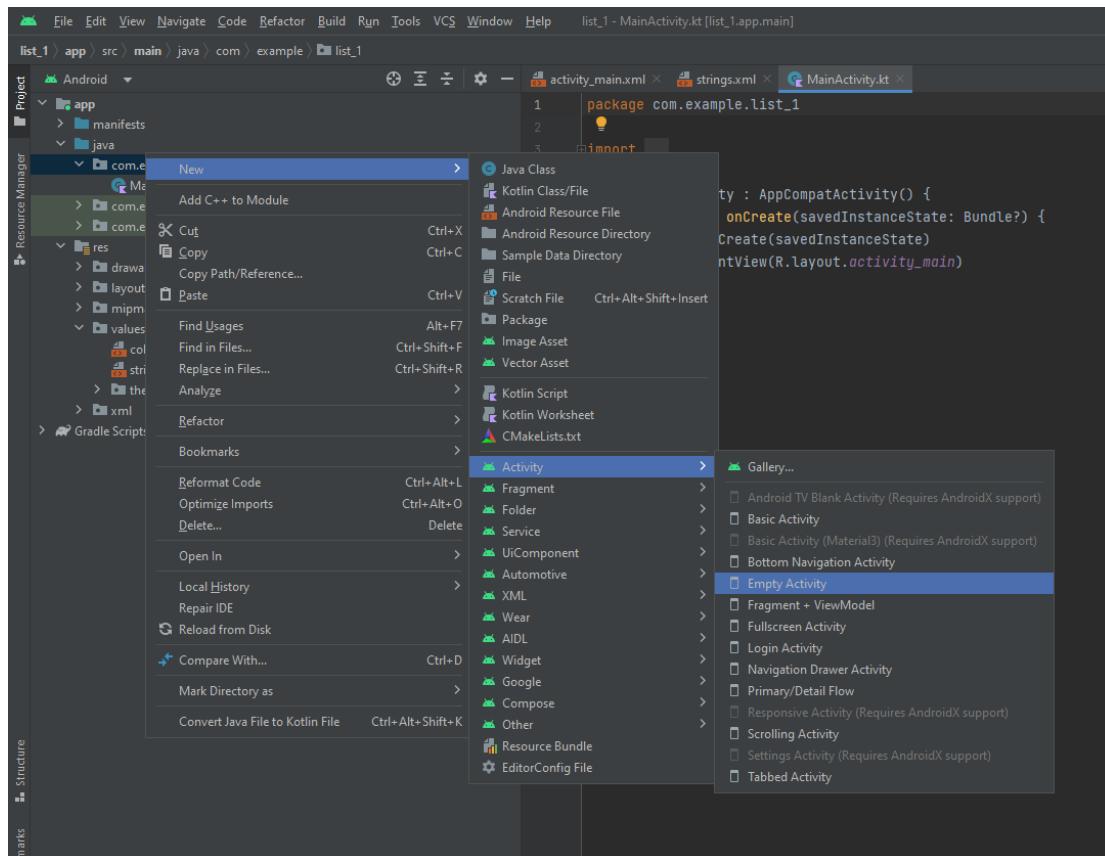


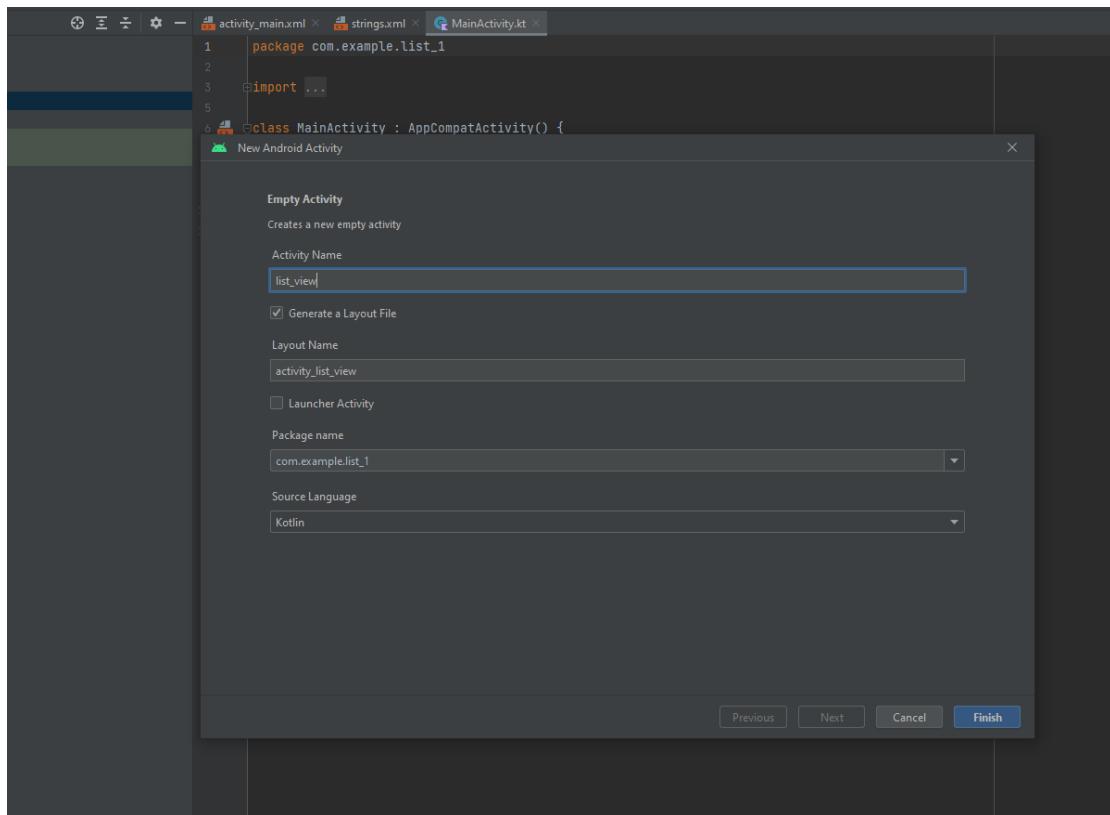
The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with three tabs at the top: activity_main.xml, strings.xml, and MainActivity.kt. The strings.xml tab is active, displaying XML code for resource strings. A new string entry, 'Ten', has been added to the array:

```
<resources>
    <string name="app_name">list_1</string>

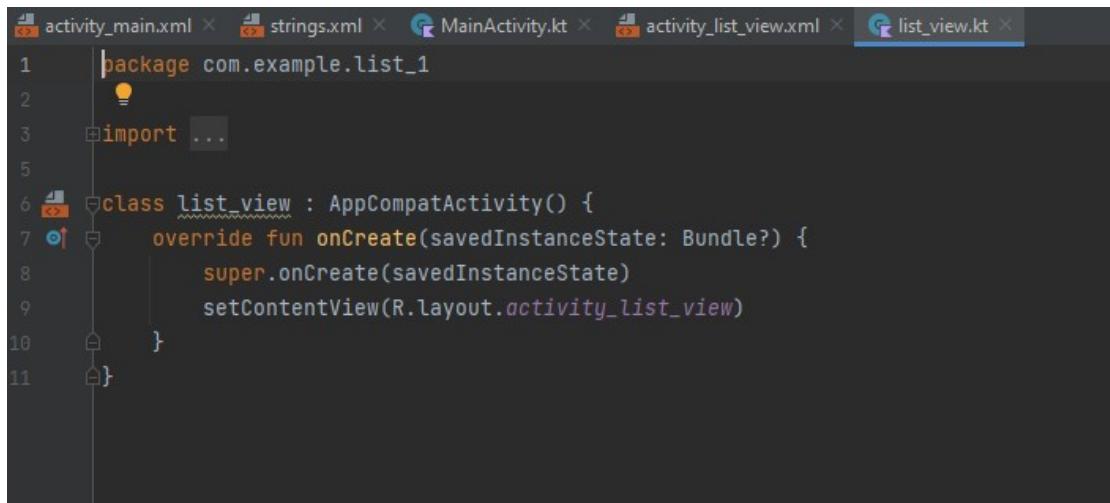
    <array name="insert_data">
        <item>One</item>
        <item>Two</item>
        <item>Three</item>
        <item>Four</item>
        <item>Five</item>
        <item>Six</item>
        <item>Seven</item>
        <item>Eight</item>
        <item>Nine</item>
        <item>Ten</item>
    </array>
</resources>
```

Click on java folder → New → Activity → Empty Activity

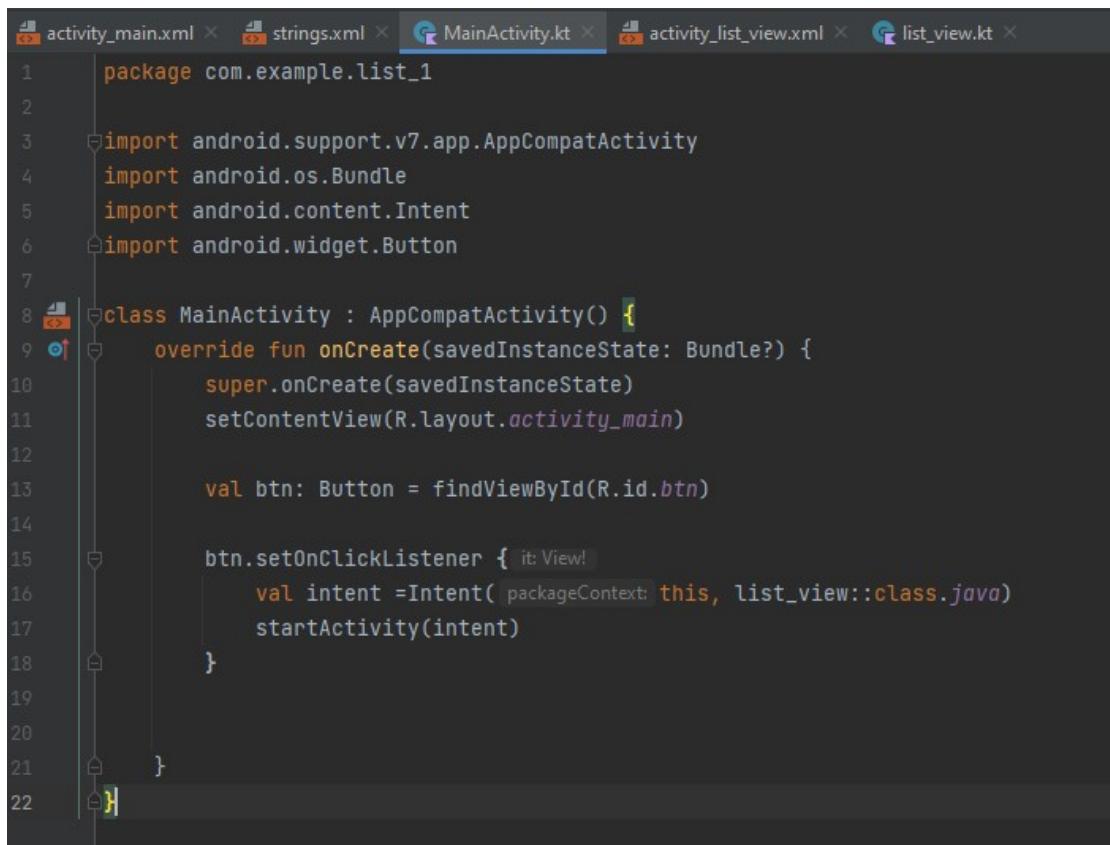




```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ListView
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"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

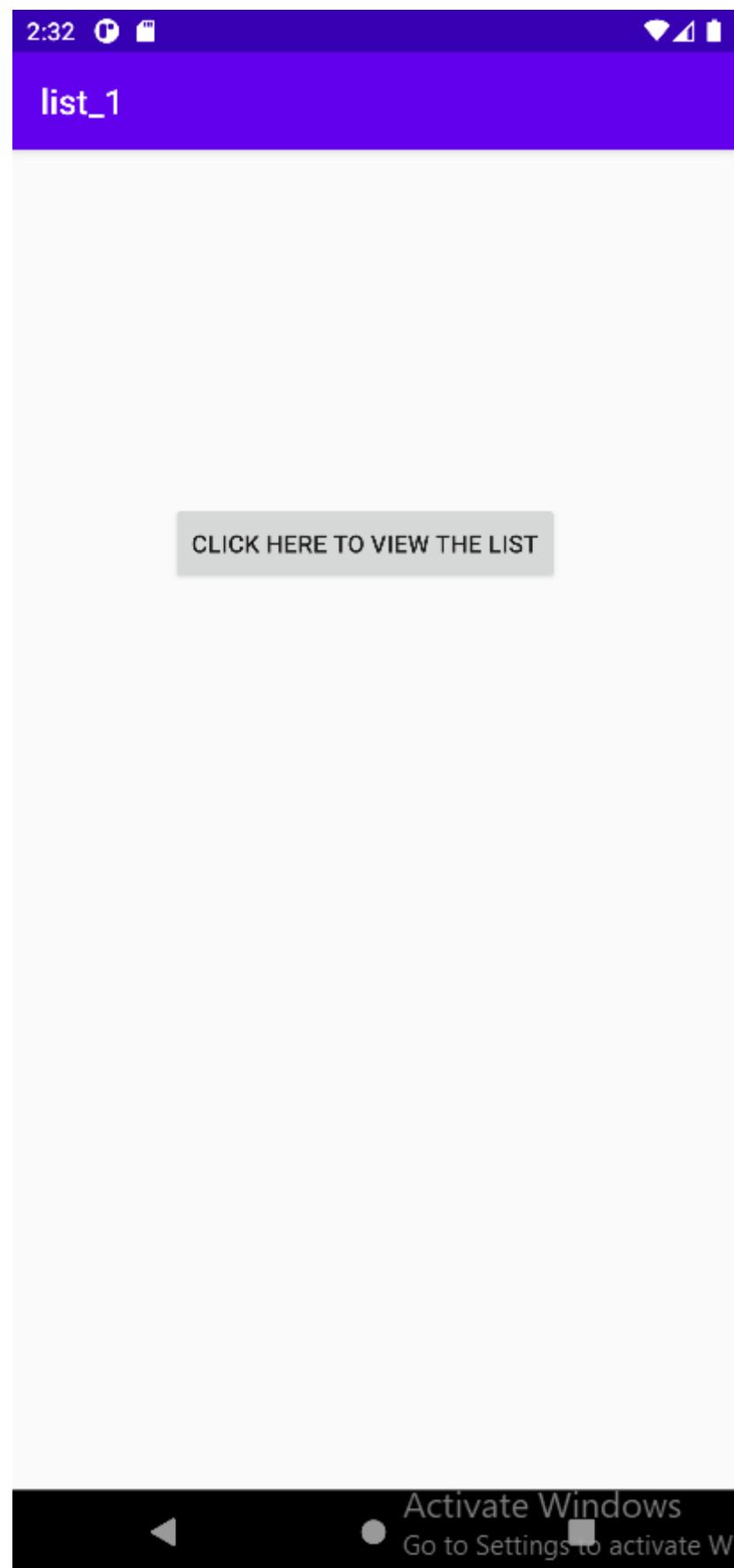


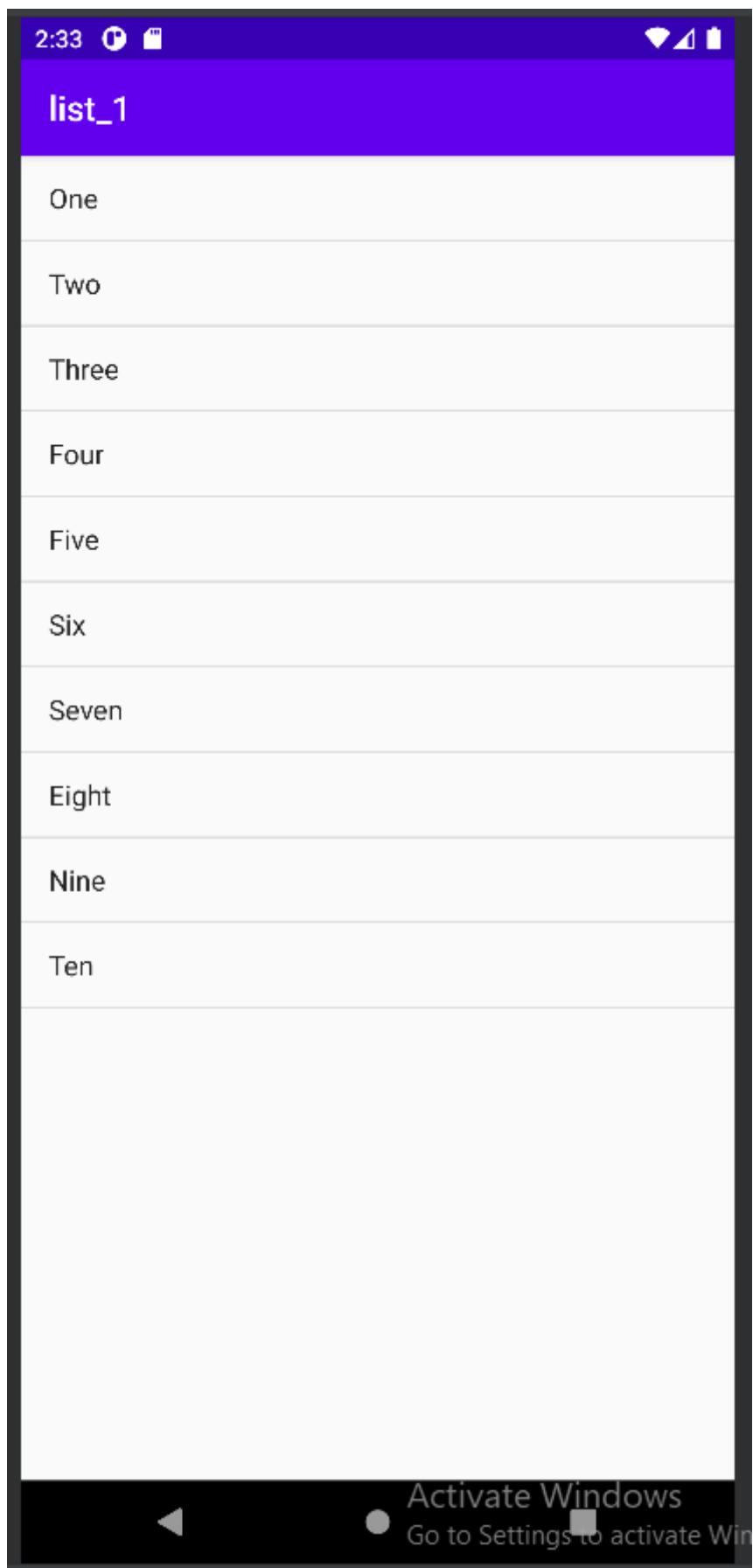
```
activity_main.xml strings.xml MainActivity.kt activity_list_view.xml list_view.kt
1 package com.example.list_1
2
3 import ...
4
5
6 class list_view : AppCompatActivity() {
7     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
8         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
9         setContentView(R.layout.activity_list_view)
10    }
11 }
```



```
activity_main.xml strings.xml MainActivity.kt activity_list_view.xml list_view.kt
1 package com.example.list_1
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.content.Intent
6 import android.widget.Button
7
8 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
9     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
10         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
11         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
12
13         val btn: Button = findViewById(R.id.btn)
14
15         btn.setOnClickListener { it: View! -
16             val intent = Intent(packageContext, list_view::class.java)
17             startActivity(intent)
18         }
19
20     }
21
22 }
```

OUTPUT:-





7. Absolute Layout

XML Layout file (activity_main.xml):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<AbsoluteLayout

    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">

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textView1"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_x="50px"
        android:layout_y="100px"
        android:text="Welcome to absolute Layout"/>
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/button1"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_x="200px"
        android:layout_y="200px"
        android:text="click me"/>
</AbsoluteLayout>
```

Kotlin Activity (MainActivity.kt):

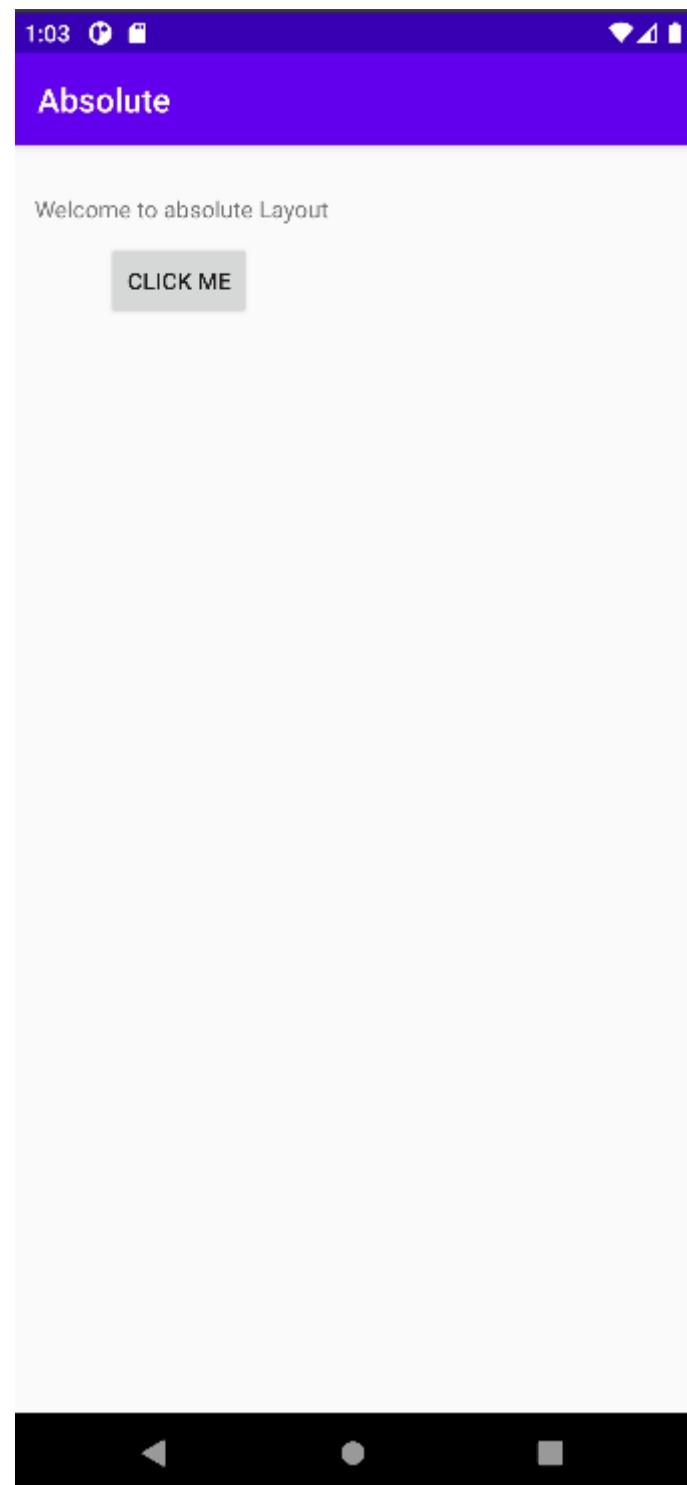
```
package com.example.myapp

import android.os.Bundle
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

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

OUTPUT:



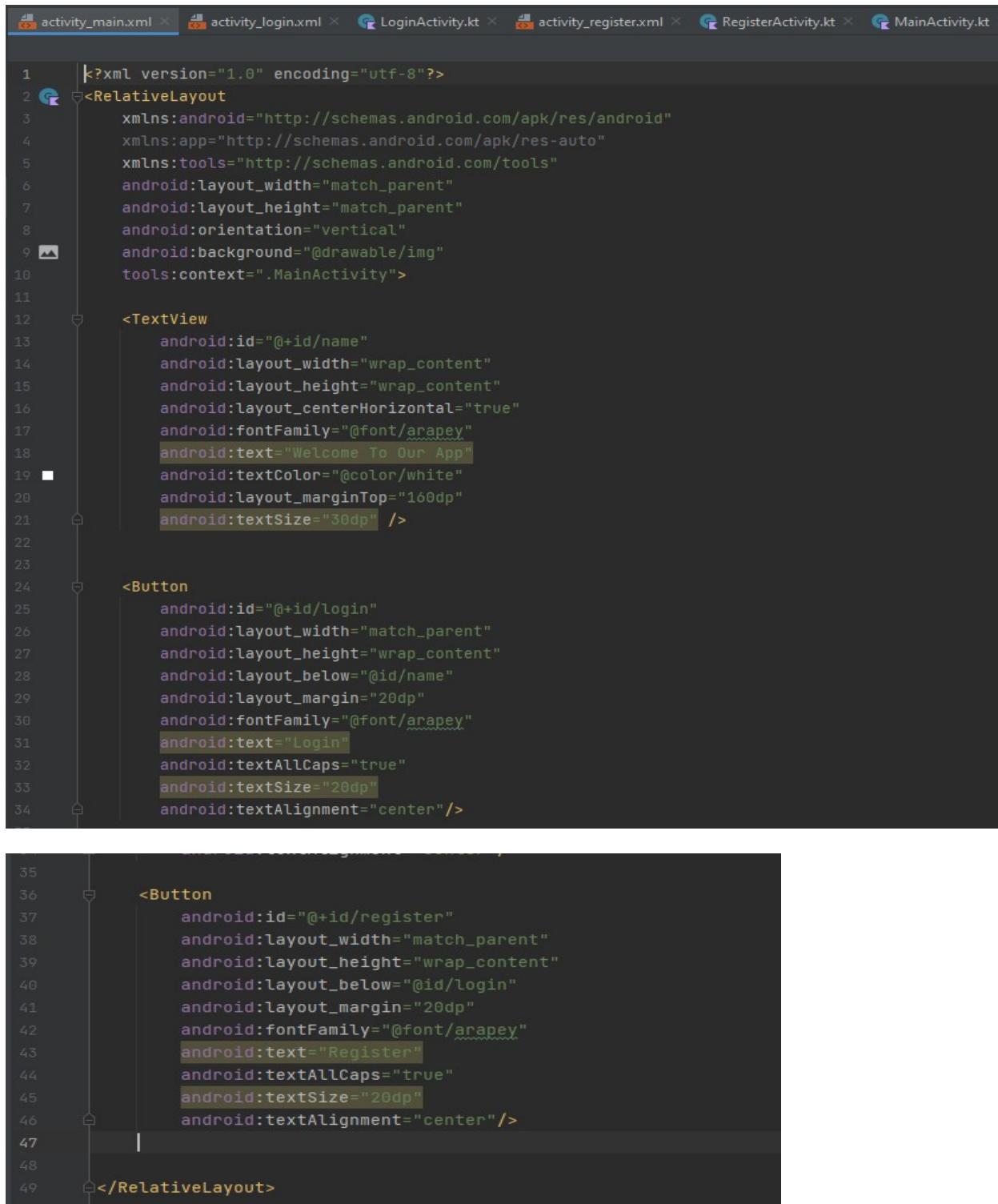
PRACTICAL-5

Programming UI elements

AppBar, Fragments, UI Components.

activity_main.xml

Copy image and paste in drawable folder.



```
<?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"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:background="@drawable/img"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

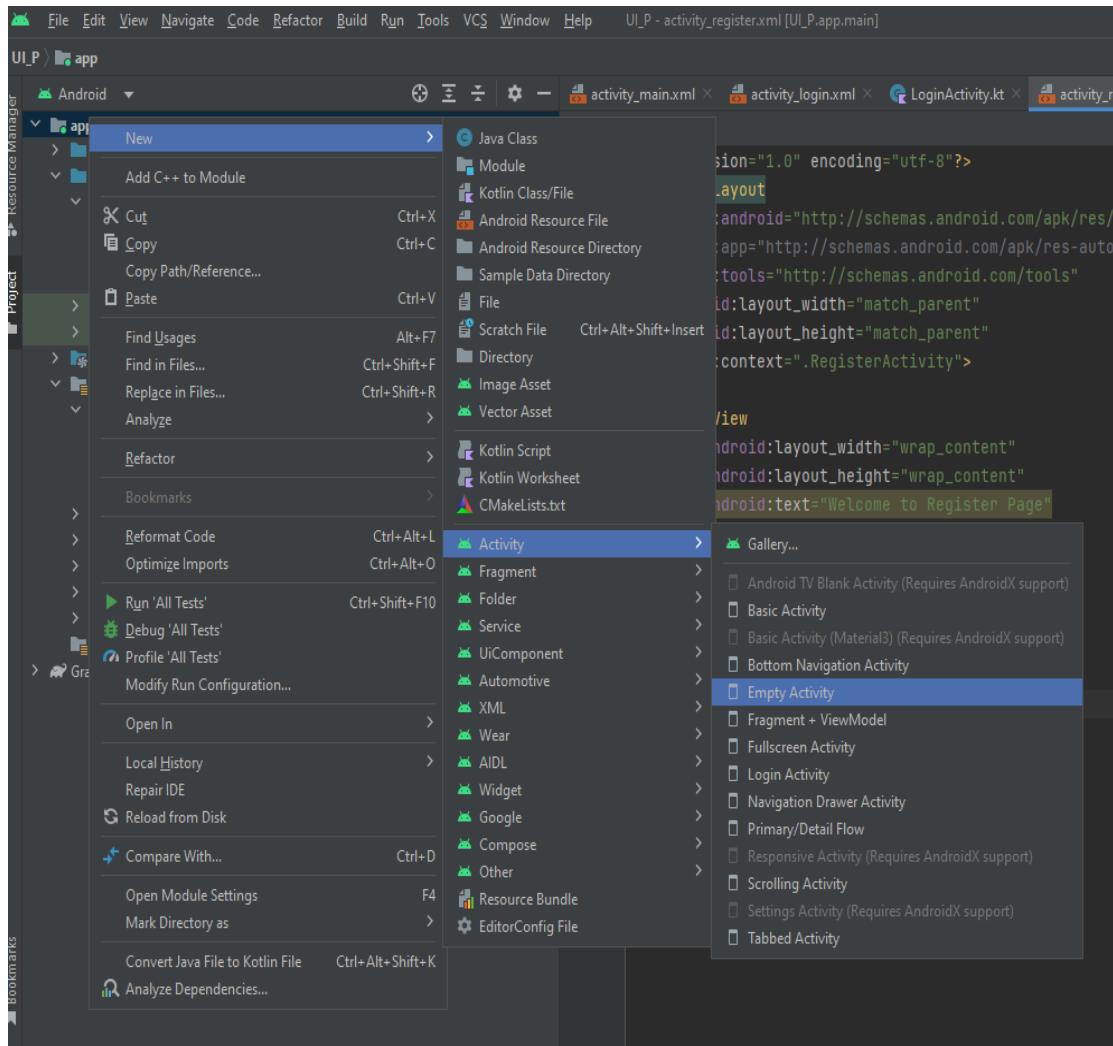
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/name"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
        android:fontFamily="@font/arapey"
        android:text="Welcome To Our App"
        android:textColor="@color/white"
        android:layout_marginTop="160dp"
        android:textSize="30dp" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/login"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@+id/name"
        android:layout_margin="20dp"
        android:fontFamily="@font/arapey"
        android:text="Login"
        android:textAllCaps="true"
        android:textSize="20dp"
        android:textAlignment="center"/>

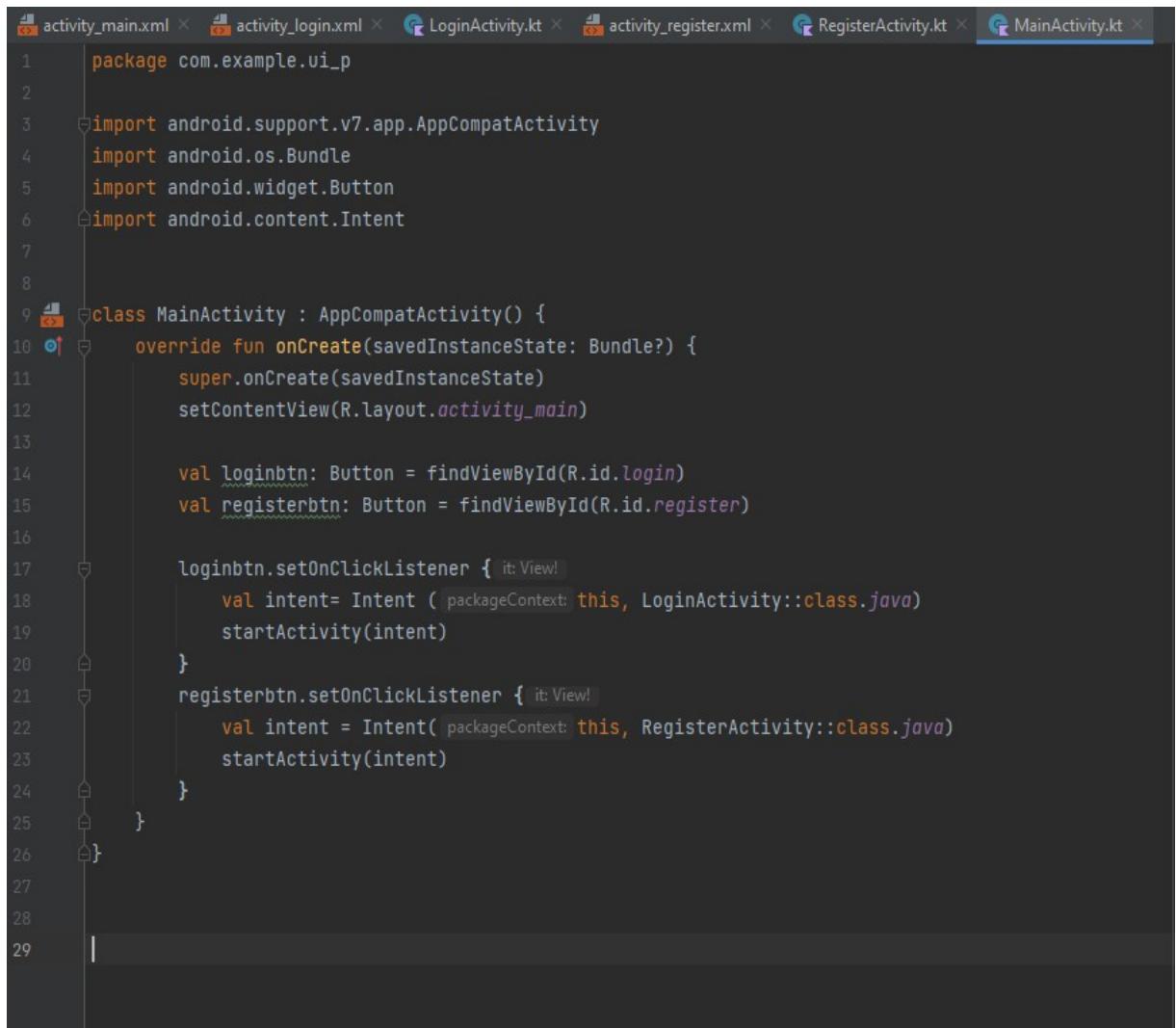
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/register"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@+id/login"
        android:layout_margin="20dp"
        android:fontFamily="@font/arapey"
        android:text="Register"
        android:textAllCaps="true"
        android:textSize="20dp"
        android:textAlignment="center"/>
</RelativeLayout>
```

Go to java(com.example.ui_pro) → New → Activity → Empty Activity → give name LoginActivity → click finish.

Repeat same process for RegisterActivity.



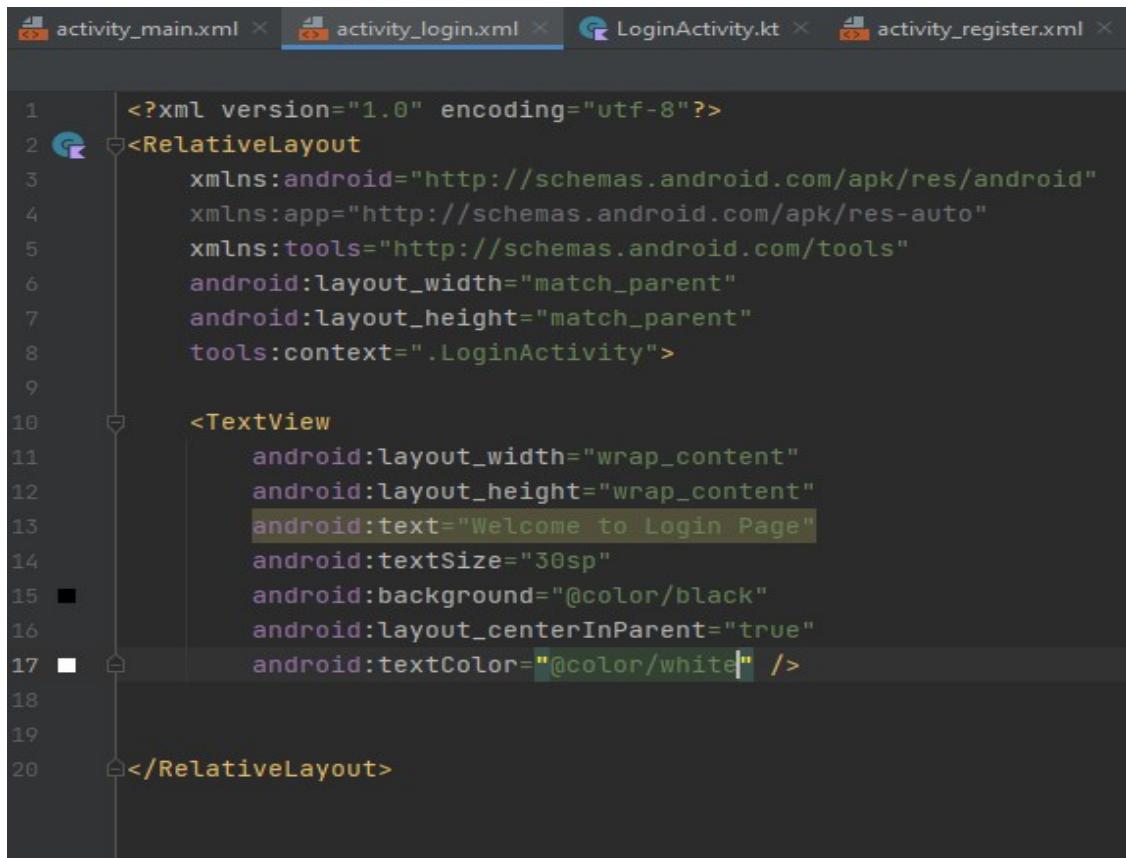
Come to MainActivity.kt file



The screenshot shows the Android Studio code editor with the file `MainActivity.kt` open. The code defines a `MainActivity` class that extends `AppCompatActivity`. It overrides the `onCreate` method to set the content view to `R.layout.activity_main`. Inside this method, it finds two buttons by ID: `loginbtn` and `registerbtn`. It then sets click listeners for both buttons. The `loginbtn` listener starts an activity named `LoginActivity`, and the `registerbtn` listener starts an activity named `RegisterActivity`. The code uses `Intent` objects to achieve this.

```
1 package com.example.ui_
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.widget.Button
6 import android.content.Intent
7
8
9 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
10     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
11         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
12         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
13
14         val loginbtn: Button = findViewById(R.id.login)
15         val registerbtn: Button = findViewById(R.id.register)
16
17         loginbtn.setOnClickListener { it: View! ->
18             val intent = Intent(packageContext, LoginActivity::class.java)
19             startActivity(intent)
20         }
21         registerbtn.setOnClickListener { it: View! ->
22             val intent = Intent(packageContext, RegisterActivity::class.java)
23             startActivity(intent)
24         }
25     }
26 }
27
28
29
```

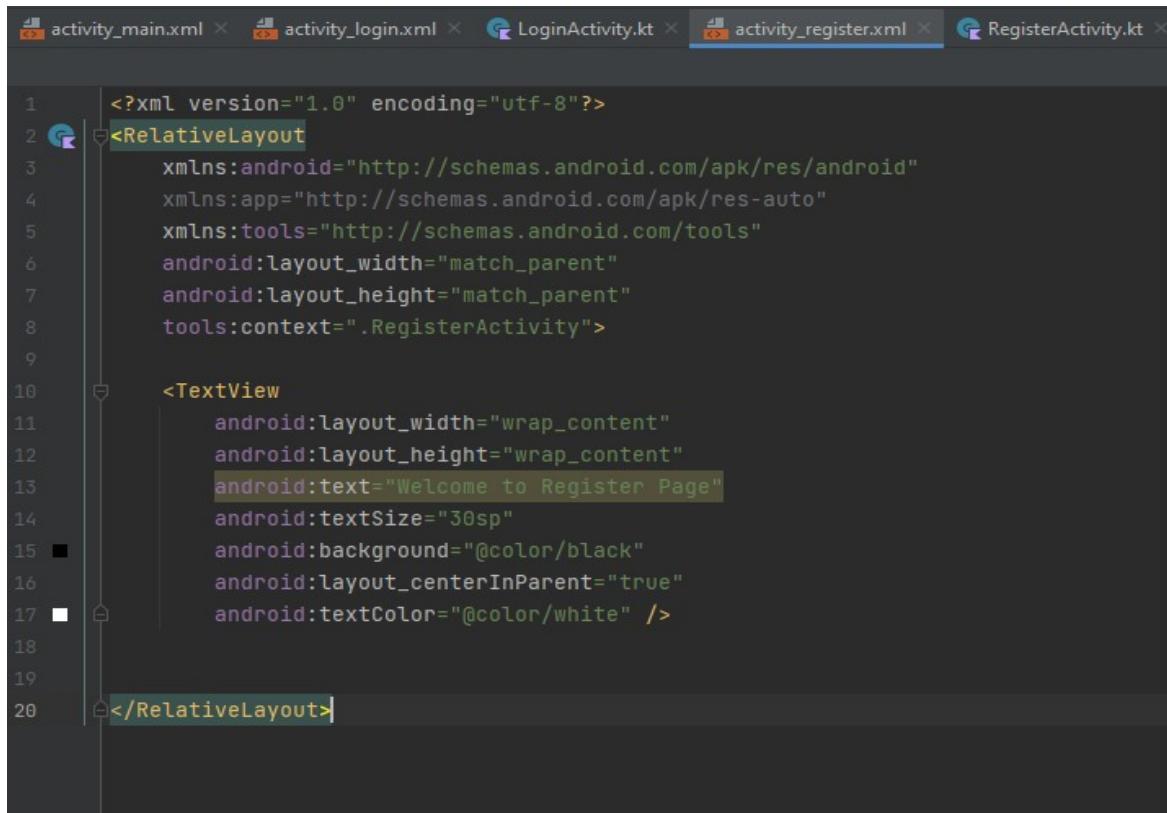
Now come to `activity_login.xml`



```
activity_main.xml × activity_login.xml × LoginActivity.kt × activity_register.xml ×

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <RelativeLayout
3     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6     android:layout_width="match_parent"
7     android:layout_height="match_parent"
8     tools:context=".LoginActivity">
9
10    <TextView
11        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
12        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
13        android:text="Welcome to Login Page"
14        android:textSize="30sp"
15        android:background="@color/black"
16        android:layout_centerInParent="true"
17        android:textColor="@color/white" />
18
19
20 </RelativeLayout>
```

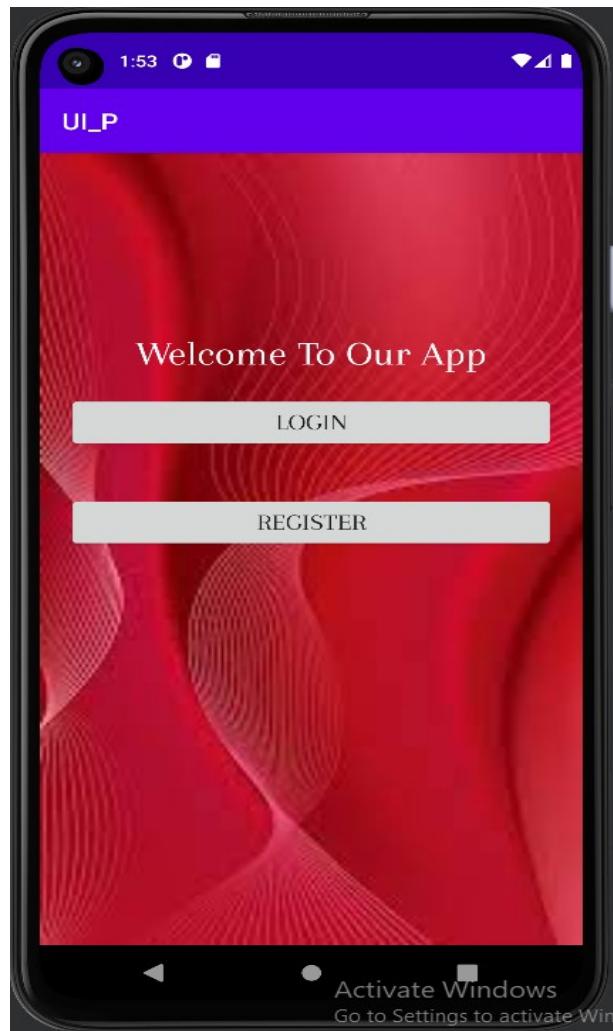
Come to activity_register.xml



```
activity_main.xml × activity_login.xml × LoginActivity.kt × activity_register.xml × RegisterActivity.kt ×

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <RelativeLayout
3     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6     android:layout_width="match_parent"
7     android:layout_height="match_parent"
8     tools:context=".RegisterActivity">
9
10    <TextView
11        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
12        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
13        android:text="Welcome to Register Page"
14        android:textSize="30sp"
15        android:background="@color/black"
16        android:layout_centerInParent="true"
17        android:textColor="@color/white" />
18
19
20 </RelativeLayout>
```

Now run your application.

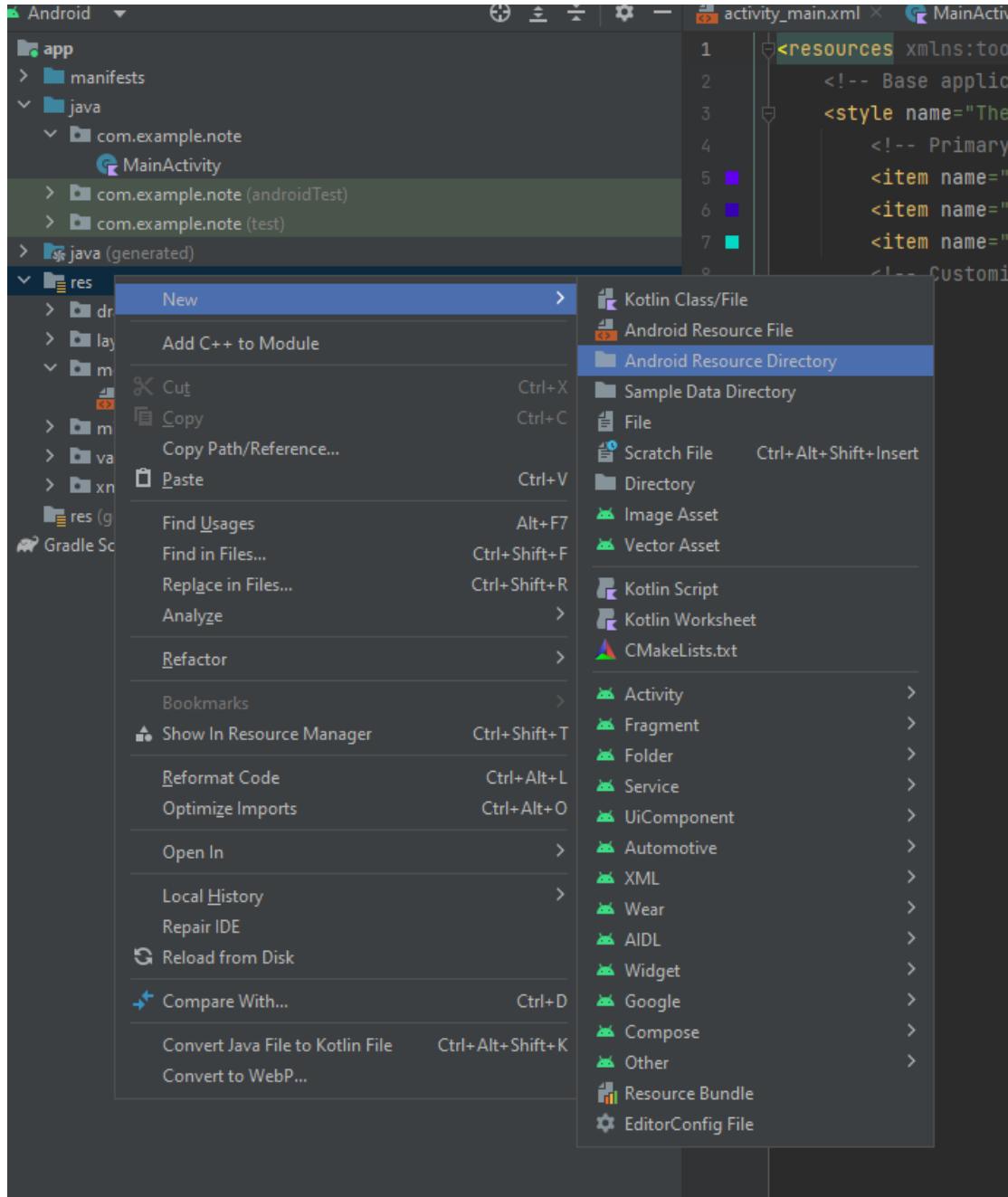


PRACTICAL-6

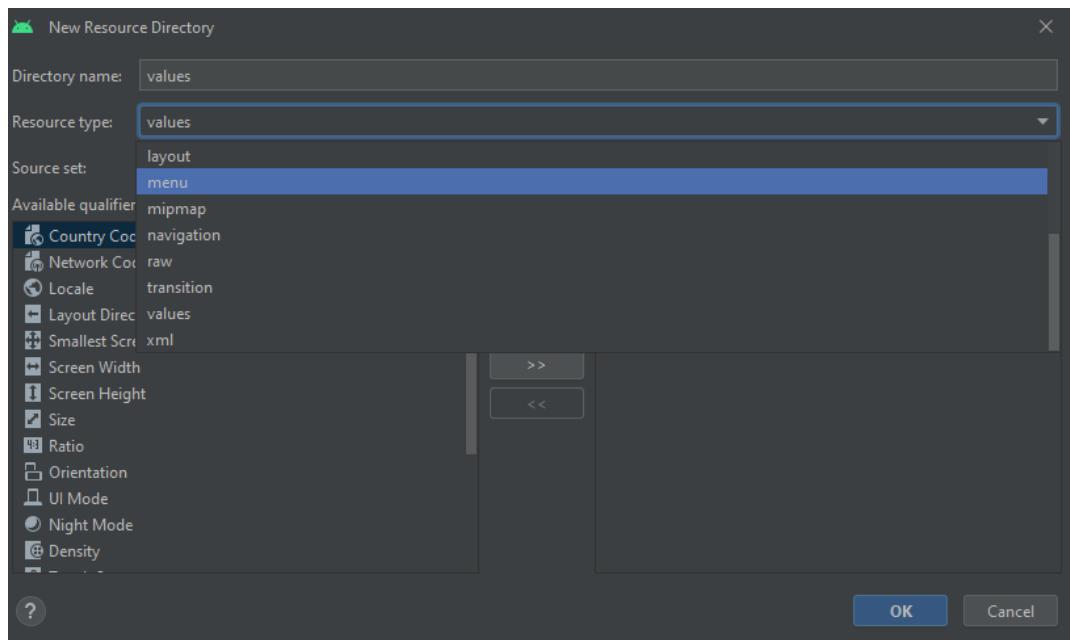
Programming Menus, Dialog, Dialog fragments

1. Menu

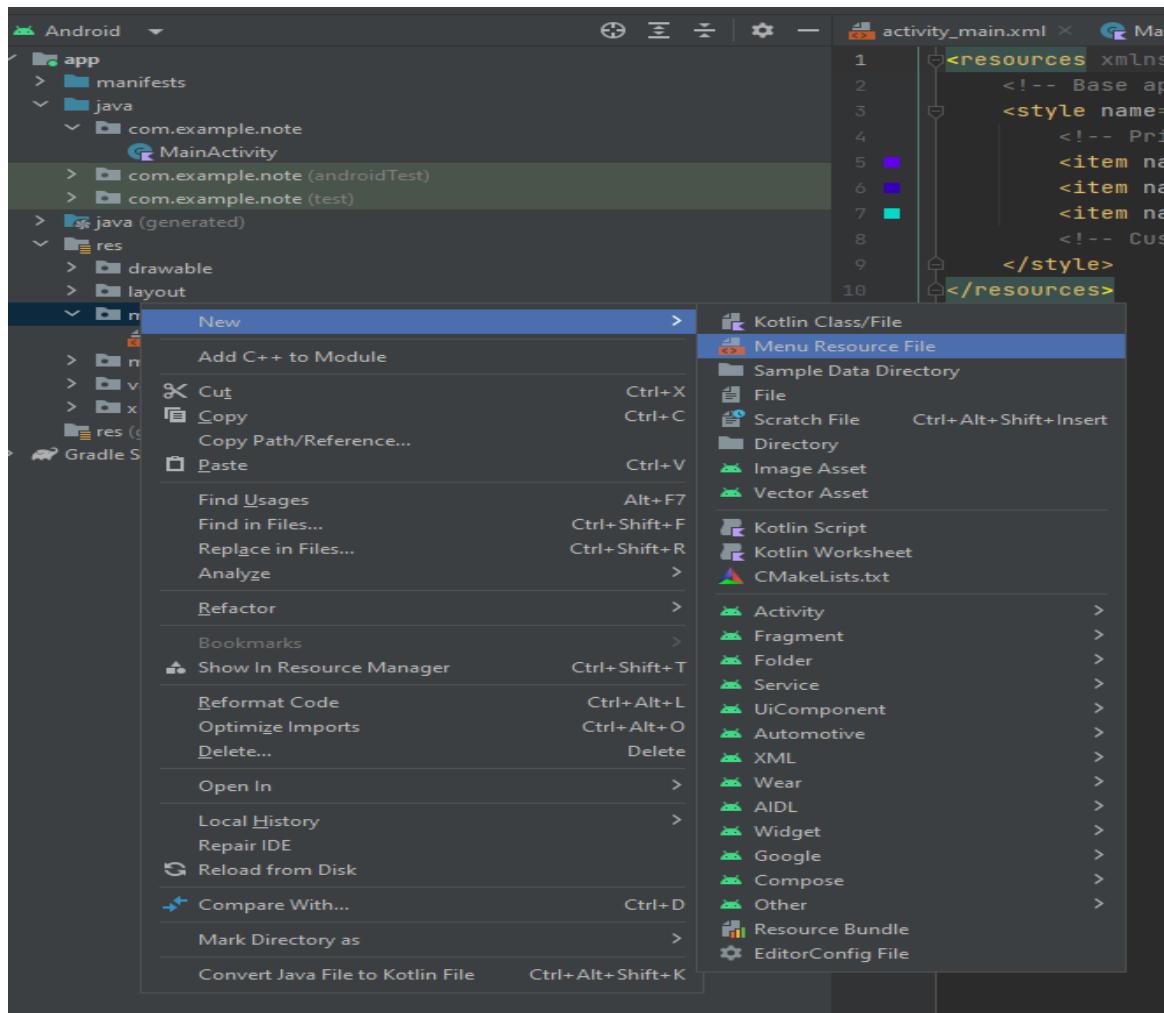
Expand res folder --> Right click on res folder --> New --> then select Android Resource Directory

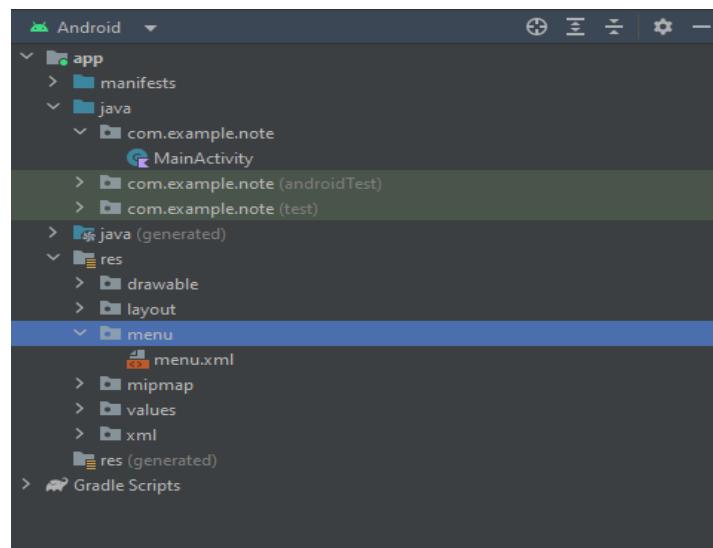
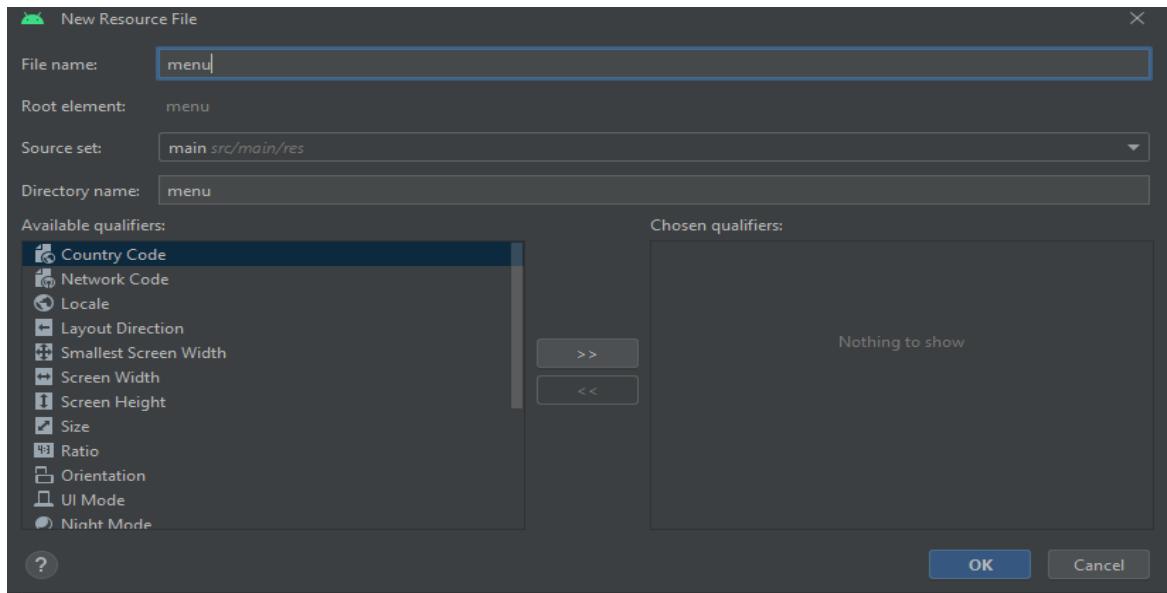


Then Select menu → click ok → menu folder is created in res folder.

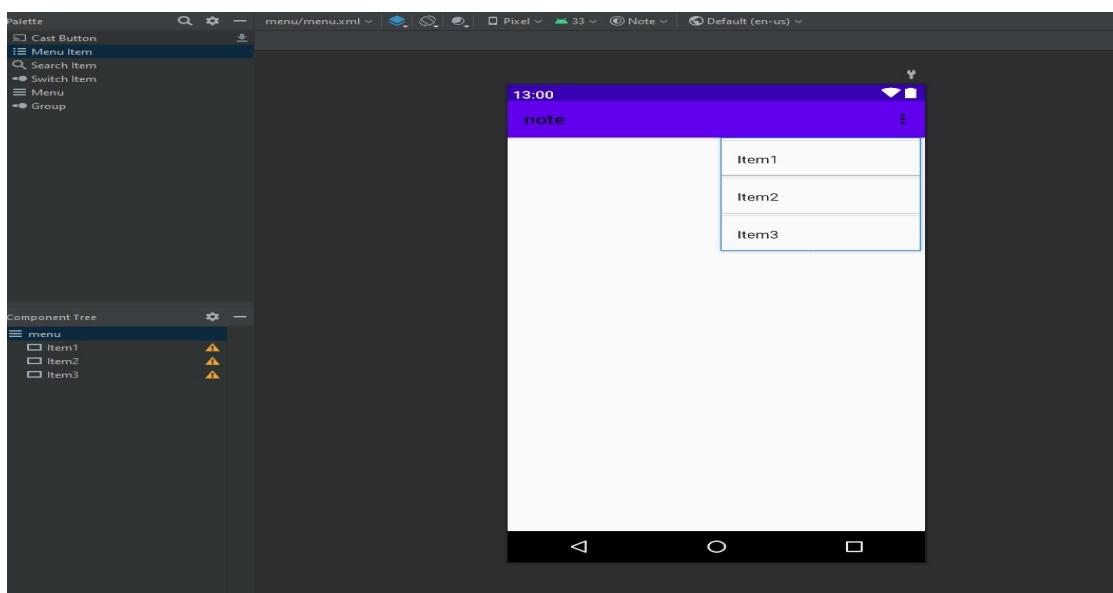


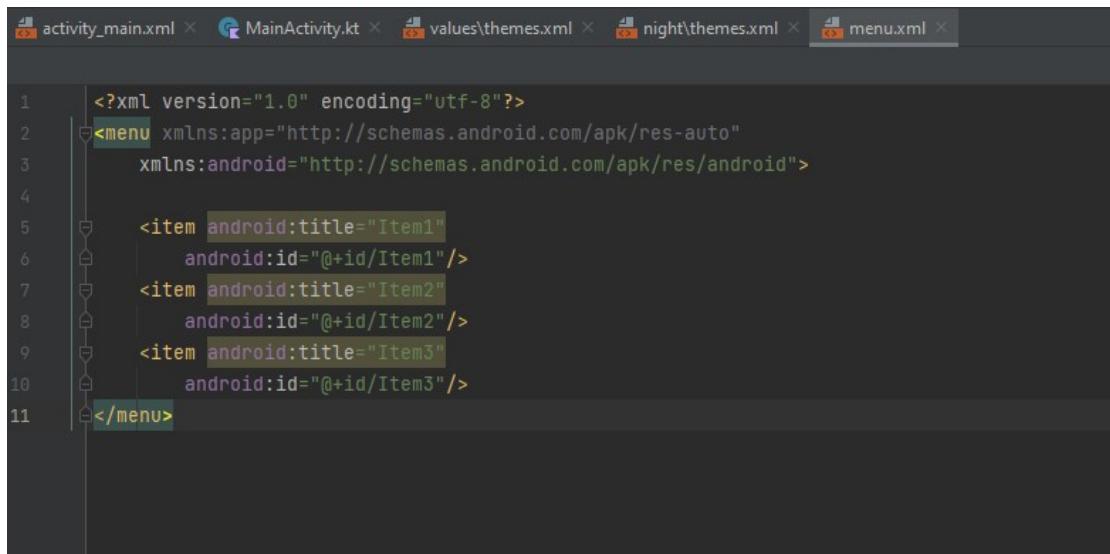
Now right click on menu folder → select New → select Menu Resource File.





Then drag & drop 3 Menu Item in menu.xml.

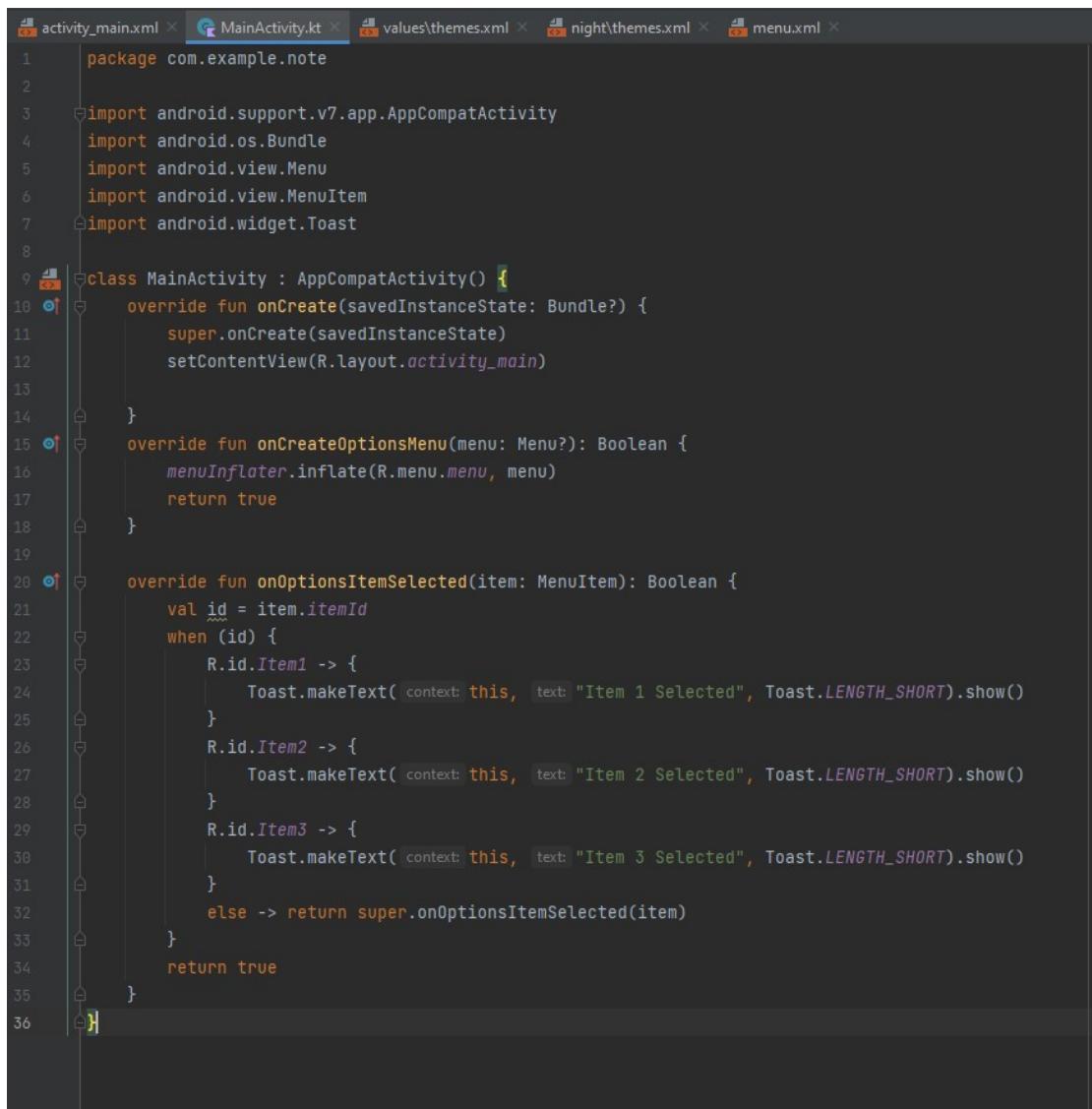




```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<menu xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
      xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">

    <item android:title="Item1"
          android:id="@+id/Item1"/>
    <item android:title="Item2"
          android:id="@+id/Item2"/>
    <item android:title="Item3"
          android:id="@+id/Item3"/>
</menu>
```

Go to MainActivity.kt file and add below code.



```
package com.example.note

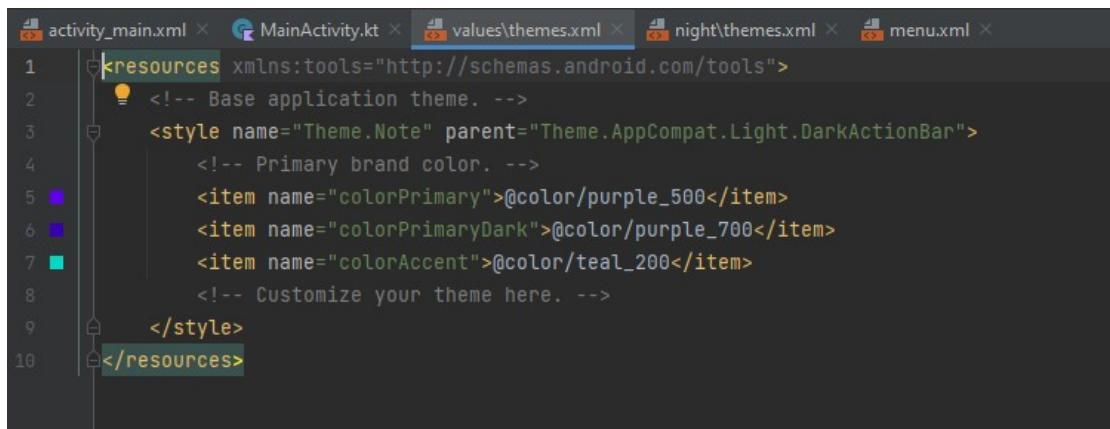
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.view.Menu
import android.view.MenuItem
import android.widget.Toast

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.menu, menu)
        return true
    }

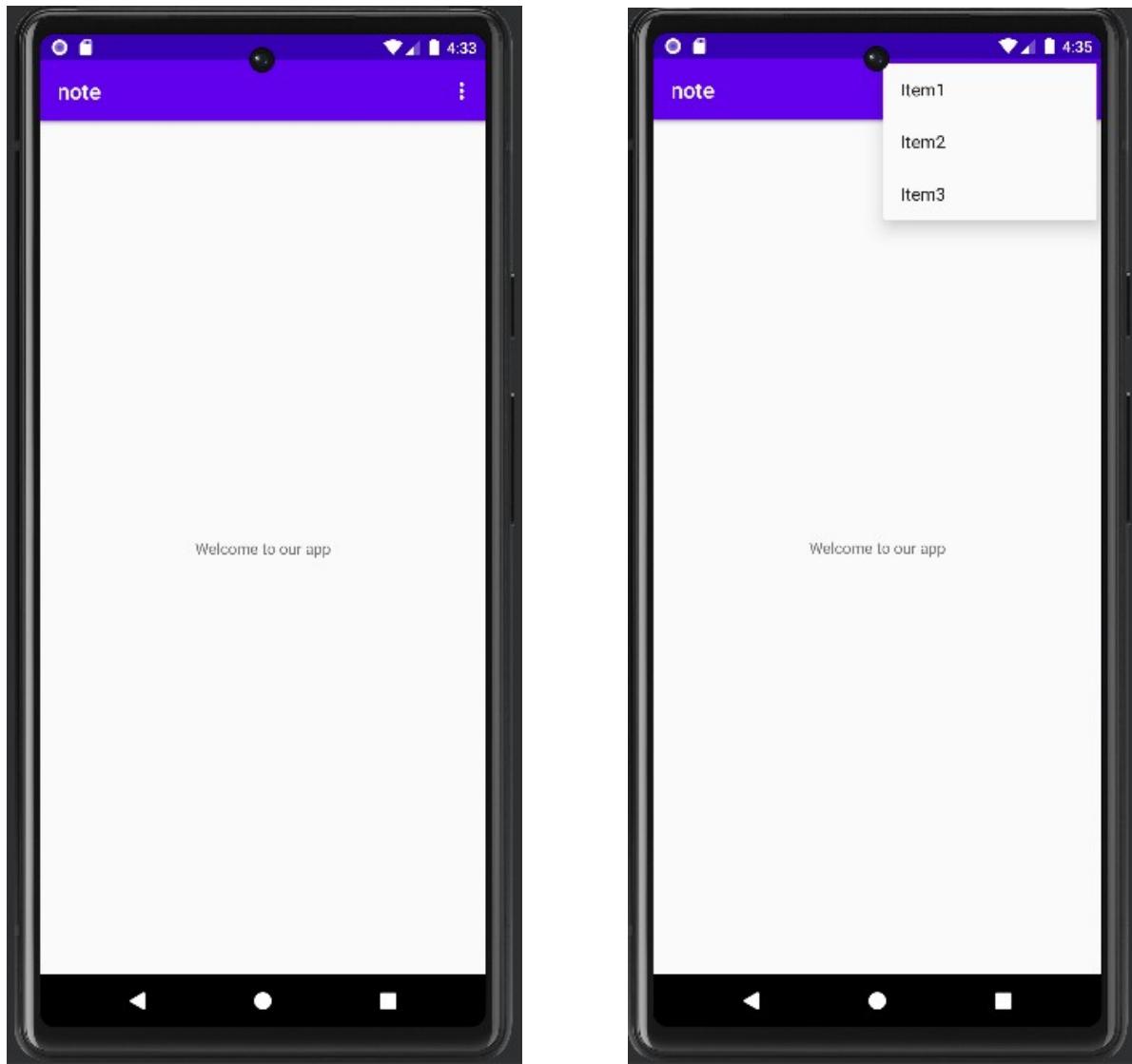
    override fun onOptionsItemSelected(item: MenuItem): Boolean {
        val id = item.itemId
        when (id) {
            R.id.Item1 -> {
                Toast.makeText(context, "Item 1 Selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
            }
            R.id.Item2 -> {
                Toast.makeText(context, "Item 2 Selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
            }
            R.id.Item3 -> {
                Toast.makeText(context, "Item 3 Selected", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
            }
            else -> return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item)
        }
        return true
    }
}
```

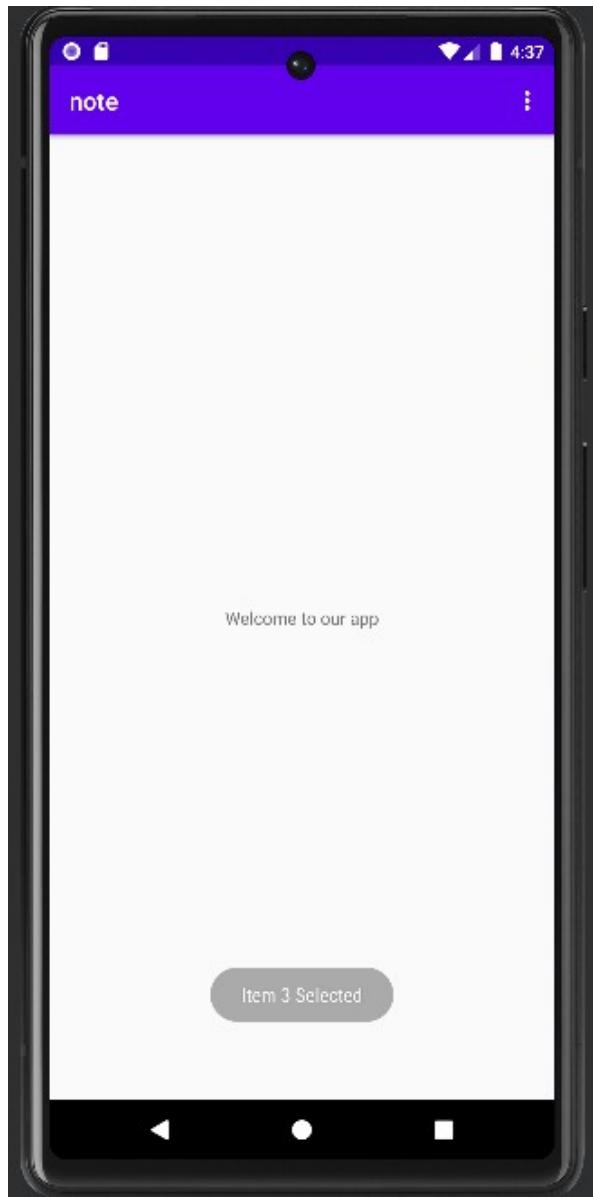
Now go to values folder → then expand themes folder → check both the theme files.



```
1 <resources xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">
2     <!-- Base application theme. -->
3     <style name="Theme.Note" parent="Theme.AppCompat.Light.DarkActionBar">
4         <!-- Primary brand color. -->
5         <item name="colorPrimary">@color/purple_500@color/purple_700@color/teal_200
```

OUTPUT:

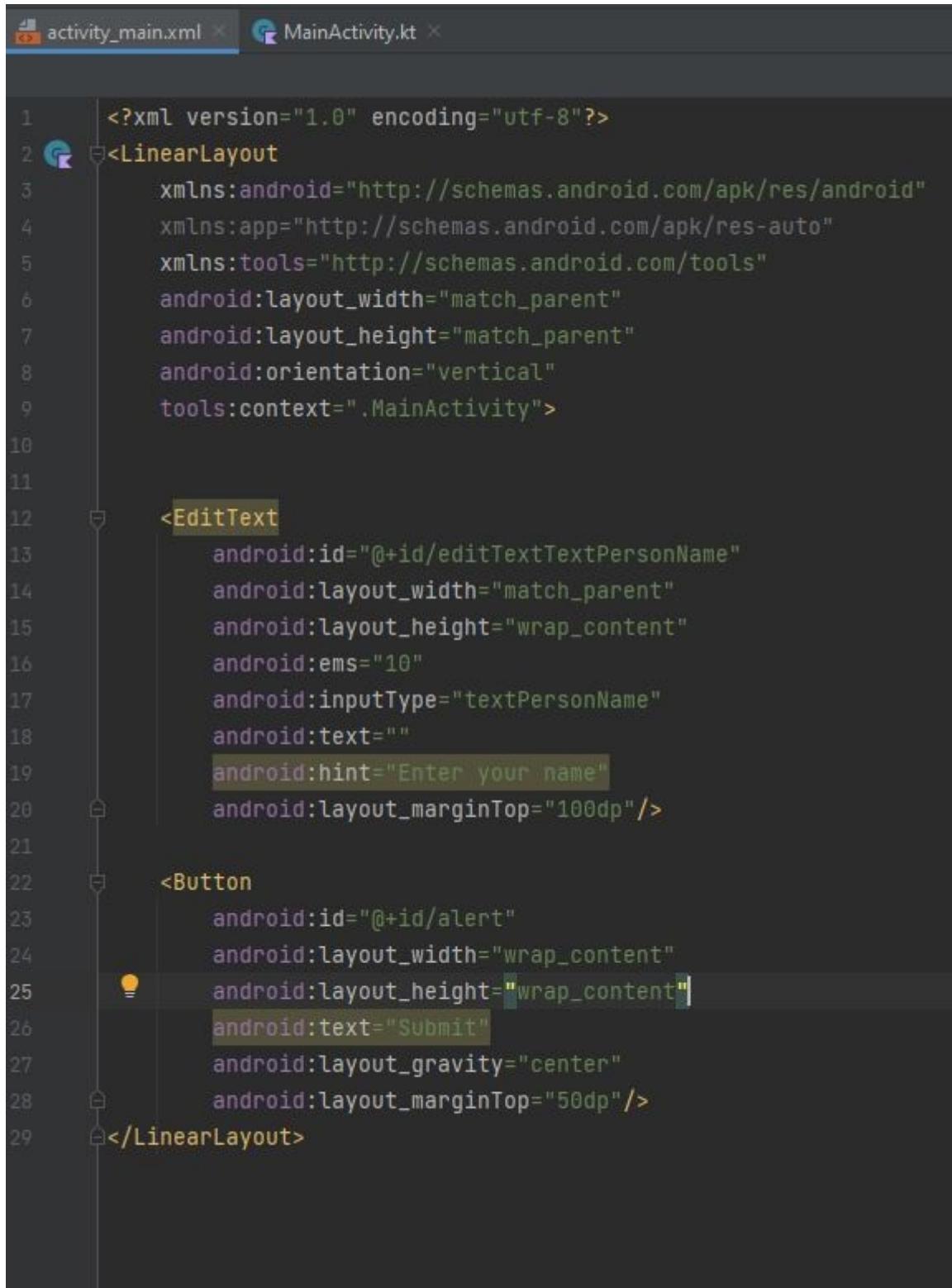




2. Dialog:

Change Layout to Linear Layout.

Remove TextView and drag & drop plain text and button.



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with two tabs: "activity_main.xml" and "MainActivity.kt". The "activity_main.xml" tab is active, displaying the XML code for the main activity's layout. The code is as follows:

```
<?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="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/editTextTextPersonName"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:ems="10"
        android:inputType="textPersonName"
        android:text=""
        android:hint="Enter your name"
        android:layout_marginTop="100dp"/>

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/alert"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Submit"
        android:layout_gravity="center"
        android:layout_marginTop="50dp"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

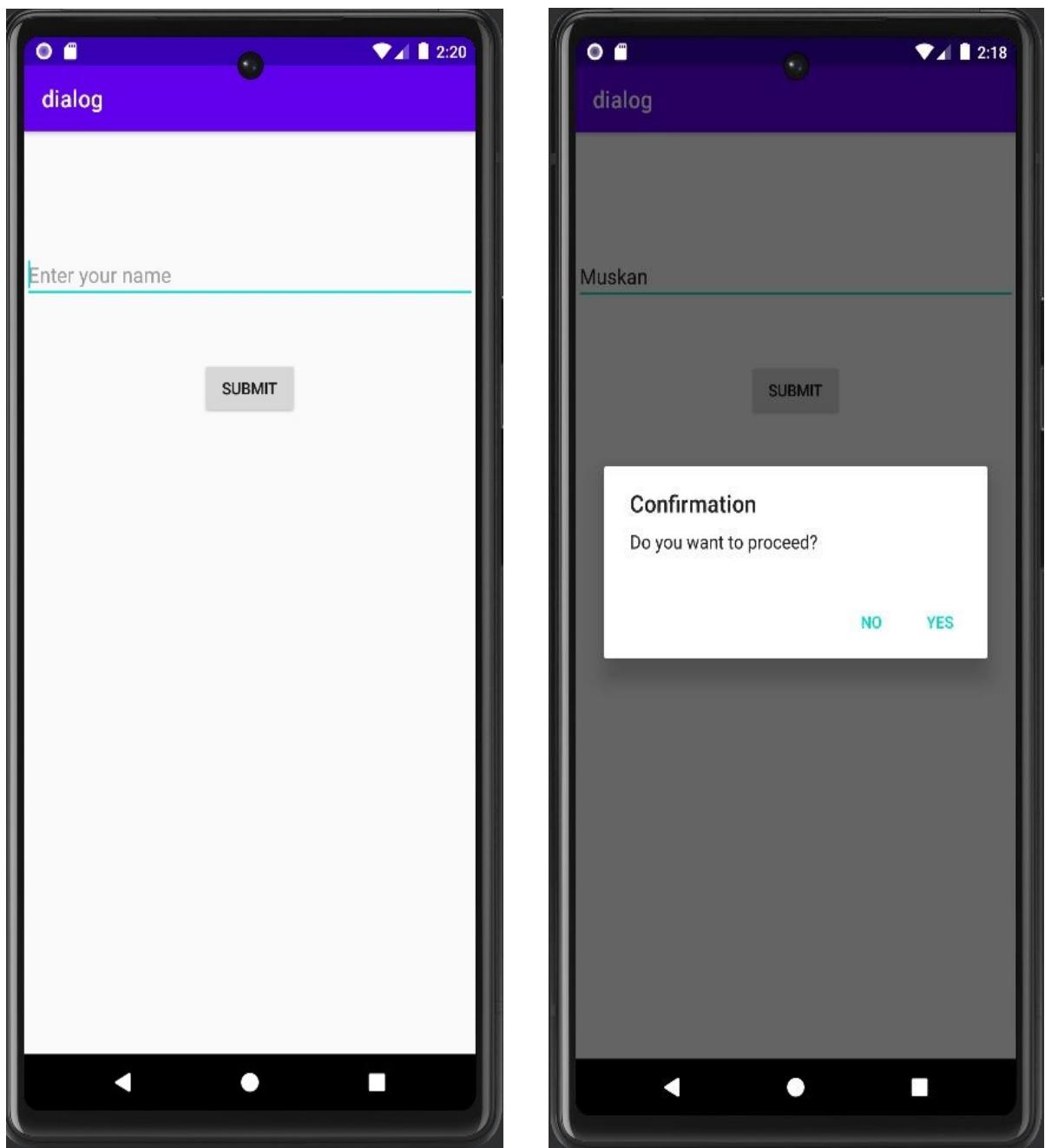
The code defines a vertical LinearLayout containing an EditText and a Button. The EditText has its hint set to "Enter your name". The Button has its text set to "Submit". Both views have their layout_gravity set to center. The EditText also has a margin of 100dp at the top. The Button has a margin of 50dp at the top.

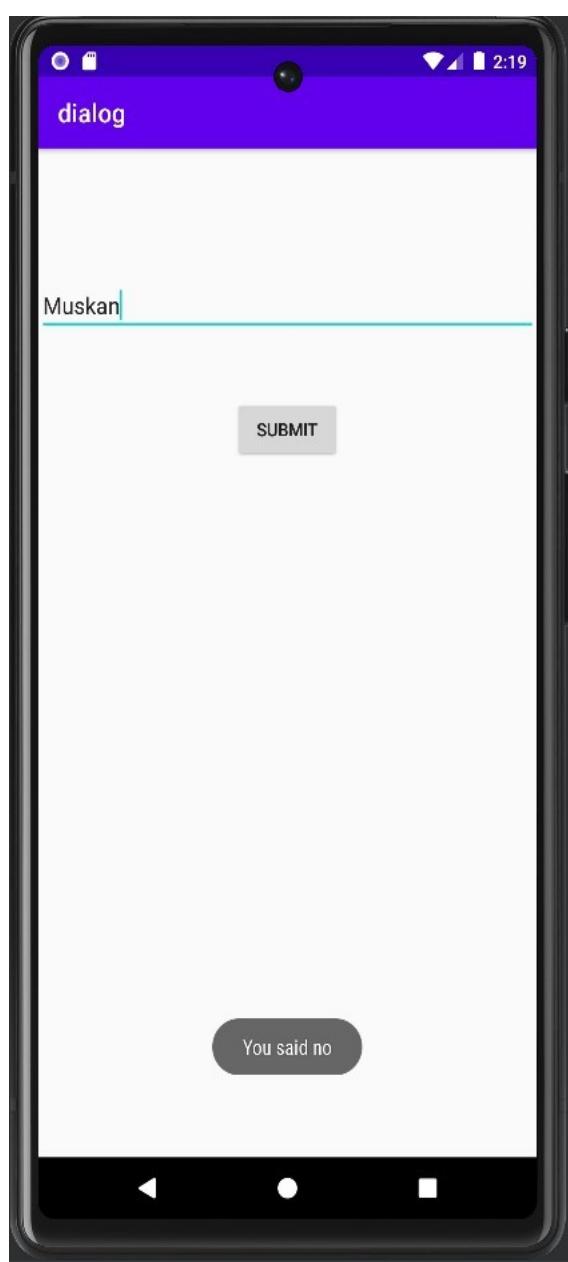
The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with the file `MainActivity.kt` open. The code implements a confirmation dialog.

```
activity_main.xml × MainActivity.kt × Emulator
```

```
1 package com.example.dialog
2
3 import android.content.DialogInterface
4 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
5 import android.os.Bundle
6 import android.widget.Button
7 import android.support.v7.app.AlertDialog
8 import android.widget.Toast
9
10 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
11     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
12         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
13         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
14         val submit= findViewById<Button>(R.id.alert)
15         submit.setOnClickListener { it: View! -
16             val simplealert=AlertDialog.Builder( context: this).create()
17             simplealert.setTitle("Confirmation")
18             simplealert.setMessage("Do you want to proceed?")
19             simplealert.setPositiveButton(AlertDialog.BUTTON_POSITIVE, text: "Yes") {
20                 _: DialogInterface?, which:Int ->
21                     Toast.makeText( context: this, text: "You said yes", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show()
22             }
23             simplealert.setNegativeButton(AlertDialog.BUTTON_NEGATIVE, text: "No") {
24                 _: DialogInterface?, which:Int ->
25                     Toast.makeText( context: this, text: "You said no", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show()
26             }
27             simplealert.show()
28         }
29     }
30 }
```

OUTPUT:





3. Dialog fragments:

Expand res folder → select layout Folder → right click on layout folder → select new → select Android Resource File → give name to the file “dialog_fragments”.

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <RelativeLayout
3
4     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
5     android:layout_width="match_parent"
6     android:layout_height="match_parent">
7
8     <RelativeLayout
9         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
10        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
11        android:layout_marginTop="50dp">
12
13         <RadioGroup
14             android:layout_width="match_parent"
15             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
16             android:orientation="vertical"
17             android:id="@+id/myradiogroup"
18             android:padding="10dp">
19
20             <RadioButton
21                 android:text="Excellent"
22                 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
23                 android:layout_height="wrap_content"
24                 android:checked="false"
25                 android:id="@+id/radioButton1"/>
26
27             <RadioButton
28                 android:text="Very Good"
29                 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
30                 android:layout_height="wrap_content"
31                 android:checked="false"
32                 android:id="@+id/radioButton2"/>
```

```
activity_main.xml x MainActivity.kt x dialog_fragments.xml x Myfragment.kt x

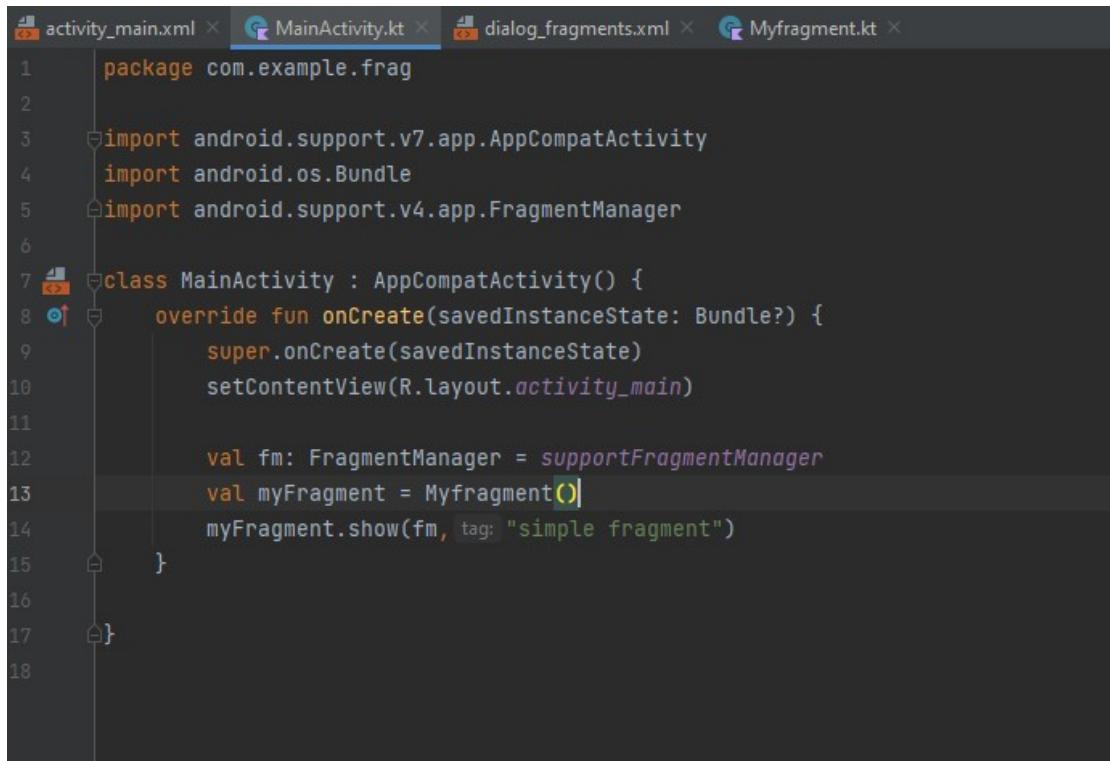
34 <RadioButton
35     android:text="Good"
36     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
37     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
38     android:checked="false"
39     android:id="@+id radioButton3"/>
40
41 <RadioButton
42     android:text="Average"
43     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
44     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
45     android:checked="false"
46     android:id="@+id radioButton4"/>
47
48 <RadioButton
49     android:text="Bad"
50     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
51     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
52     android:checked="false"
53     android:id="@+id radioButton5"/>
54
55 <Button
56     android:text="Submit"
57     android:layout_width="match_parent"
58     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
59     android:id="@+id submitButton"/>
60
61 <Button
62     android:text="Cancel"
63     android:layout_width="match_parent"
64     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
65     android:id="@+id cancelButton"/>
66
67     </RadioGroup>
68   </RelativeLayout>
69 </RelativeLayout>
```

Now go to java folder & expand it → right click on com.example.frag → select new → select Kotlin file class → and give name as “Myfragment” and select kind as “class” → click Ok.

```
activity_main.xml x MainActivity.kt x dialog_fragments.xml x Myfragment.kt x
1 package com.example.frag
2
3 import android.os.Bundle
4 import android.support.v4.app.DialogFragment
5 import android.view.LayoutInflater
6 import android.view.View
7 import android.view.ViewGroup
8 import android.widget.Button
9 import android.widget.RadioButton
10 import android.widget.RadioGroup
11 import android.util.Log
12
13 class Myfragment: DialogFragment() {
14
15     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
16         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
17     }
18
19     override fun onCreateView(
20         inflater: LayoutInflater, container: ViewGroup?,
21         savedInstanceState: Bundle?
22     ): View? {
23         val rootView: View = inflater.inflate(R.layout.dialog_fragments, container, false)
24
25         val cancelButton = rootView.findViewById<Button>(R.id.cancelButton)
26         val submitButton = rootView.findViewById<Button>(R.id.submitButton)
27         val surveyRadioGroup = rootView.findViewById<RadioGroup>(R.id.myradiogroup)
28
29         cancelButton.setOnClickListener { it: View!
30             dismiss()
31         }
32
33         submitButton.setOnClickListener { it: View!
34             val selectedId = surveyRadioGroup.checkedRadioButtonId
35             if (selectedId != -1) {
36                 val selectedRadioButton = rootView.findViewById<RadioButton>(selectedId)
37                 Log.d("test", selectedRadioButton.text.toString())
38             } else {
39                 Log.d("test", msg: "No option selected")
40             }
41             dismiss()
42         }
43
44         return rootView
45     }
46 }

```

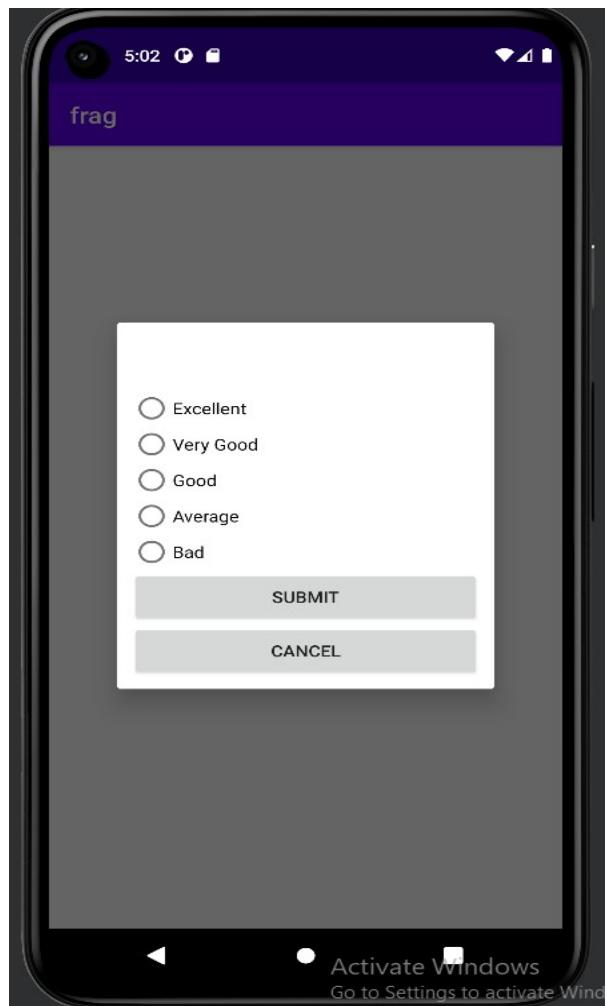
```
32
33         submitButton.setOnClickListener { it: View!
34             val selectedId = surveyRadioGroup.checkedRadioButtonId
35             if (selectedId != -1) {
36                 val selectedRadioButton = rootView.findViewById<RadioButton>(selectedId)
37                 Log.d("test", selectedRadioButton.text.toString())
38             } else {
39                 Log.d("test", msg: "No option selected")
40             }
41             dismiss()
42         }
43
44         return rootView
45     }
46 }
```

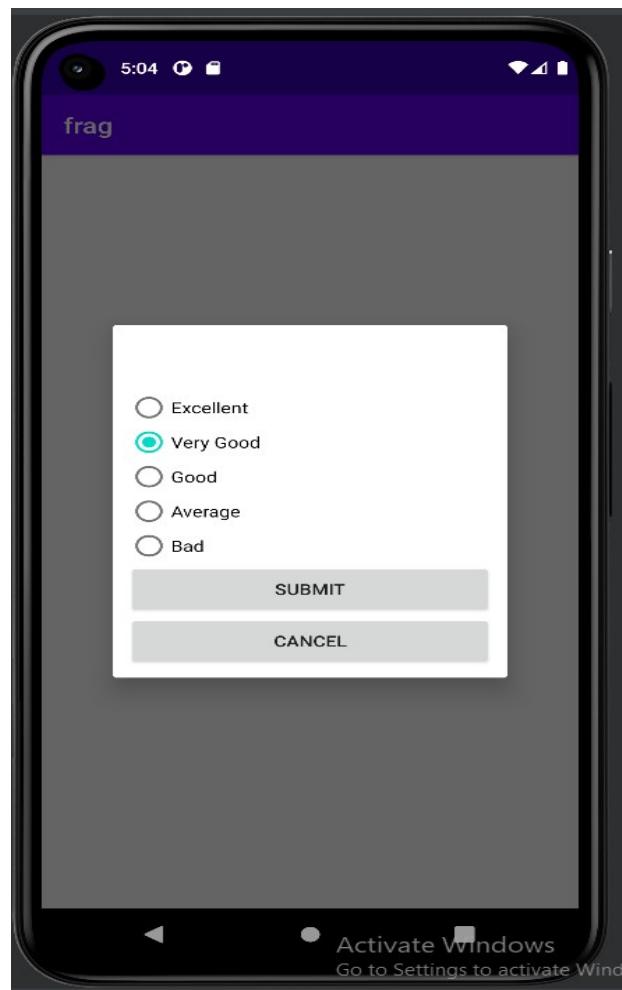


The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following tabs at the top: activity_main.xml, MainActivity.kt (selected), dialog_fragments.xml, and Myfragment.kt.

```
1 package com.example.frag
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.support.v4.app.FragmentManager
6
7 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
8     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
9         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
10        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
11
12        val fm: FragmentManager = supportFragmentManager
13        val myFragment = Myfragment()
14        myFragment.show(fm, tag: "simple fragment")
15    }
16
17 }
18
```

OUTPUT:





Logcat: Logcat +

Pixel 5 API 30 (emulator-5554) Android 11, API 30

▼ package:mine

Time	Process	Method	Message
2025-02-03 17:00:47.732	3973-3999	Grallooo4	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:00:47.734	3973-3999	HostConnection	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:00:47.734	3973-3999	HostConnection	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:00:47.734	3973-3999	goldfish-address-space	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:00:47.739	3973-3999	goldfish-address-space	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:00:47.744	3973-3999	HostConnection	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:02:39.420	3973-3973	test	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:02:39.439	3973-3999	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:04:15.054	3973-3973	test	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:04:15.072	3973-3999	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.frag

D eymakecurrent: 0x7f070040: ver 0 v (LINT0 0XT/000810) (T1/1SL L1NE)

I mapper 4.x is not supported

D createUnique: call

D HostConnection::get() New Host Connection established 0xf6f4f740, tid 3999

D allocate: Ask for block of size 0x100

D allocate: ioctl allocate returned offset 0x3ff7ffe000 size 0x2000

D HostComposition ext ANDROID_EMU_CHECKSUM_HELPER_v1 ANDROID_EMU_native_sync_v2 ANDROID_EMU_native_sync_v3 ANDROID_EMU_native_sync_v4

D Excellent

D endAllActiveAnimators on 0xf0c0a6d0 (RippleDrawable) with handle 0xf72a2570

D Very Good

D endAllActiveAnimators on 0xf0c142b0 (RippleDrawable) with handle 0xf72b0530

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Logcat Logcat +

Pixel 5 API 30 (emulator-5554) Android 11, API 30 package:mine

Time	Process	Category	Message
2025-02-03 17:10:57.987	4519-4543	goldfish-address-space	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:10:58.051	4519-4543	HostConnection	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:10:58.341	4519-4519	Choreographer	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:10:58.776	4519-4536	System	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:11:02.097	4519-4543	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:11:23.188	4519-4519	test	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:11:23.193	4519-4543	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:11:34.529	4519-4543	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:11:48.848	4519-4519	test	com.example.frag
2025-02-03 17:11:48.860	4519-4543	OpenGLRenderer	com.example.frag

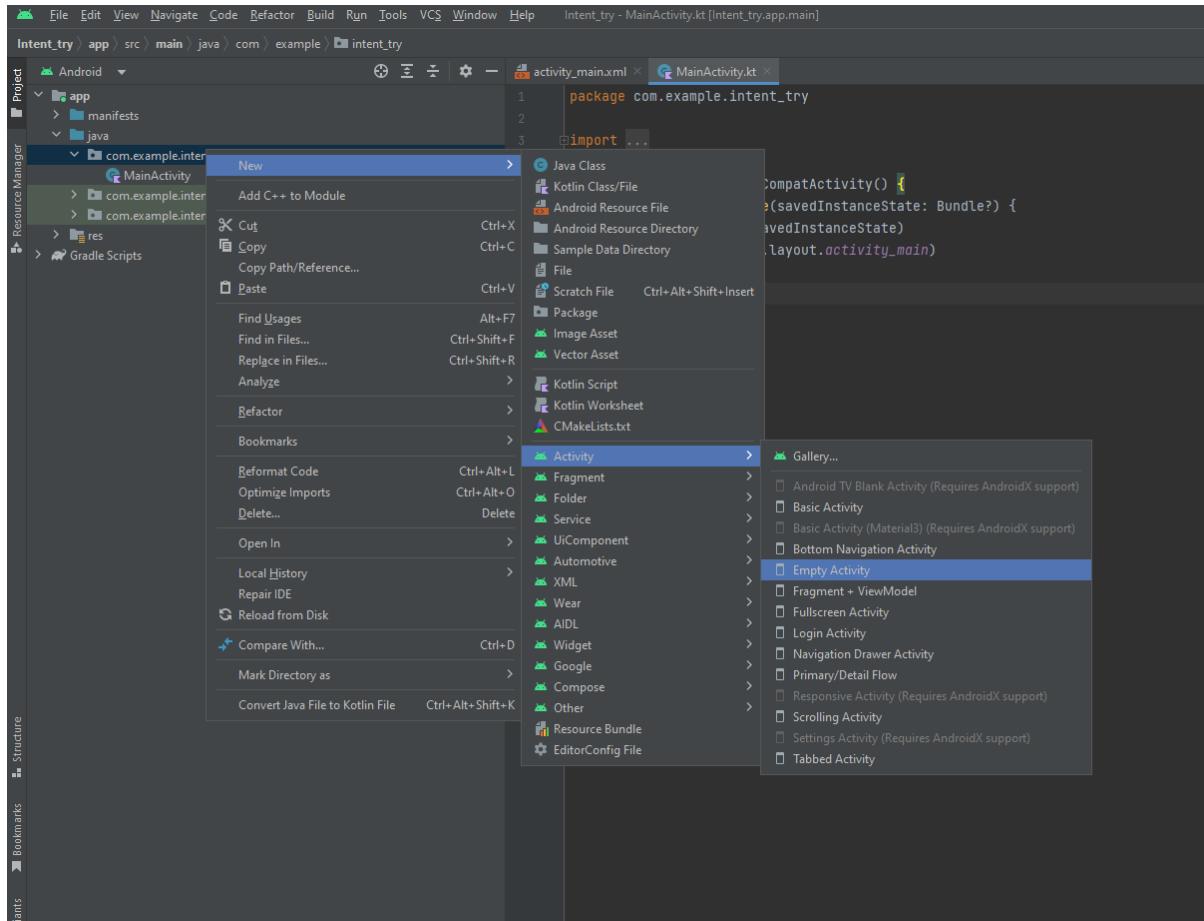
Activate Window
Go to Settings to...

PRACTICAL-7

Programs on Intents, Events, Listeners and Adapters

The Android Intent Class, Using Events and Event Listeners

Step 1: Create another activity (i.e. SecondActivity)



Step 2: Come to activity_main.xml file and add below code.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML file `activity_main.xml` open. The code defines a linear layout containing an edit text field and a button. The edit text field has a placeholder hint "Enter your message". The button's text is currently "send".

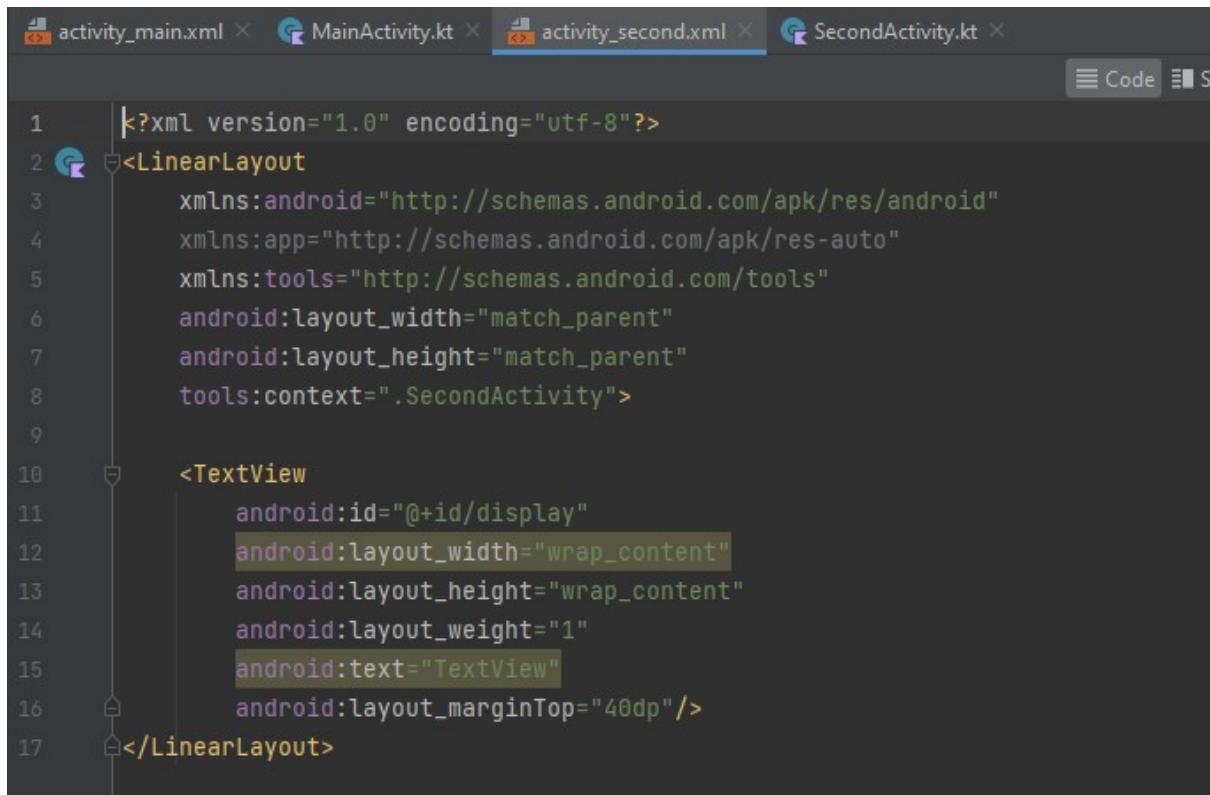
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"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

    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/mytext"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:ems="10"
        android:inputType="textPersonName"
        android:hint="Enter your message"
        android:layout_marginTop="20dp"/>

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/send"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="send"
        android:layout_marginTop="20dp"
        android:layout_gravity="center_horizontal"/>

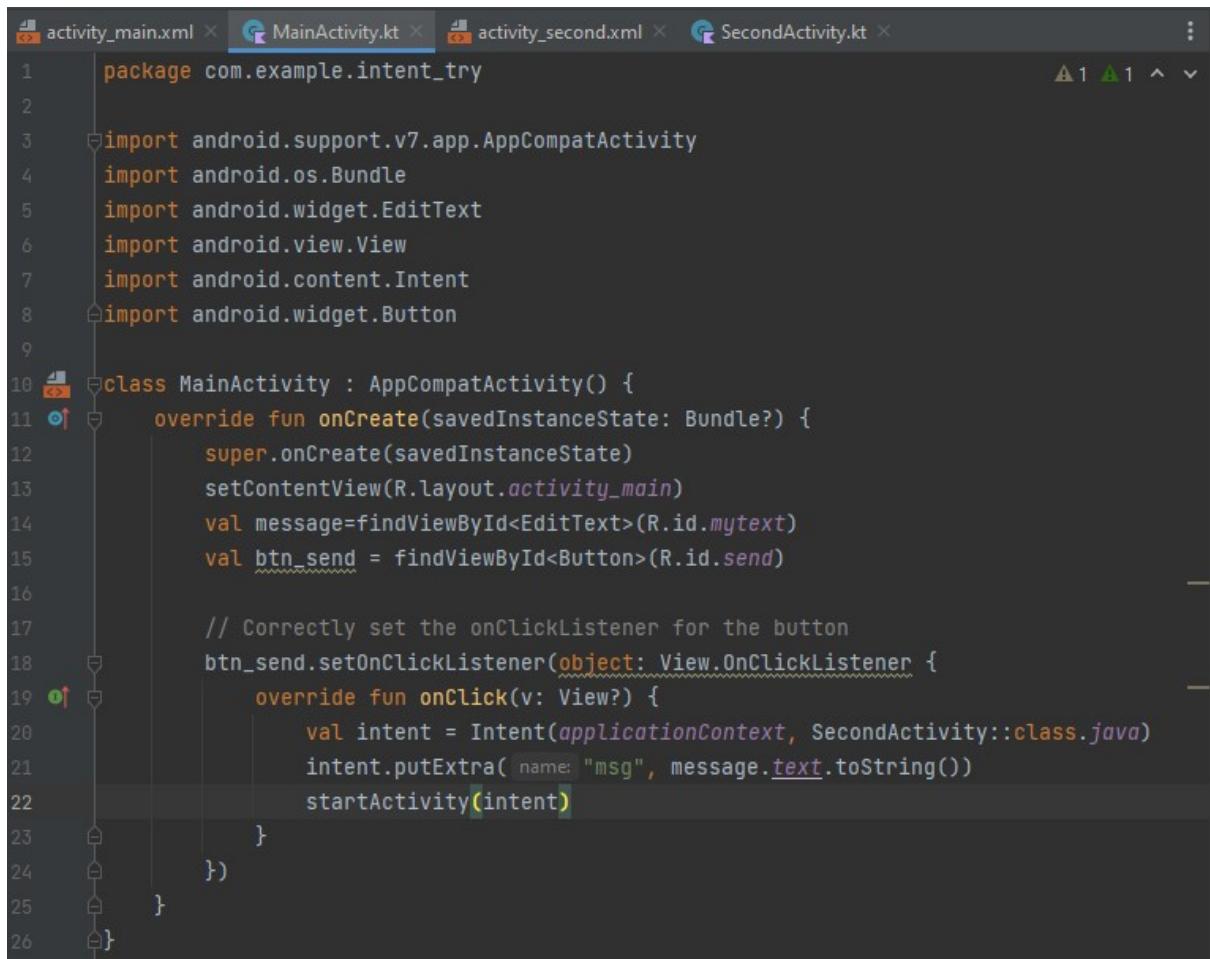
</LinearLayout>
```

Step 3: Now come to `activity_second.xml` file and add below code.



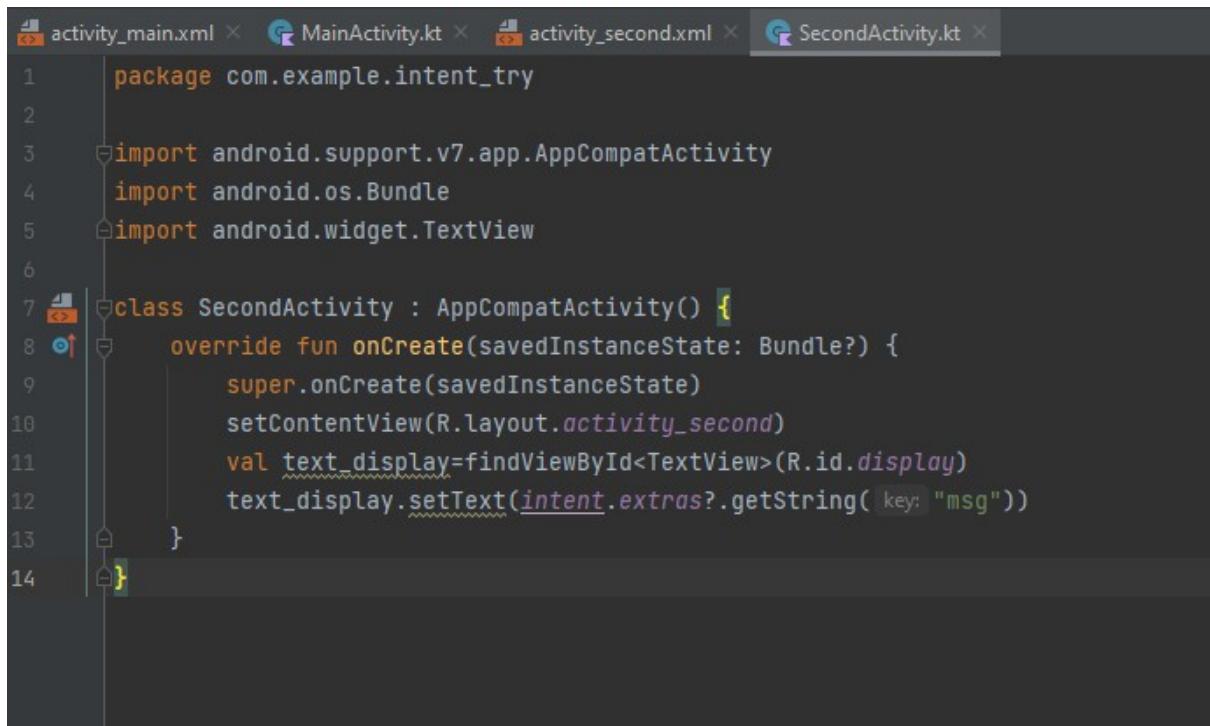
```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <LinearLayout
3     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6     android:layout_width="match_parent"
7     android:layout_height="match_parent"
8     tools:context=".SecondActivity">
9
10    <TextView
11        android:id="@+id/display"
12        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
13        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
14        android:layout_weight="1"
15        android:text="TextView"
16        android:layout_marginTop="40dp"/>
17
18 </LinearLayout>
```

Step 4: Now come to MainActivity.kt file and add below code.



```
1 package com.example.intent_try
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.widget.EditText
6 import android.view.View
7 import android.content.Intent
8 import android.widget.Button
9
10 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
11     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
12         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
13         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
14         val message=findViewById<EditText>(R.id.mytext)
15         val btn_send = findViewById<Button>(R.id.send)
16
17         // Correctly set the onClickListener for the button
18         btn_send.setOnClickListener(object: View.OnClickListener {
19             override fun onClick(v: View?) {
20                 val intent = Intent(applicationContext, SecondActivity::class.java)
21                 intent.putExtra("msg", message.text.toString())
22                 startActivity(intent)
23             }
24         })
25     }
26 }
```

Step 5: Come to SecondActivity.kt file and add below code.

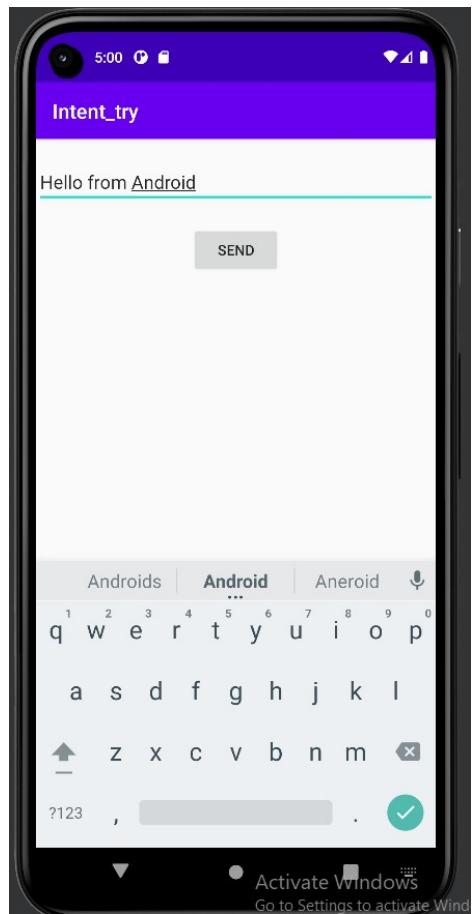


```
activity_main.xml × MainActivity.kt × activity_second.xml × SecondActivity.kt ×
1 package com.example.intent_try
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.widget.TextView
6
7 class SecondActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
8     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
9         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
10        setContentView(R.layout.activity_second)
11        val text_display=findViewById<TextView>(R.id.display)
12        text_display.setText(intent.extras?.getString("msg"))
13    }
14 }
```

Step 6: Now run your project.

OUTPUT:



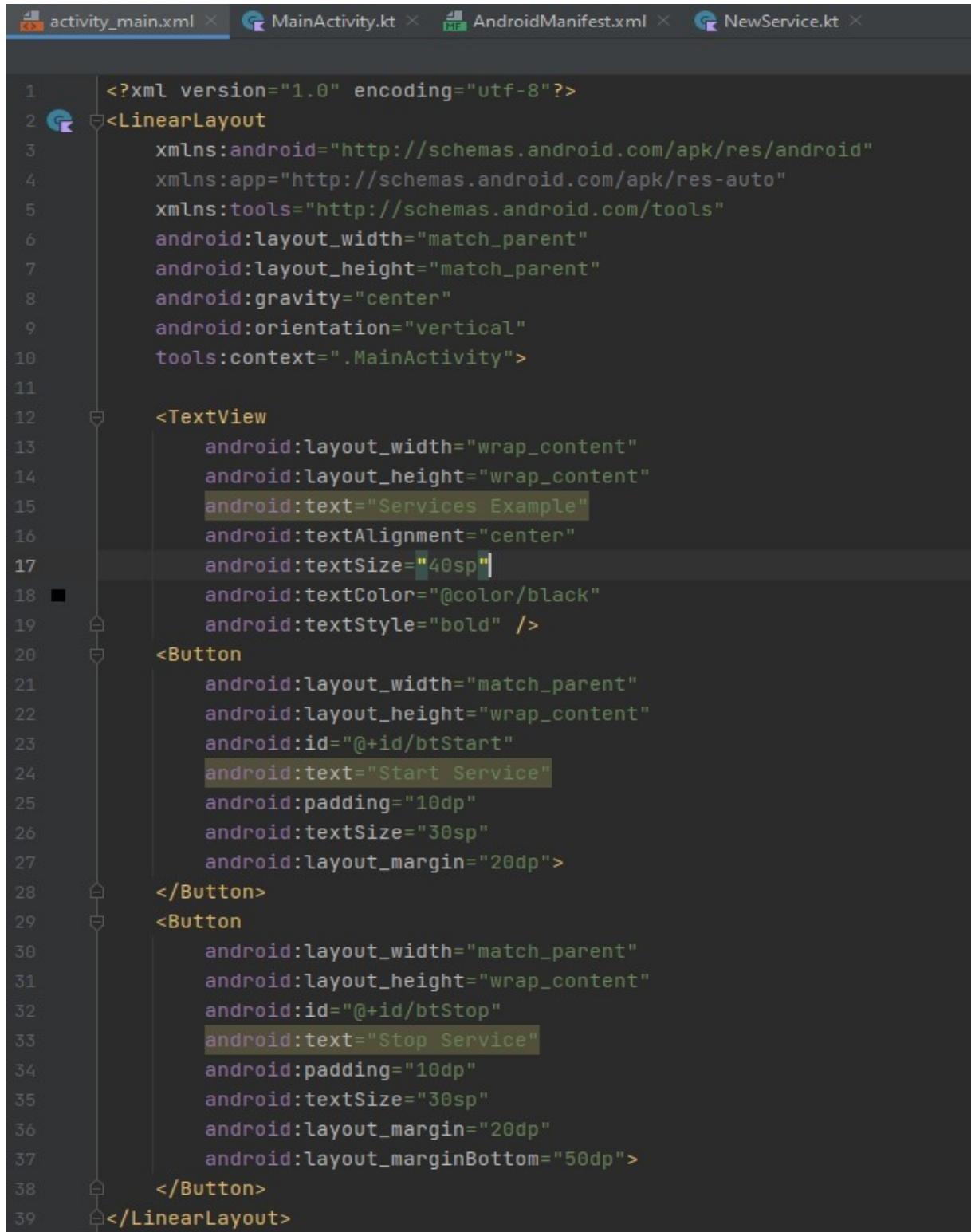


PRACTICAL-8

Programs on Services, notification and broadcast receivers

1. Services

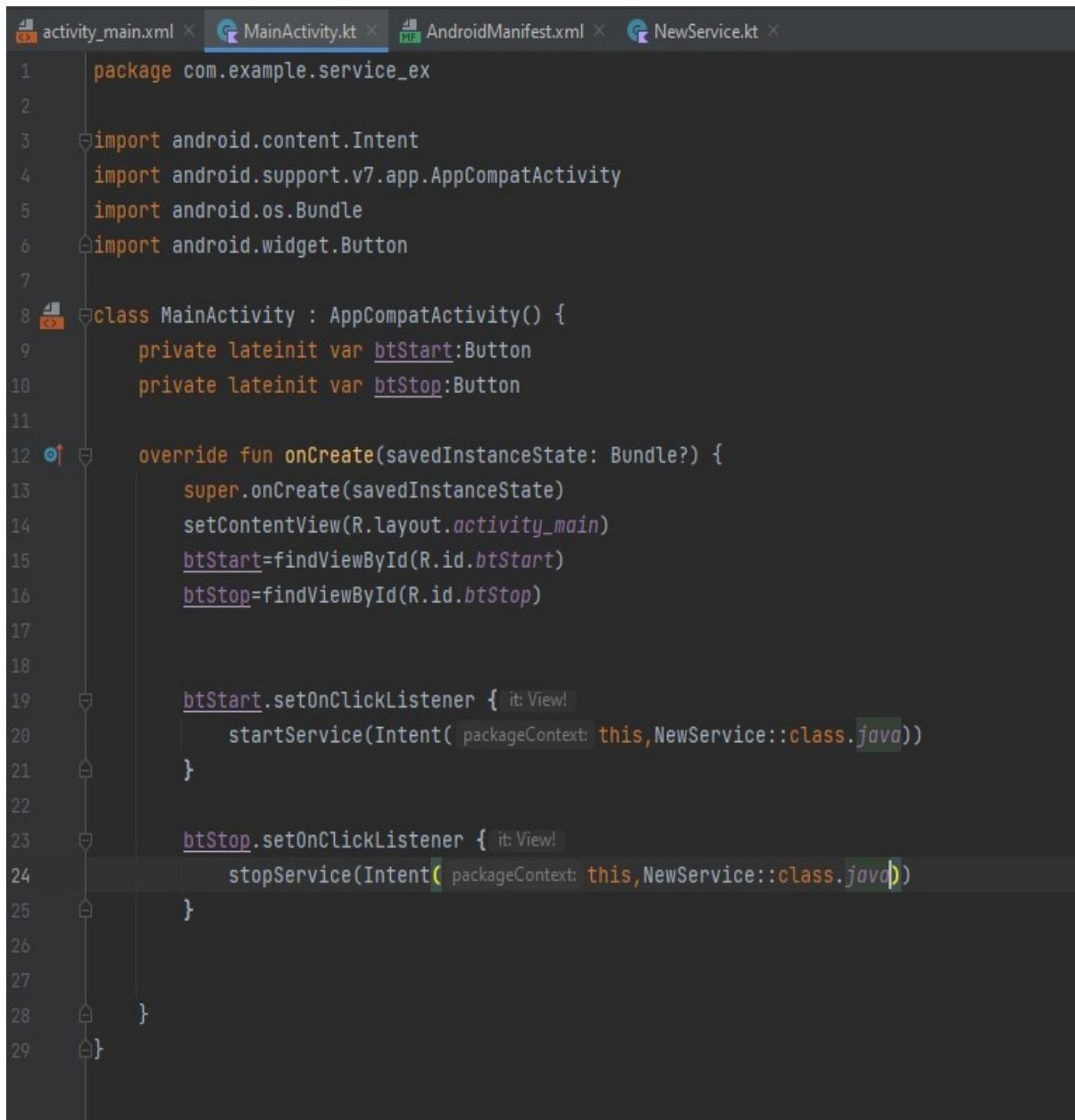
Step 1: Come to activity_main.xml file and add TextView and 2 buttons.



```
<?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="match_parent"
    android:gravity="center"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Services Example"
        android:textAlignment="center"
        android:textSize="40sp"
        android:textColor="@color/black"
        android:textStyle="bold" />
    <Button
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:id="@+id/btStart"
        android:text="Start Service"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:textSize="30sp"
        android:layout_margin="20dp">
    </Button>
    <Button
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:id="@+id/btStop"
        android:text="Stop Service"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:textSize="30sp"
        android:layout_margin="20dp"
        android:layout_marginBottom="50dp">
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
```

Step 2: Now come to **MainActivity.kt** and add below code.

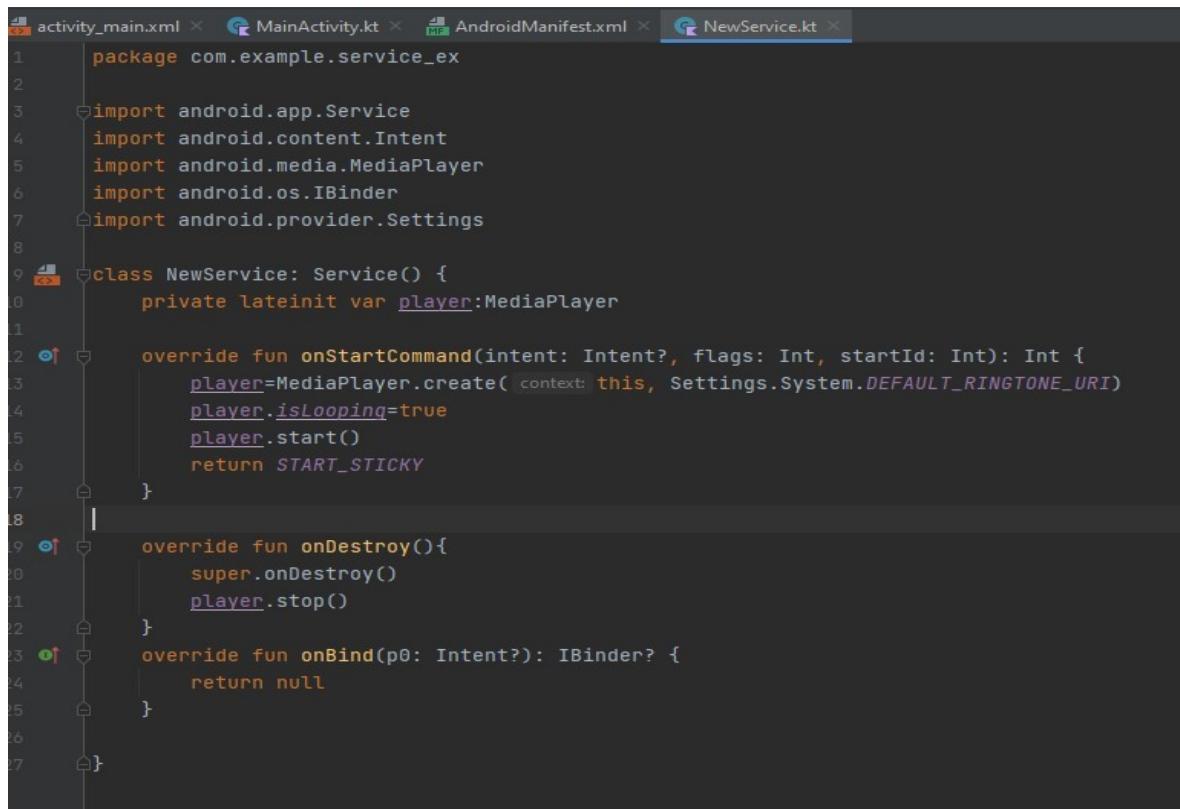


The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the tab bar at the top containing "activity_main.xml", "MainActivity.kt" (which is the active file), "AndroidManifest.xml", and "NewService.kt". The code editor displays the following Kotlin code for MainActivity:

```
1 package com.example.service_ex
2
3 import android.content.Intent
4 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
5 import android.os.Bundle
6 import android.widget.Button
7
8 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
9     private lateinit var btStart:Button
10    private lateinit var btStop:Button
11
12    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
13        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
14        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
15        btStart=findViewById(R.id.btStart)
16        btStop=findViewById(R.id.btStop)
17
18        btStart.setOnClickListener { it: View!
19            startService(Intent( packageContext: this,NewService::class.java))
20        }
21
22        btStop.setOnClickListener { it: View!
23            stopService(Intent( packageContext: this,NewService::class.java))
24        }
25
26
27    }
28
29 }
```

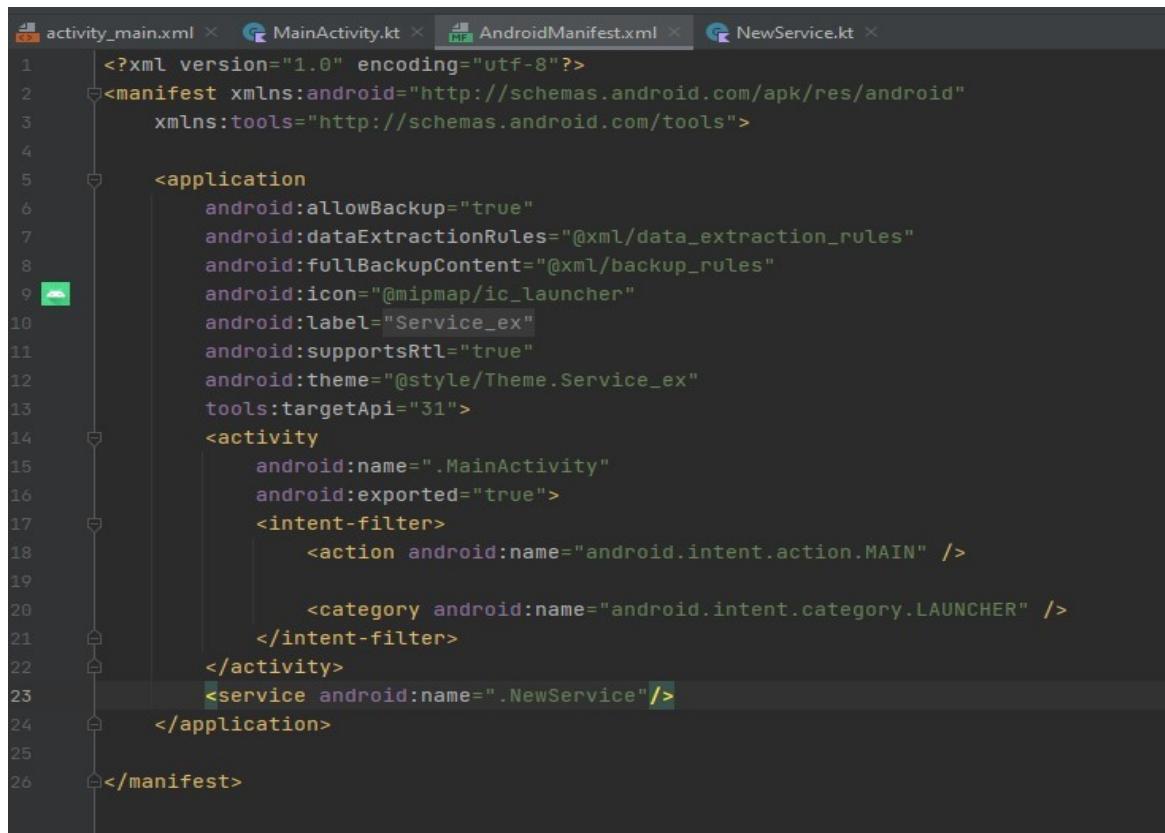
Step 3: Now right click on **com.example.service_ex** -> select **New** -> **Kotline class file** -> give name as “**NewService**” and select **class** -> then click enter.

Step 4: Come to Newservice.kt file and add below code.



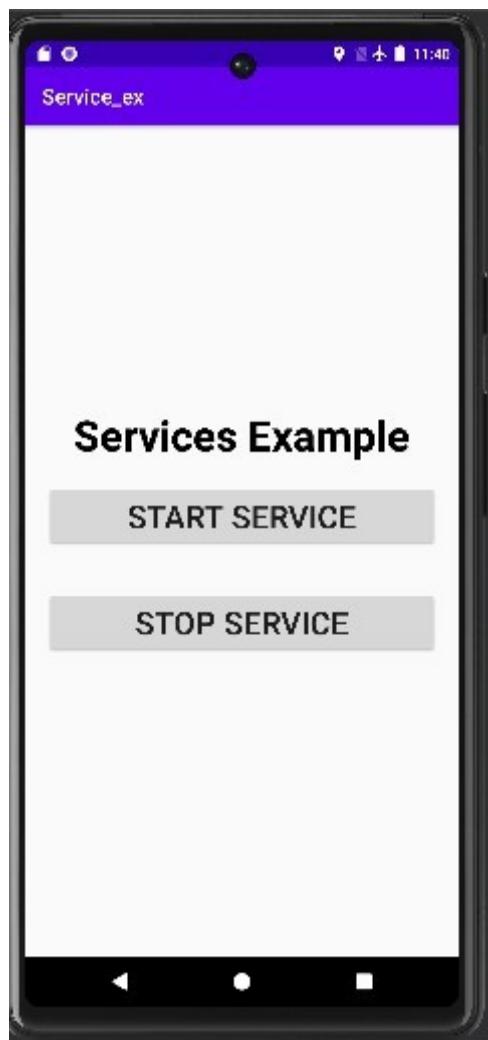
```
1 package com.example.service_ex
2
3 import android.app.Service
4 import android.content.Intent
5 import android.media.MediaPlayer
6 import android.os.IBinder
7 import android.provider.Settings
8
9 class NewService: Service() {
10     private lateinit var player:MediaPlayer
11
12     override fun onStartCommand(intent: Intent?, flags: Int, startId: Int): Int {
13         player=MediaPlayer.create( context: this, Settings.System.DEFAULT_RINGTONE_URI)
14         player.isLooping=true
15         player.start()
16         return START_STICKY
17     }
18
19     override fun onDestroy(){
20         super.onDestroy()
21         player.stop()
22     }
23     override fun onBind(p0: Intent?): IBinder? {
24         return null
25     }
26 }
```

Step 5: Now come to AndroidManifest.xml file and add <service android:name=".NewService" /> line to it.



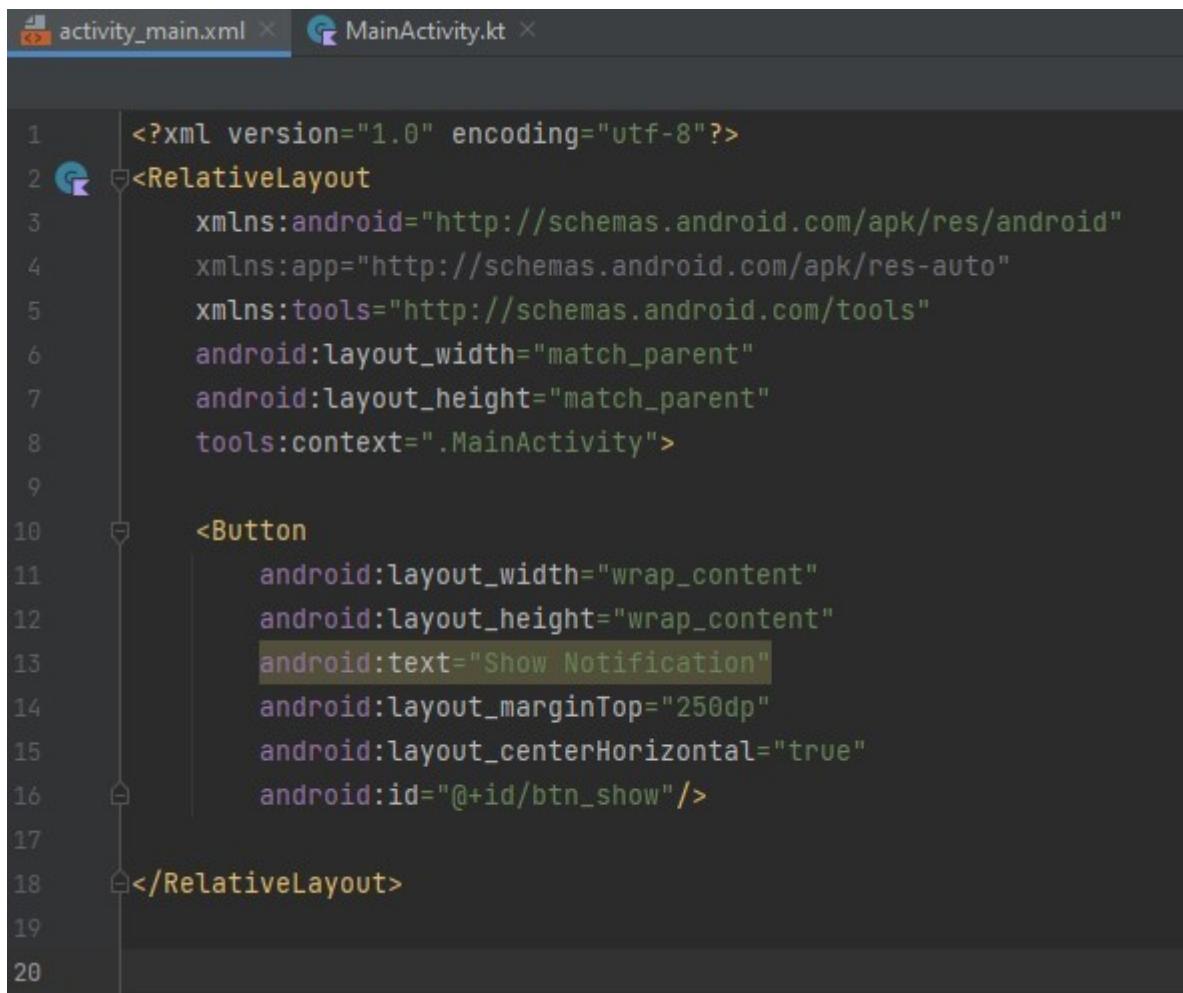
```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">
4
5     <application
6         android:allowBackup="true"
7         android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
8         android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
9         android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
10        android:label="Service_ex"
11        android:supportsRtl="true"
12        android:theme="@style/Theme.Service_ex"
13        tools:targetApi="31">
14         <activity
15             android:name=".MainActivity"
16             android:exported="true">
17             <intent-filter>
18                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
19
20                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
21             </intent-filter>
22         </activity>
23         <service android:name=".NewService"/>
24     </application>
25
26 </manifest>
```

OUTPUT:



2. Notification

Step 1: In activity_main.xml file, add button and add below code.



```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <RelativeLayout
3     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4     xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6     android:layout_width="match_parent"
7     android:layout_height="match_parent"
8     tools:context=".MainActivity">
9
10    <Button
11        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
12        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
13        android:text="Show Notification" // This line is highlighted in green
14        android:layout_marginTop="250dp"
15        android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
16        android:id="@+id	btn_show" />
17
18 </RelativeLayout>
19
20
```

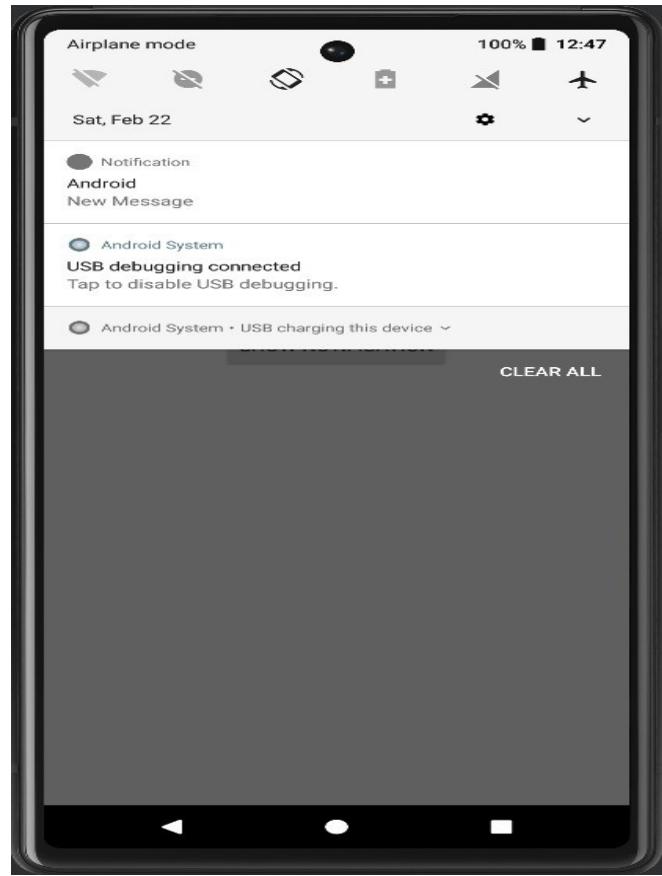
Step 2 : Come to MainActivity.kt file and add below code.

```
activity_main.xml x MainActivity.kt x
1 package com.example.notification
2
3 import android.annotation.SuppressLint
4 import android.app.Notification
5 import android.app.NotificationChannel
6 import android.app.NotificationManager
7 import android.app.PendingIntent
8 import android.content.Context
9 import android.content.Intent
10 import android.graphics.Color
11 import android.os.Build
12 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
13 import android.os.Bundle
14 import android.widget.Button
15
16 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
17     lateinit var notificationManager: NotificationManager
18     lateinit var notificationChannel: NotificationChannel
19     lateinit var builder: Notification.Builder
20     val channelId = "com.example.notification"
21     val description = "My Notification"
22     @SuppressLint("NotificationPermission")
23     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
24         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
25         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
26         val show = findViewById<Button>(R.id.btn_show)
27         notificationManager = getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE) as NotificationManager
28         show.setOnClickListener { it: View! -
29
30             val intent = Intent(applicationContext, MainActivity::class.java)
31             val pendingIntent =
32                 PendingIntent.getActivity(context: this, requestCode: 0, intent, PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT)
33
34
35             if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
36                 notificationChannel =
37                     NotificationChannel(channelId, description, NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_HIGH)
38                 notificationChannel.enableLights(lights: true)
39                 notificationChannel.lightColor = Color.RED
40                 notificationChannel.enableVibration(vibration: true)
41                 notificationManager.createNotificationChannel(notificationChannel)
42
43                 builder = Notification.Builder(context: this, channelId)
44                     .setContentTitle("Android")
45                     .setContentText("New Message")
46                     .setSmallIcon(R.mipmap.ic_launcher)
47                     .setContentIntent(pendingIntent)
48             } else {
49                 builder = Notification.Builder(context: this)
50                     .setContentTitle("Android")
51                     .setContentText("New Message")
52                     .setSmallIcon(R.mipmap.ic_launcher)
53                     .setContentIntent(pendingIntent)
54             }
55             if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
56                 notificationManager.notify(id: 0, builder.build())
57             }
58         }
59     }
60 }
```

```
34
35             if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
36                 notificationChannel =
37                     NotificationChannel(channelId, description, NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_HIGH)
38                 notificationChannel.enableLights(lights: true)
39                 notificationChannel.lightColor = Color.RED
40                 notificationChannel.enableVibration(vibration: true)
41                 notificationManager.createNotificationChannel(notificationChannel)
42
43                 builder = Notification.Builder(context: this, channelId)
44                     .setContentTitle("Android")
45                     .setContentText("New Message")
46                     .setSmallIcon(R.mipmap.ic_launcher)
47                     .setContentIntent(pendingIntent)
48             } else {
49                 builder = Notification.Builder(context: this)
50                     .setContentTitle("Android")
51                     .setContentText("New Message")
52                     .setSmallIcon(R.mipmap.ic_launcher)
53                     .setContentIntent(pendingIntent)
54             }
55             if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
56                 notificationManager.notify(id: 0, builder.build())
57             }
58         }
59     }
60 }
```

OUTPUT:

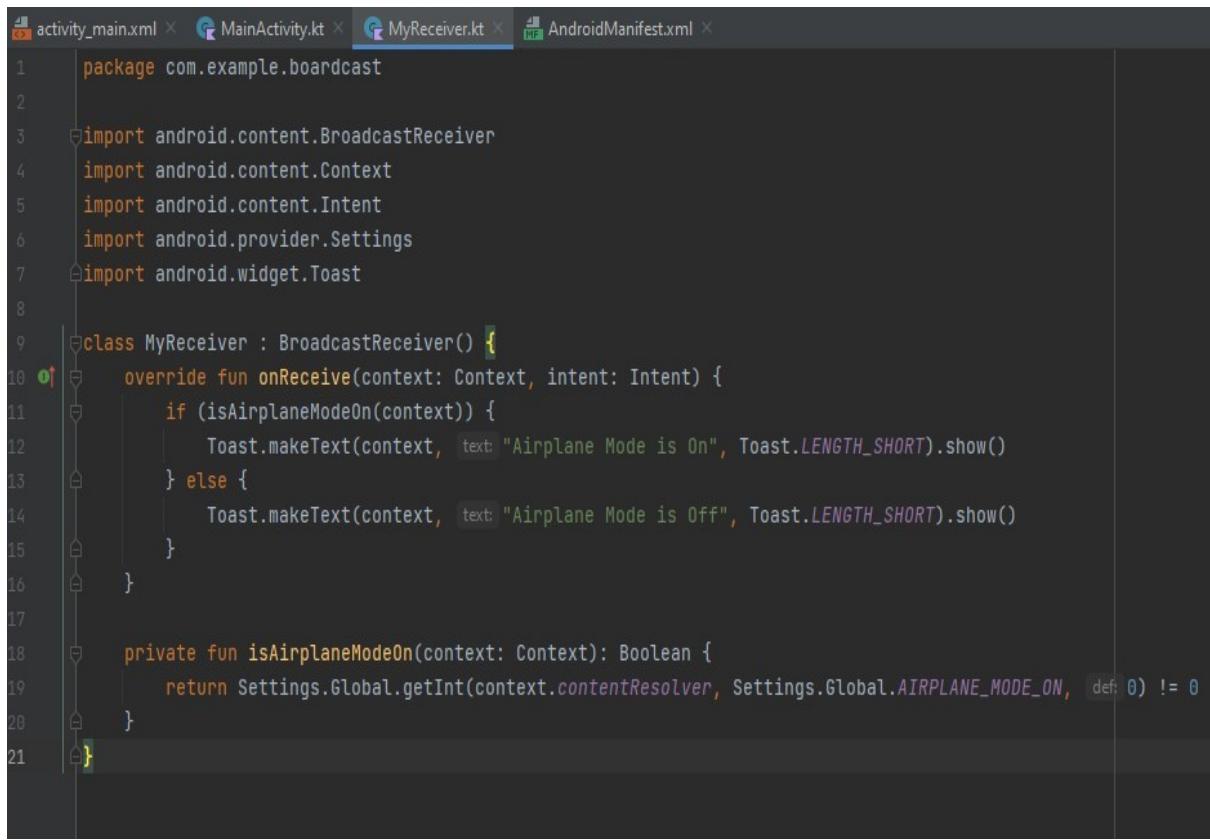




3. Broadcast Receivers

Step 1: Select “com.example.broadcast”-> New-> select Kotlin Class File-> give name “MyReceiver”-> then select class-> press enter.

Step 2: Now come to MyReceiver.kt file and add below code.

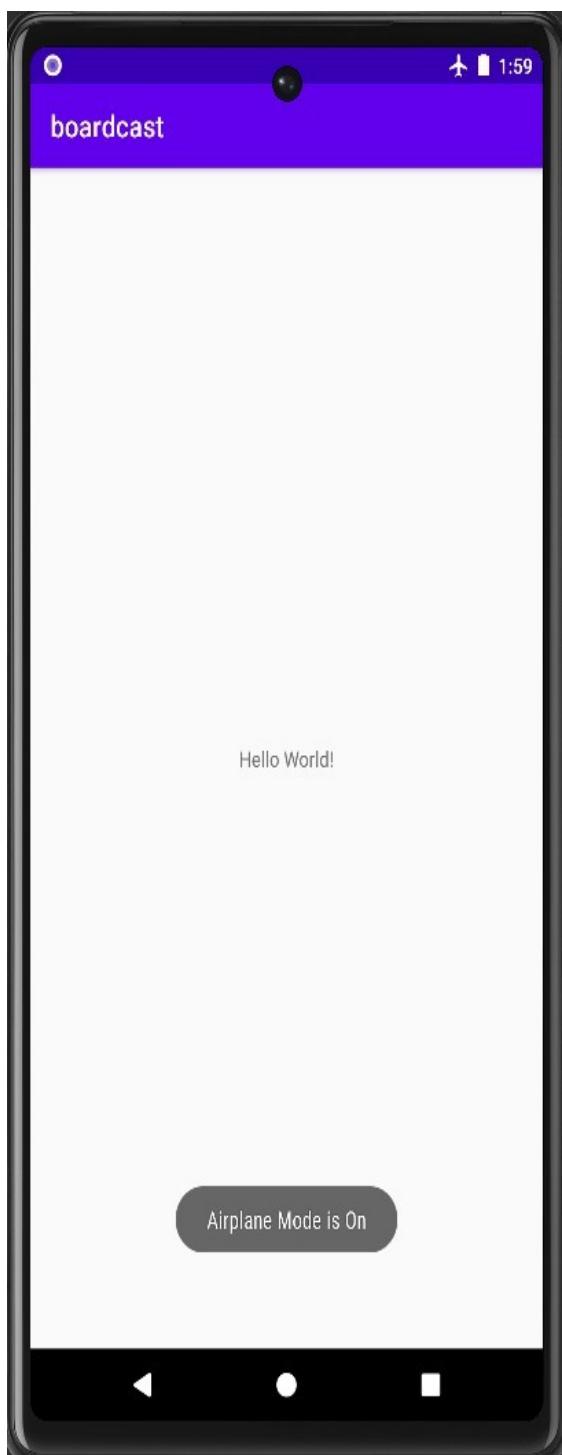


```
1 package com.example.broadcast
2
3 import android.content.BroadcastReceiver
4 import android.content.Context
5 import android.content.Intent
6 import android.provider.Settings
7 import android.widget.Toast
8
9 class MyReceiver : BroadcastReceiver() {
10     override fun onReceive(context: Context, intent: Intent) {
11         if (isAirplaneModeOn(context)) {
12             Toast.makeText(context, "Airplane Mode is On", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
13         } else {
14             Toast.makeText(context, "Airplane Mode is Off", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
15         }
16     }
17
18     private fun isAirplaneModeOn(context: Context): Boolean {
19         return Settings.Global.getInt(context.contentResolver, Settings.Global.AIRPLANE_MODE_ON, 0) != 0
20     }
21 }
```

Step 3: Come to MainActivity.kt file and add below code.

```
activity_main.xml × MainActivity.kt × MyReceiver.kt × AndroidManifest.xml ×
1 package com.example.broadcast
2
3 import android.content.BroadcastReceiver
4 import android.content.Context
5 import android.content.Intent
6 import android.content.IntentFilter
7 import android.os.Bundle
8 import android.widget.Toast
9 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
10
11 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
12
13     private val receiver = MyReceiver()
14
15     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
16         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
17         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
18     }
19
20     override fun onStart() {
21         super.onStart()
22         val filter = IntentFilter(Intent.ACTION_AIRPLANE_MODE_CHANGED)
23         registerReceiver(receiver, filter)
24     }
25
26     override fun onStop() {
27         super.onStop()
28         unregisterReceiver(receiver)
29     }
30 }
```

OUTPUT:



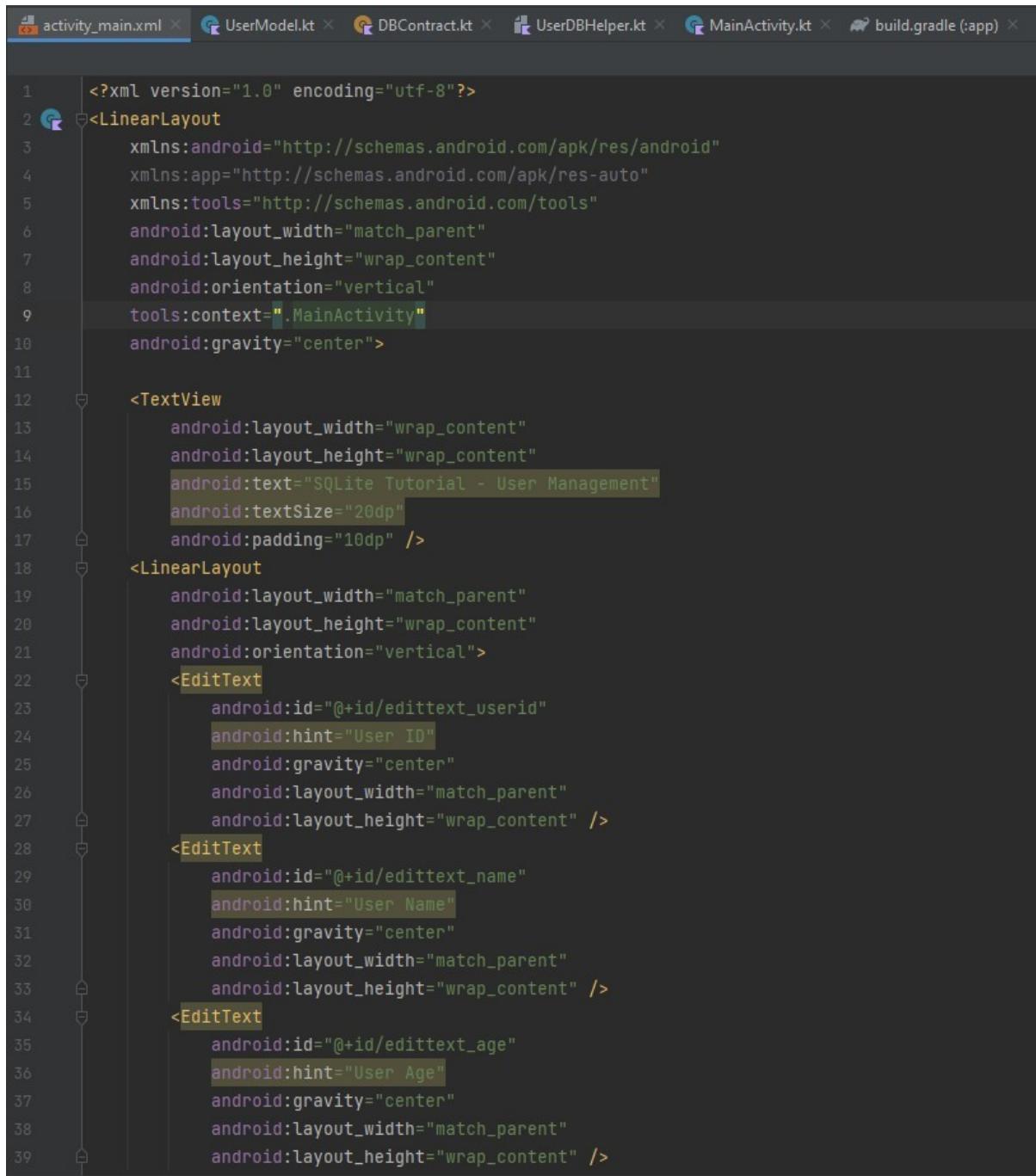
PRACTICAL-9

a. Database Programming with SQLite

b. Programming Network Communications and Services (JSON)

a. Database Programming with SQLite

STEP 1: Add below code in activity_main.xml file.



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the activity_main.xml file open. The code defines a linear layout containing a text view and three edit texts. The text view displays "SQLite Tutorial - User Management". The first edit text is for User ID, the second for User Name, and the third for User Age. All fields have a hint and are centered.

```
<?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"
    tools:context=".MainActivity"
    android:gravity="center">

    <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" />
    

```

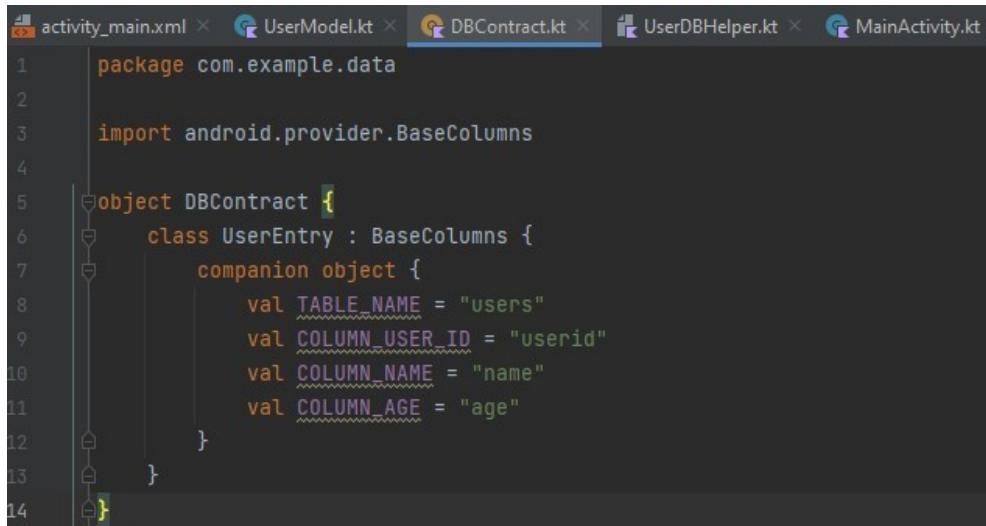
```
40     
```

```
41         </LinearLayout>
42         <LinearLayout
43             android:layout_width="match_parent"
44             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
45             android:orientation="horizontal">
46             <Button
47                 android:id="@+id/button_add_user"
48                 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
49                 android:layout_height="wrap_content"
50                 android:layout_weight="1"
51                 android:onClick="addUser"
52                 android:text="Add" />
53             <Button
54                 android:id="@+id/button_delete_user"
55                 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
56                 android:layout_height="wrap_content"
57                 android:layout_weight="1"
58                 android:onClick="deleteUser"
59                 android:text="Delete" />
60             <Button
61                 android:id="@+id/button_show_all"
62                 android:layout_width="wrap_content"
63                 android:layout_height="wrap_content"
64                 android:layout_weight="1"
65                 android:onClick="showAllUsers"
66                 android:text="Show All" />
67         </LinearLayout>
68         <TextView
69             android:id="@+id/textview_result"
70             android:layout_width="match_parent"
71             android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
72         <LinearLayout
73             android:id="@+id/ll_entries"
74             android:padding="15dp"
75             android:orientation="vertical"
76             android:layout_width="match_parent"
77             android:layout_height="wrap_content"></LinearLayout>
78     </LinearLayout>
```

STEP 2: Create new Kotlin class file and named that file as “UserModel.kt”. Then write below code.

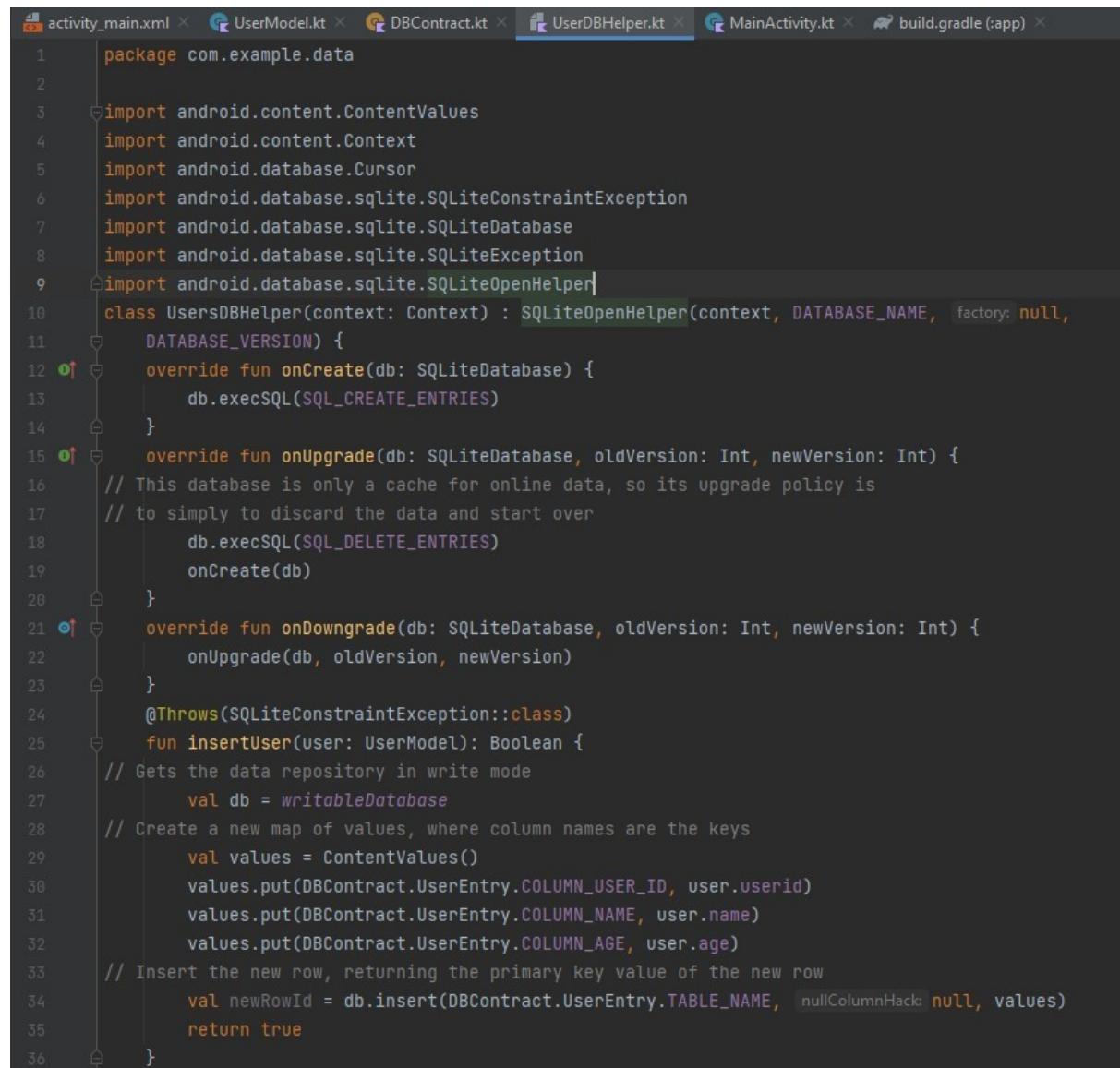
```
activity_main.xml × UserModel.kt × DBContract.kt × UserDBHelper.kt × MainActivity.kt × build.gradle (app) ×
1 package com.example.data
2
3 class UserModel(val userid: String, val name: String, val age: String)
```

STEP 3: Create new Kotlin class file and named that file as “DBContract.kt”. Then write below code.



```
1 package com.example.data
2
3 import android.provider.BaseColumns
4
5 object DBContract {
6     class UserEntry : BaseColumns {
7         companion object {
8             val TABLE_NAME = "users"
9             val COLUMN_USER_ID = "userid"
10            val COLUMN_NAME = "name"
11            val COLUMN_AGE = "age"
12        }
13    }
14 }
```

STEP 4: Create new Kotlin class file and named that file as “UserDBHelper.kt”. Then write below code.



```
1 package com.example.data
2
3 import android.content.ContentValues
4 import android.content.Context
5 import android.database.Cursor
6 import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteConstraintException
7 import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase
8 import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteException
9 import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper
10 class UsersDBHelper(context: Context) : SQLiteOpenHelper(context, DATABASE_NAME, null,
11     DATABASE_VERSION) {
12     override fun onCreate(db: SQLiteDatabase) {
13         db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES)
14     }
15     override fun onUpgrade(db: SQLiteDatabase, oldVersion: Int, newVersion: Int) {
16         // This database is only a cache for online data, so its upgrade policy is
17         // to simply to discard the data and start over
18         db.execSQL(SQL_DELETE_ENTRIES)
19         onCreate(db)
20     }
21     override fun onDowngrade(db: SQLiteDatabase, oldVersion: Int, newVersion: Int) {
22         onUpgrade(db, oldVersion, newVersion)
23     }
24     @Throws(SQLiteConstraintException::class)
25     fun insertUser(user: UserModel): Boolean {
26         // Gets the data repository in write mode
27         val db = writableDatabase
28         // Create a new map of values, where column names are the keys
29         val values = ContentValues()
30         values.put(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID, user.userid)
31         values.put(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME, user.name)
32         values.put(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE, user.age)
33         // Insert the new row, returning the primary key value of the new row
34         val newRowId = db.insert(DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME, nullColumnHack: null, values)
35         return true
36     }
37 }
```

```
37     @Throws(SQLiteConstraintException::class)
38     fun deleteUser(userid: String): Boolean {
39         // Gets the data repository in write mode
40         val db = writableDatabase
41         // Define 'where' part of query.
42         val selection = DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID + " LIKE ?"
43         // Specify arguments in placeholder order.
44         val selectionArgs = arrayOf(userid)
45         // Issue SQL statement.
46         db.delete(DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME, selection, selectionArgs)
47         return true
48     }
49     fun readUser(userid: String): ArrayList<UserModel> {
50         val users = ArrayList<UserModel>()
51         val db = writableDatabase
52         var cursor: Cursor? = null
53         try {
54             cursor = db.rawQuery("select * from " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME + " WHERE " +
55                                 DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID + "=" + userid + "", null)
56         } catch (e: SQLiteException) {
57             // if table not yet present, create it
58             db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES)
59             return ArrayList()
60         }
61         var name: String
62         var age: String
63         if (cursor!!.moveToFirst()) {
64             while (cursor.isAfterLast == false) {
65                 name = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME))
66                 age = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE))
67                 users.add(UserModel(userid, name, age))
68                 cursor.moveToNext()
69             }
70         }
71         return users
72     }
```

```

73     fun readAllUsers(): ArrayList<UserModel> {
74         val users = ArrayList<UserModel>()
75         val db = writableDatabase
76         var cursor: Cursor? = null
77         try {
78             cursor = db.rawQuery("select * from " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME, null)
79         } catch (e: SQLiteException) {
80             db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES)
81             return ArrayList()
82         }
83         var userid: String
84         var name: String
85         var age: String
86         if (cursor!!.moveToFirst()) {
87             while (cursor.isAfterLast == false) {
88                 userid =
89                     cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID))
90                 name = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME))
91                 age = cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE))
92                 users.add(UserModel(userid, name, age))
93                 cursor.moveToNext()
94             }
95         }
96         return users
97     }
98     companion object {
99         // If you change the database schema, you must increment the database version.
100        val DATABASE_VERSION = 1
101        val DATABASE_NAME = "FeedReader.db"
102        private val SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES =
103            "CREATE TABLE " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME + "(" +
104                DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_USER_ID + " TEXT PRIMARY KEY," +
105                DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_NAME + " TEXT," +
106                DBContract.UserEntry.COLUMN_AGE + " TEXT)"
107        private val SQL_DELETE_ENTRIES = "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS " + DBContract.UserEntry.TABLE_NAME
108    }
109 }

```

STEP 5: After this come to “MainActivity.kt” file and below code.

```
activity_main.xml × UserModel.kt × DBContract.kt × UserDBHelper.kt × MainActivity.kt × build.gradle (:app) ×  
1 package com.example.data  
2  
3 import android.os.Bundle  
4 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity  
5 import android.view.View  
6 import android.widget.TextView  
7 import com.example.data.UserModel  
8 import com.example.data.UsersDBHelper  
9 import com.example.data.databinding.ActivityMainBinding  
10  
11  
12 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {  
13     lateinit var usersDBHelper: UsersDBHelper  
14     private lateinit var binding: ActivityMainBinding  
15  
16     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
17         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
18         binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(layoutInflater) // Inflate the view binding  
19         setContentView(binding.root) // Set the root view  
20  
21         usersDBHelper = UsersDBHelper(context: this)  
22     }  
23  
24     fun addUser(v: View) {  
25         val userid = binding.edittextUserId.text.toString() // Access views using binding  
26         val name = binding.edittextName.text.toString()  
27         val age = binding.edittextAge.text.toString()  
28  
29         val result = usersDBHelper.insertUser(UserModel(userid = userid, name = name, age = age))  
30  
31         // Clear all EditTexts  
32         binding.edittextAge.text.clear()  
33         binding.edittextName.text.clear()  
34         binding.edittextUserId.text.clear()  
35  
36         binding.textViewResult.text = "Added user: $result"  
37         binding.llEntries.removeAllViews()  
38     }  
}
```

```

39
40     fun deleteUser(v: View) {
41         val userid = binding.edittextUserId.text.toString()
42         val result = usersDBHelper.deleteUser(userid)
43         binding.textViewResult.text = "Deleted user: $result"
44         binding.llEntries.removeAllViews()
45     }
46
47     fun showAllUsers(v: View) {
48         val users = usersDBHelper.readAllUsers()
49         binding.llEntries.removeAllViews()
50         users.forEach { it: UserModel
51             val tvUser = TextView( context: this)
52             tvUser.setTextSize(30F)
53             tvUser.text = "${it.name} - ${it.age}"
54             binding.llEntries.addView(tvUser)
55         }
56         binding.textViewResult.text = "Fetched ${users.size} users"
57     }
58 }
59

```

STEP 6: Now come to “build.gradle (Module:app)” file and below lines.

```

viewBinding{
    enabled=true
}

```

```

Data / app / build.gradle
Android
Project Manager
app
> manifests
> java
> com.example.data
  > DBContract
  > MainActivity
  > UserDBHelper.kt
  > UserModel
> com.example.data (androidTest)
> com.example.data (test)
  > ExampleUnitTest
> java (generated)
> res
  > drawable
    > ic_launcher_background.xml
    > ic_launcher_foreground.xml (v24)
  > layout
  > mipmap
  > values
  > xml
  > res (generated)
> Gradle Scripts
  > build.gradle (Project: Data)
  > build.gradle (Module:app)
  > proguard-rules.pro (ProGuard Rules for "app")
  > gradle.properties (Project Properties)
  > gradle-wrapper.properties (Gradle Version)
  > local.properties (SDK Location)
  > settings.gradle (Project Settings)

You can use the Project Structure dialog to view and edit your project configuration

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compileSdk 33
defaultConfig {
    applicationId "com.example.data"
    minSdk 24
    targetSdk 33
    versionCode 1
    versionName "1.0"

    testInstrumentationRunner "android.support.test.runner.AndroidJUnitRunner"
}

buildTypes {
    release {
        minifyEnabled false
        proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android-optimize.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro'
    }
}

compileOptions {
    sourceCompatibility JavaVersion.VERSION_1_8
    targetCompatibility JavaVersion.VERSION_1_8
}

kotlinOptions {
    jvmTarget = '1.8'
}

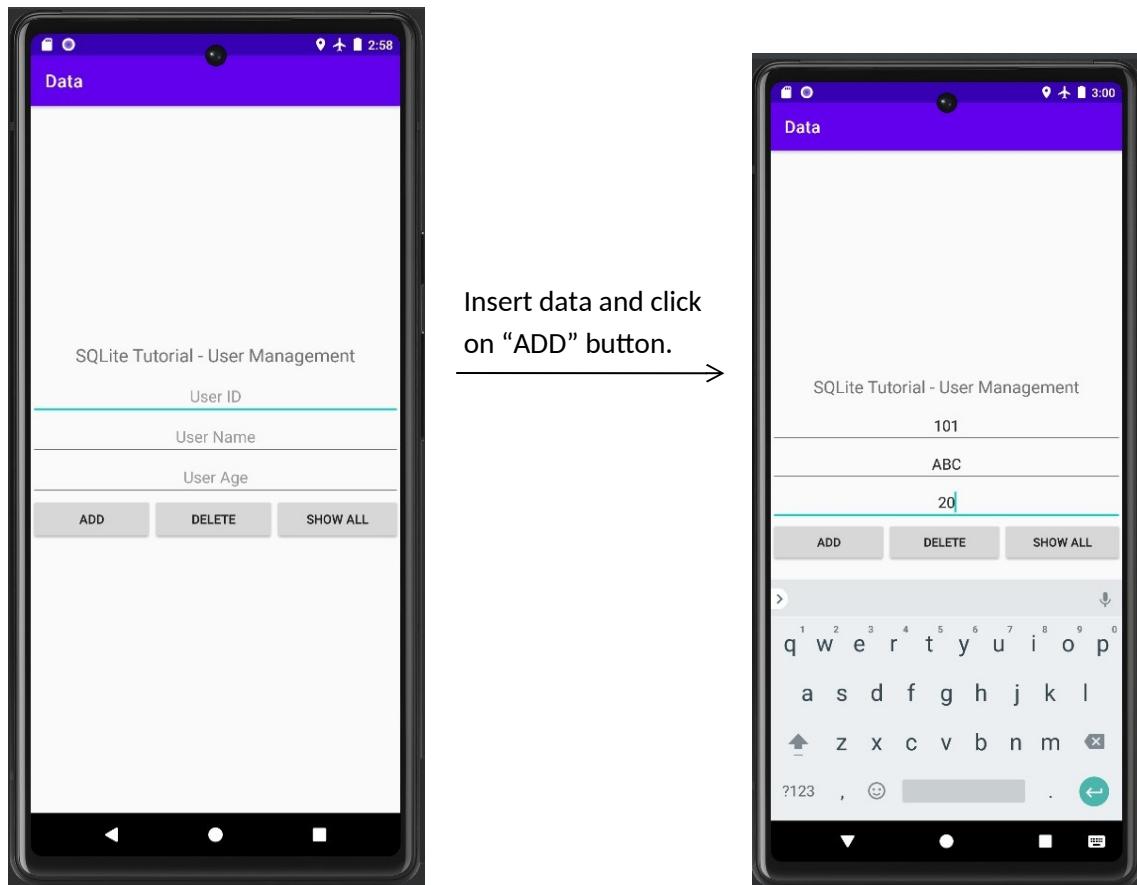
viewBinding {
    enabled = true
}

dependencies {

    implementation 'com.android.support:appcompat-v7:28.0.0'
    implementation 'com.android.support.constraint:constraint-layout:2.0.4'
    testImplementation 'junit:junit:4.13.2'
    androidTestImplementation 'com.android.support.test:runner:1.0.2'
    androidTestImplementation 'com.android.support.test.espresso:espresso-core:3.0.2'
}

```

STEP 7: Run Project.



Using “SHOW ALL” button, you will get all the records inserted earlier.

Using “DELETE” button you can easily delete any record.

PRACTICAL-10

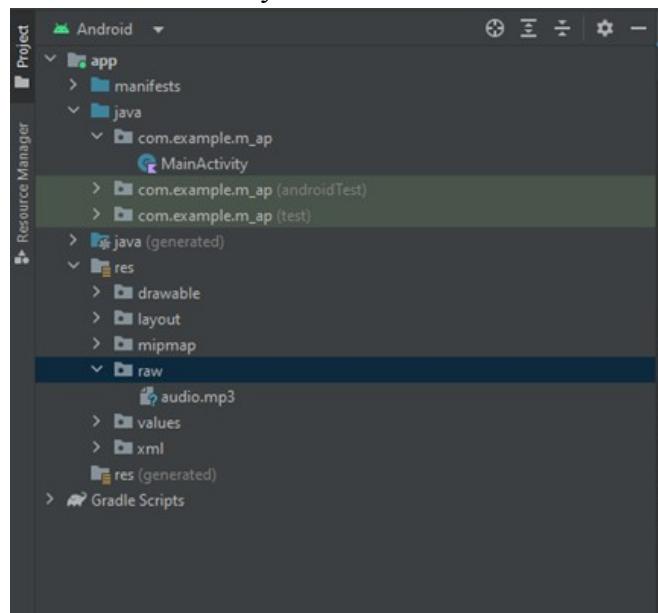
a. Programming Media API and Telephone API

b. Programming Security and Permissions

a. Programming Media API and Telephone API

MEDIA API

Step 1: Under res folder create new directory named as “raw”-> then download any audio file and Paste that file inside the raw directory.

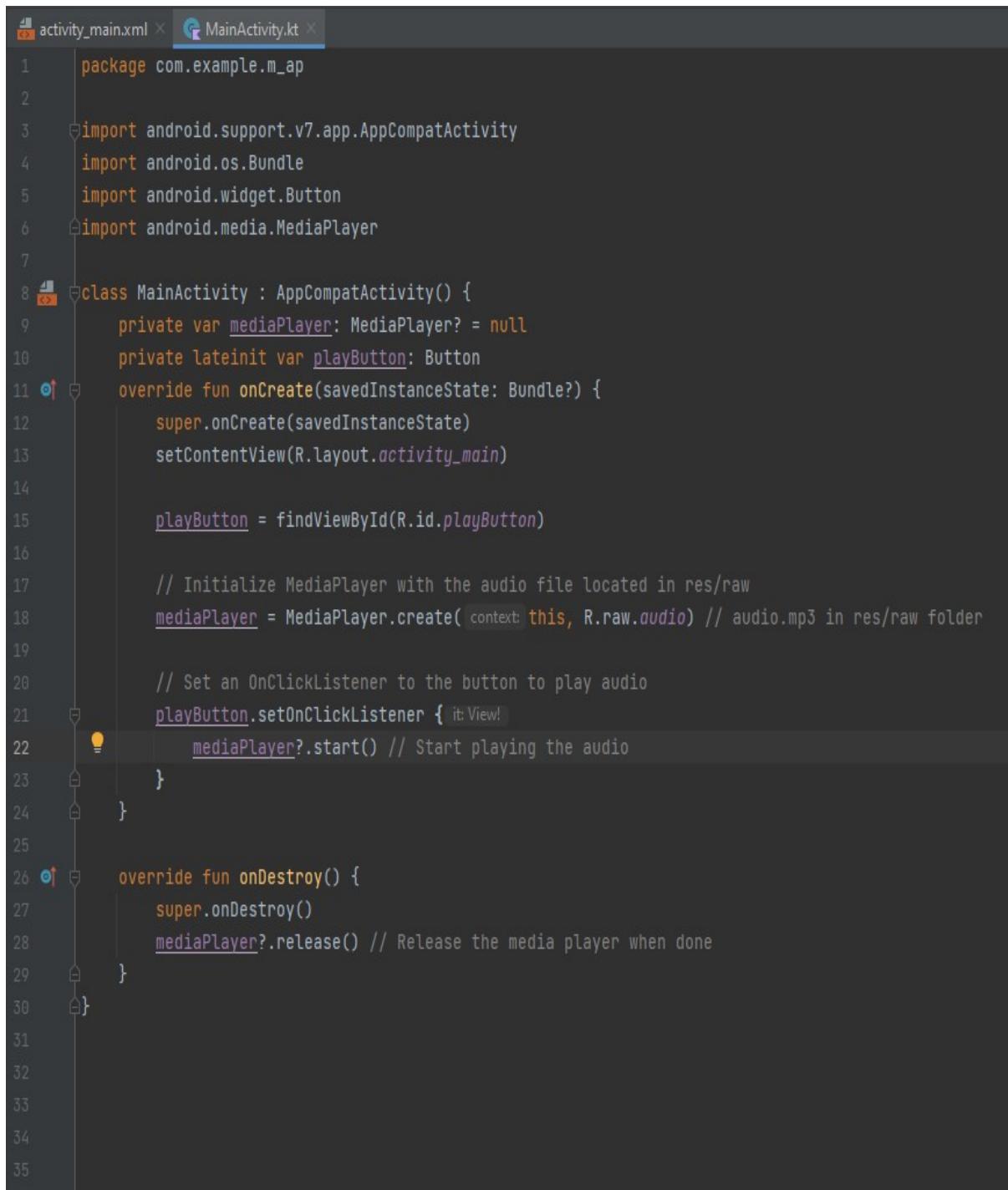


Step 2: Now come to your activity_main.xml file and add below code.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML layout file 'activity_main.xml' open. The code editor displays the following XML structure:

```
<?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="match_parent"
    android:gravity="center"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/playButton"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Play Audio" />
</LinearLayout>
```

Step 3: After this come to your MainActivity.kt file and add below code.



The screenshot shows the Android Studio code editor with two tabs open: `activity_main.xml` and `MainActivity.kt`. The `MainActivity.kt` tab is active, displaying the following Kotlin code:

```
1 package com.example.m_ap
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.widget.Button
6 import android.media.MediaPlayer
7
8 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
9     private var mediaPlayer: MediaPlayer? = null
10    private lateinit var playButton: Button
11    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
12        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
13        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
14
15        playButton = findViewById(R.id.playButton)
16
17        // Initialize MediaPlayer with the audio file located in res/raw
18        mediaPlayer = MediaPlayer.create(context: this, R.raw.audio) // audio.mp3 in res/raw folder
19
20        // Set an OnClickListener to the button to play audio
21        playButton.setOnClickListener { v: View! -
22            mediaPlayer?.start() // Start playing the audio
23        }
24    }
25
26    override fun onDestroy() {
27        super.onDestroy()
28        mediaPlayer?.release() // Release the media player when done
29    }
30}
```

Step 4: Run your project.

OUTPUT:



TELEPHONE API

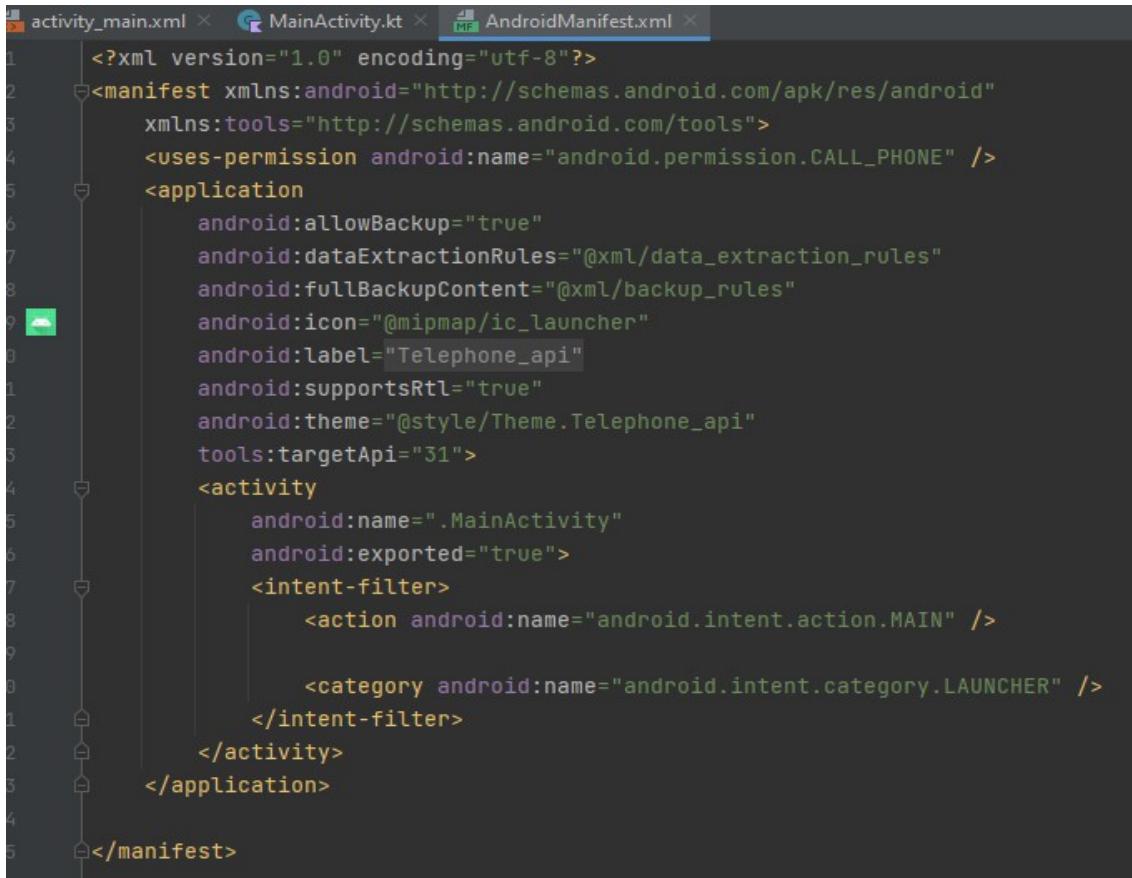
Step 1: Come to activity_main.xml and add below code.

```
<?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="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/phonecall"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Place Call"
        android:layout_marginTop="200dp" />

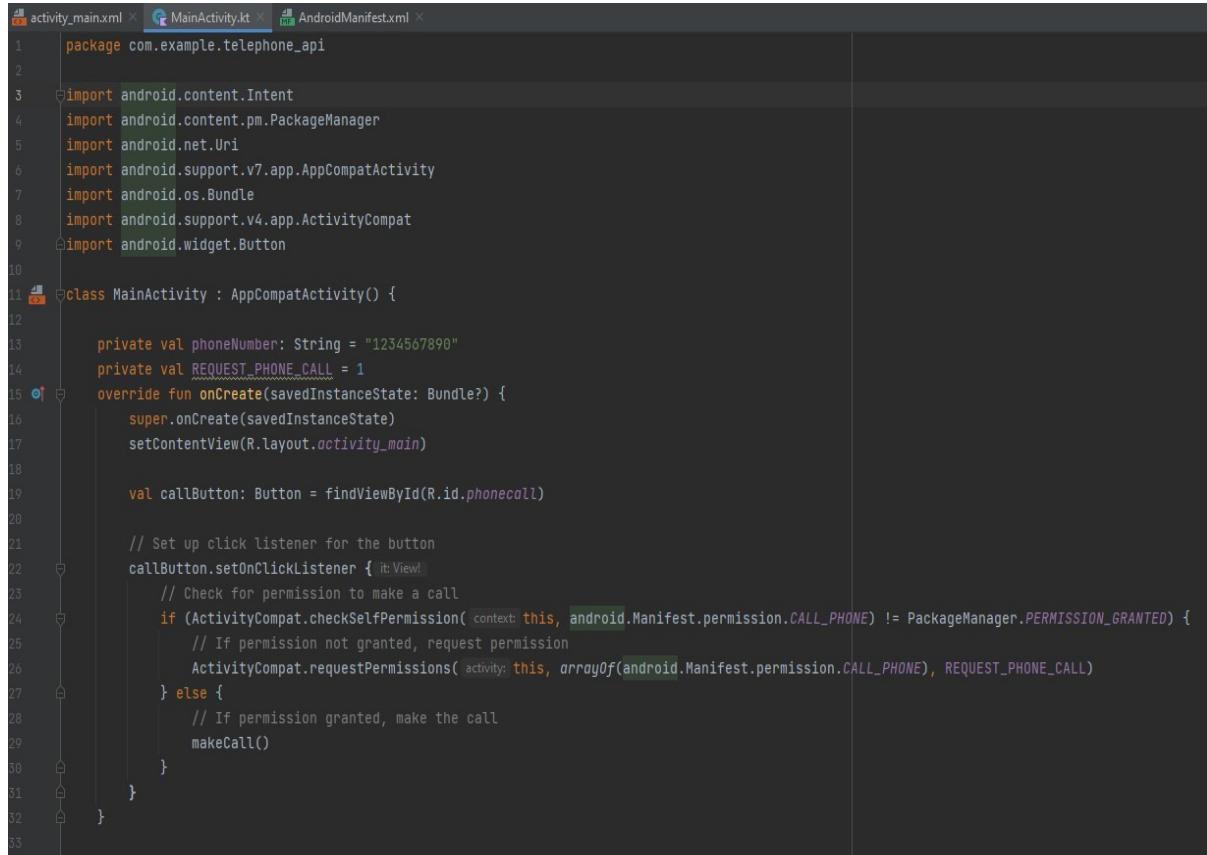
</LinearLayout>
```

Step 2: Add required permissions to AndroidManifest.xml file.



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CALL_PHONE" />
    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
        android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="Telephone_api"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/Theme.Telephone_api"
        tools:targetApi="31">
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:exported="true">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

Step 3: Now come to MainActivity.kt file and add below code.



```
package com.example.telephone_api

import android.content.Intent
import android.content.pm.PackageManager
import android.net.Uri
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
import android.support.v4.app.ActivityCompat
import android.widget.Button

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {

    private val phoneNumber: String = "1234567890"
    private val REQUEST_PHONE_CALL = 1

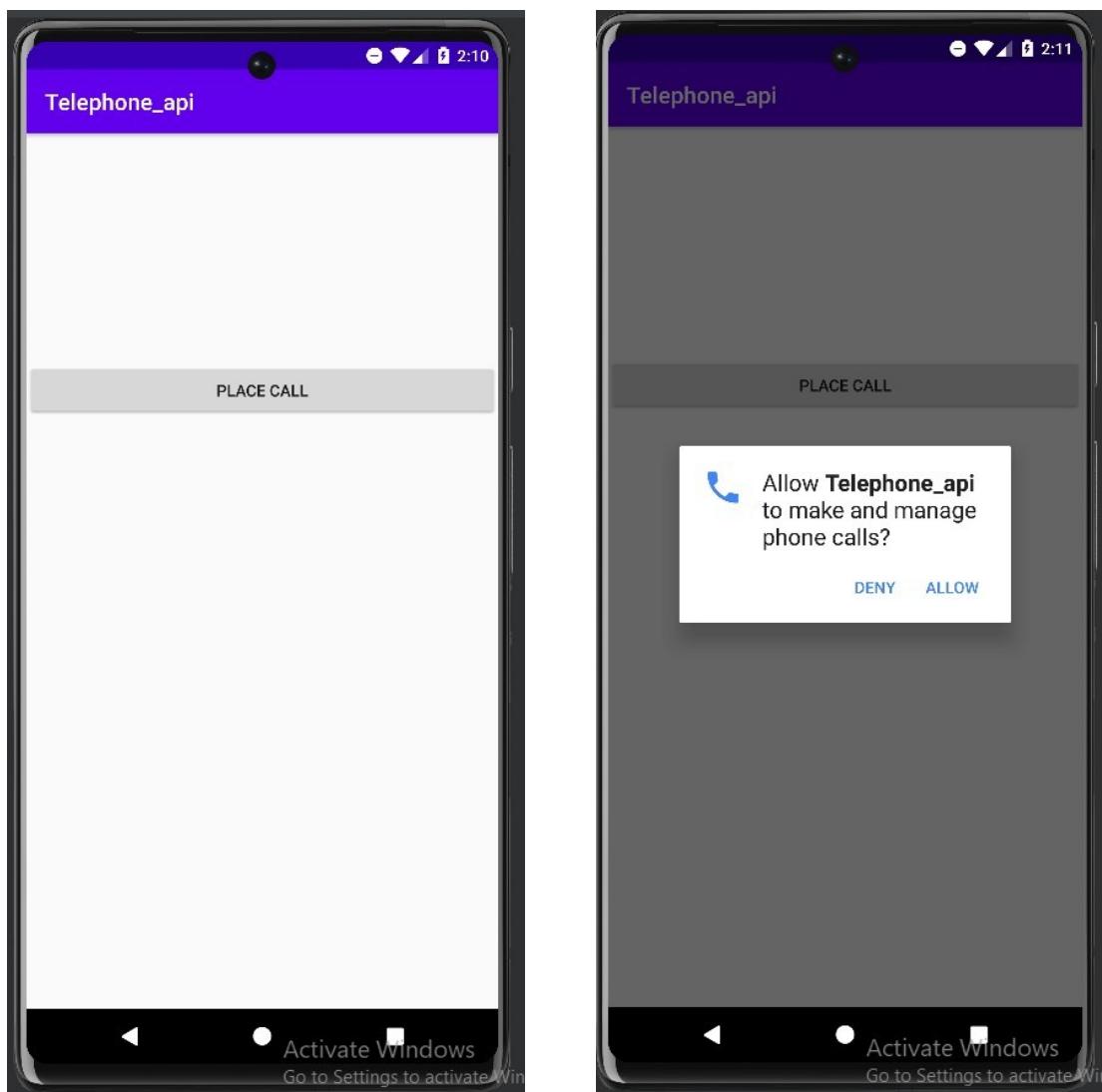
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

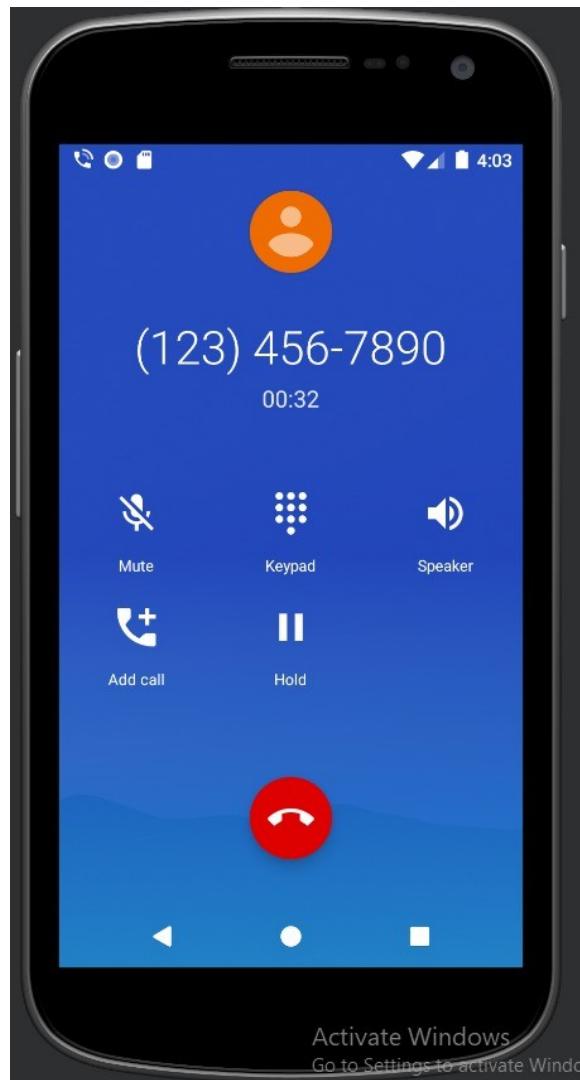
        val callButton: Button = findViewById(R.id.phonecall)

        // Set up click listener for the button
        callButton.setOnClickListener { v: View? ->
            // Check for permission to make a call
            if (ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, android.Manifest.permission.CALL_PHONE) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
                // If permission not granted, request permission
                ActivityCompat.requestPermissions(this, arrayOf(android.Manifest.permission.CALL_PHONE), REQUEST_PHONE_CALL)
            } else {
                // If permission granted, make the call
                makeCall()
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
34     // Function to initiate the phone call
35     private fun makeCall() {
36         val intent = Intent(Intent.ACTION_CALL, Uri.parse("tel:$phoneNumber"))
37         startActivity(intent)
38     }
39
40     // Handle permission request result
41     override fun onRequestPermissionsResult(requestCode: Int, permissions: Array<out String>, grantResults: IntArray) {
42         super.onRequestPermissionsResult(requestCode, permissions, grantResults)
43
44         // If permission is granted, make the call
45         if (requestCode == REQUEST_PHONE_CALL && grantResults.isNotEmpty() && grantResults[0] == PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
46             makeCall()
47         }
48     }
49 }
50
51 }
```

OUTPUT:

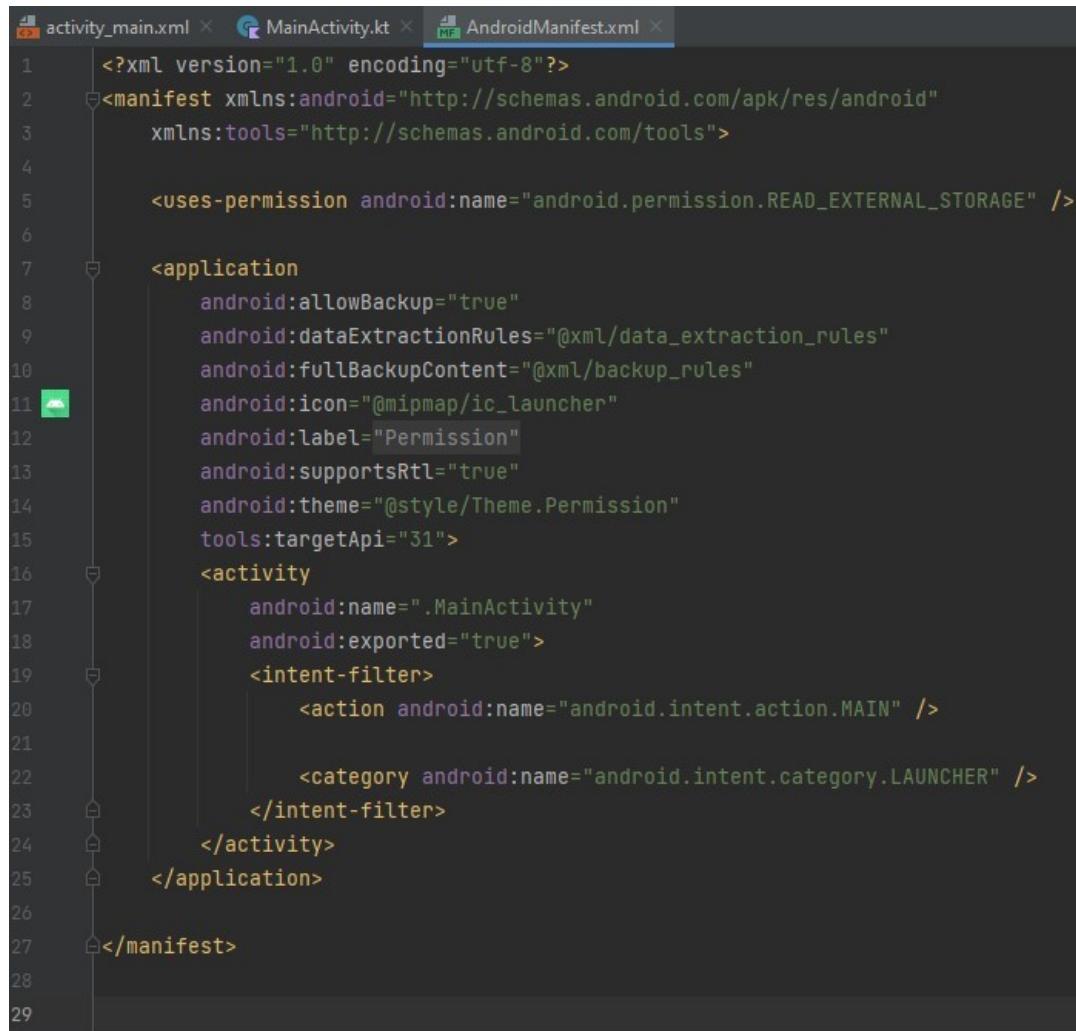




Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

b. Programming Security and Permissions

Step 1: Add required permissions to AndroidManifest.xml file.



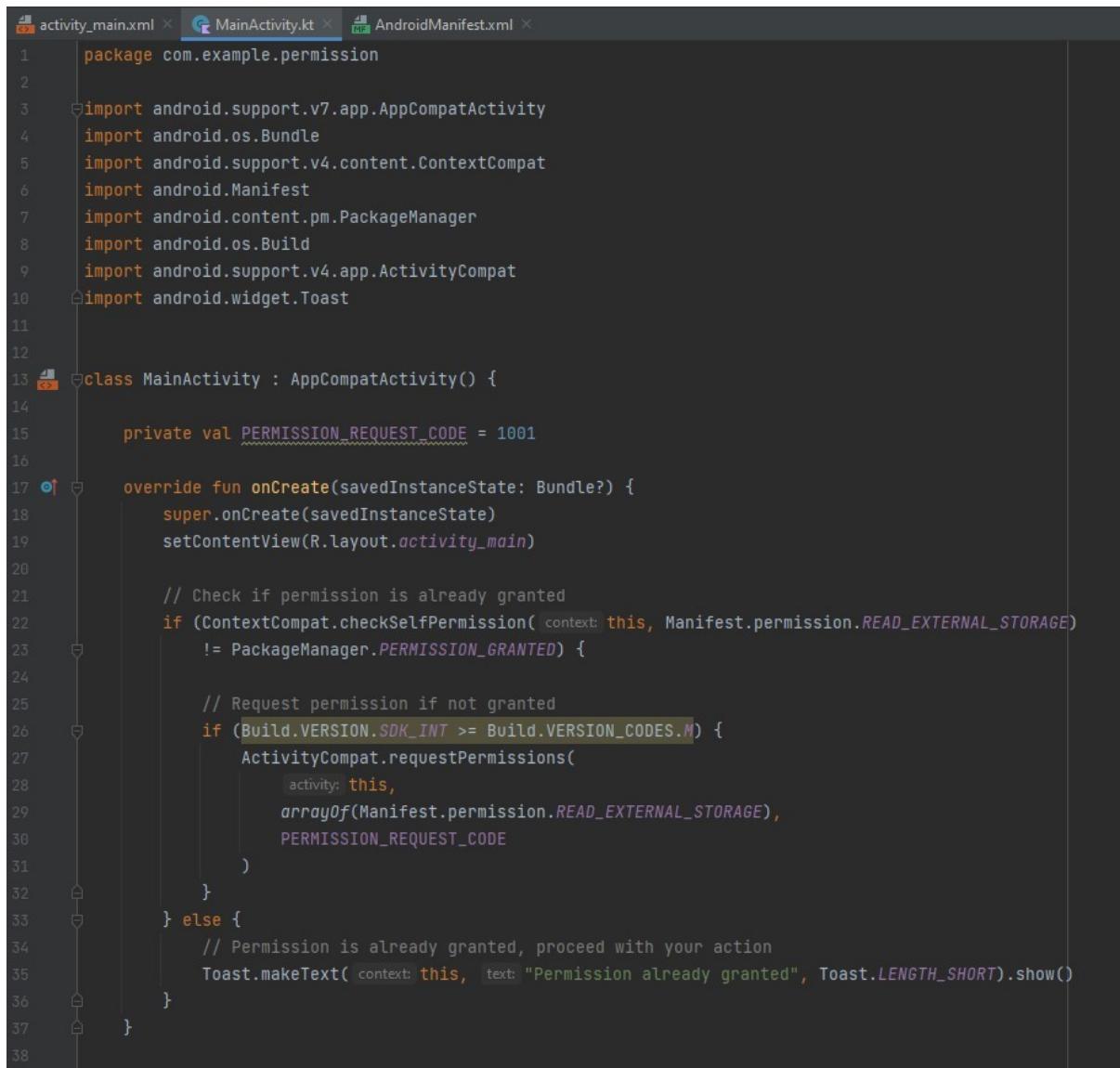
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">

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

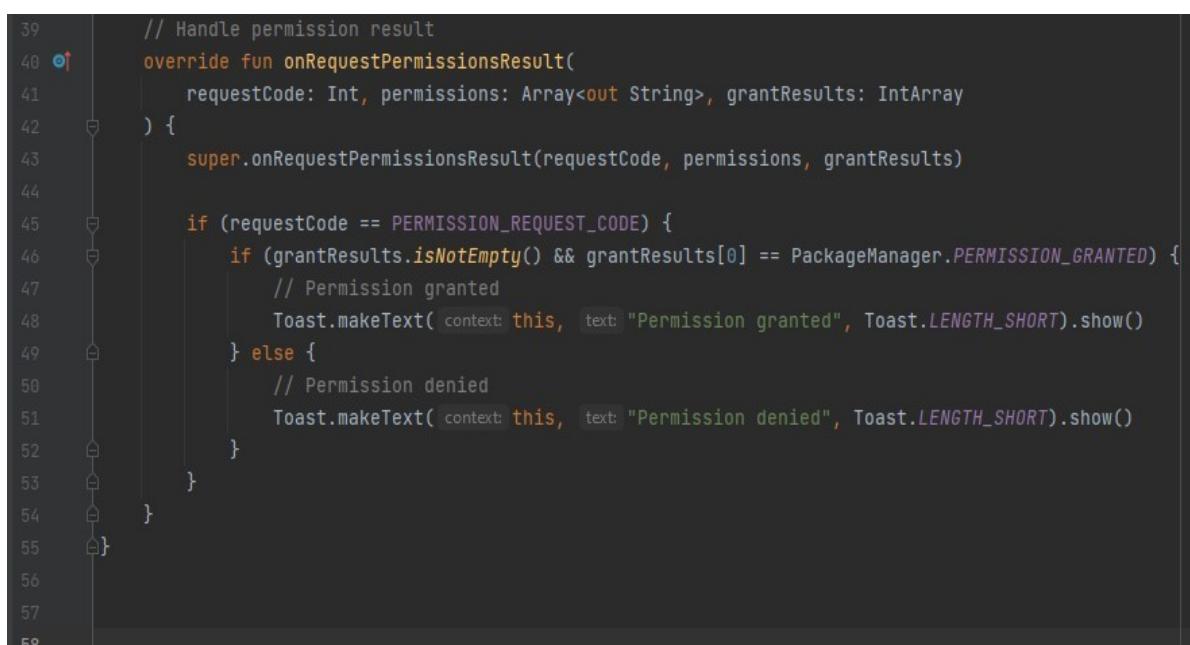
    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
        android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="Permission"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android:theme="@style/Theme.Permission"
        tools:targetApi="31">
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:exported="true">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

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

Step 2: Now come to MainActivity.kt file and add below code.



```
1 package com.example.permission
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity
4 import android.os.Bundle
5 import android.support.v4.content.ContextCompat
6 import android.Manifest
7 import android.content.pm.PackageManager
8 import android.os.Build
9 import android.support.v4.app.ActivityCompat
10 import android.widget.Toast
11
12
13 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
14
15     private val PERMISSION_REQUEST_CODE = 1001
16
17     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
18         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
19         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
20
21         // Check if permission is already granted
22         if (ContextCompat.checkSelfPermission(context: this, Manifest.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
23
24             // Request permission if not granted
25             if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.M) {
26                 ActivityCompat.requestPermissions(
27                     activity: this,
28                     arrayOf(Manifest.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE),
29                     PERMISSION_REQUEST_CODE
30                 )
31             }
32         } else {
33             // Permission is already granted, proceed with your action
34             Toast.makeText(context: this, text: "Permission already granted", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
35         }
36     }
37
38 }
```



```
39     // Handle permission result
40     override fun onRequestPermissionsResult(
41         requestCode: Int, permissions: Array<out String>, grantResults: IntArray
42     ) {
43         super.onRequestPermissionsResult(requestCode, permissions, grantResults)
44
45         if (requestCode == PERMISSION_REQUEST_CODE) {
46             if (grantResults.isNotEmpty() && grantResults[0] == PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
47                 // Permission granted
48                 Toast.makeText(context: this, text: "Permission granted", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
49             } else {
50                 // Permission denied
51                 Toast.makeText(context: this, text: "Permission denied", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
52             }
53         }
54     }
55
56
57
58 }
```

OUTPUT:

