#### Practical 5

## **Programming UI elements**

AppBar, Fragments, UI Components

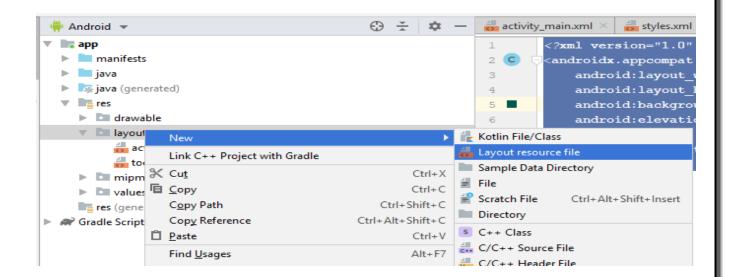
## a) Demonstration of Application Bar

- Create a new project
- Change the following lines in styles.xml
- To change styles.xml goto

### ProjectName -> App -> Src -> Main -> Res -> values-> styles.xml



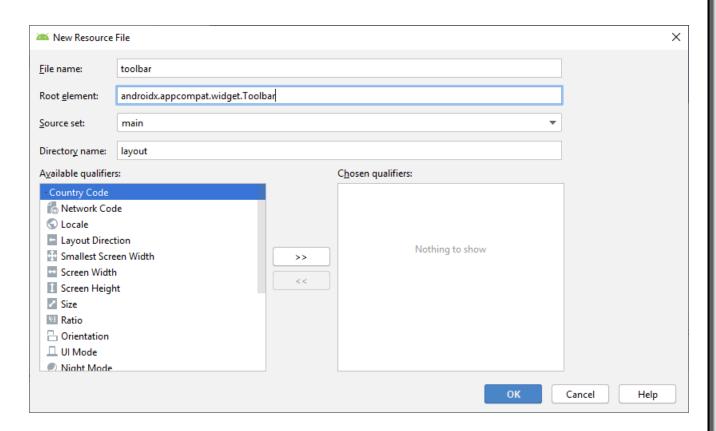
Go to, ProjectName -> App -> Src -> Main -> Res -> Layout Right Click on layout and add a new file "toolbar.xml" Go to toolbar.xml and Change the default layout with this line



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#### **Advanced Mobile Programming**



# toolbar.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:background="@color/colorPrimaryDark"
    android:elevation="4dp"
    >
</androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar>
```

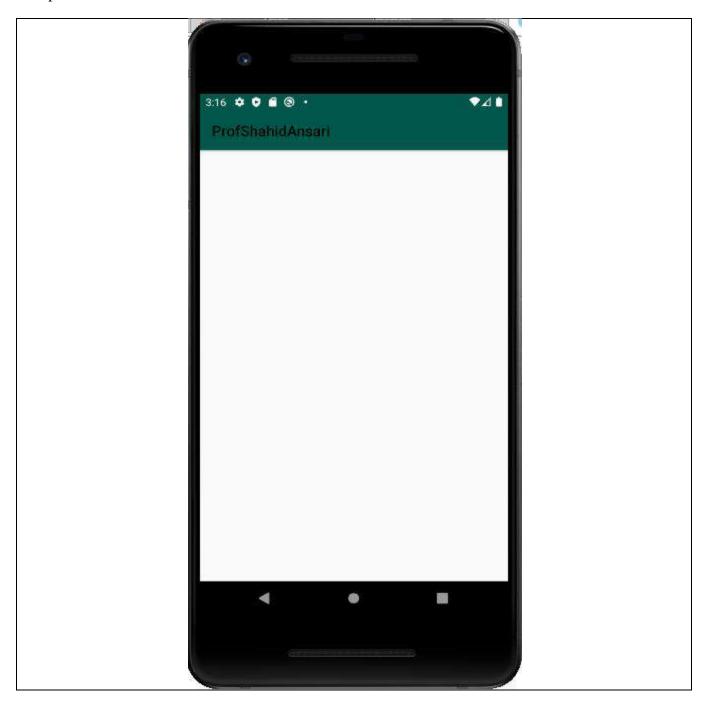
Now go to main\_activity.xml and include the toolbar.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
< Relative Layout 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!"/>
  <include
    android:id="@+id/toolbar"
    layout="@layout/toolbar"
    />
</RelativeLayout>
```

Now go to MainActivity.java and write the following code

```
package com.example.profshahidansari;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        Toolbar tbar=findViewById(R.id.toolbar);
        setSupportActionBar(tbar);
}}
```

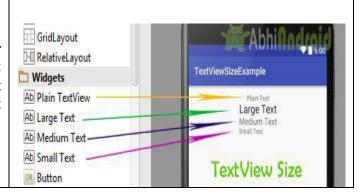
# Output



b) Demonstration of UI Components(TextView,EditText,Button)

### TextView:Label Field

In Android, TextView displays text to the user and optionally allows them to edit it programmatically. TextView is a complete text editor, however basic class is configured to not allow editing but we can edit it.



## **EditText: Input Field**

In Android, EditText is a standard entry widget in android apps. It is an overlay over TextView that configures itself to be editable. EditText is a subclass of TextView with text editing operations. We often use EditText in our applications in order to provide an input or text field, especially in forms. The most simple example of EditText is Login or Sign-in form.



### **Button**

In Android, Button represents a push button. A Push buttons can be clicked, or pressed by the user to perform an action. There are different types of buttons used in android such as CompoundButton, ToggleButton, RadioButton.



# **Calculator Application**

## Activity main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  android:orientation="horizontal"
  android:stretchColumns="1">
  <LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical">
    <EditText
      android:id="@+id/et1"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout height="70dp"
      android:ems="10"
      android:inputType="textPersonName"
      android:text="Input1" />
    <EditText
      android:id="@+id/et2"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout height="64dp"
      android:ems="10"
      android:inputType="textPersonName"
```

```
android:text="Input2"/>
    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnAdd"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="Addition"/>
    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnSub"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="Subtraction" />
    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnMult"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="Multiplication" />
    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnDiv"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="Division" />
    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnClear"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="Clear"/>
    <TextView
      android:id="@+id/tv1"
      android:layout_width="match_parent"
      android:layout_height="63dp"
      android:text="Output"
      android:textColor="@android:color/background dark"
      android:textSize="18sp"
      android:textStyle="bold"
      app:fontFamily="casual" />
  </LinearLayout>
</LinearLayout>
```

## Main\_Activity.java

```
package MaharashtraCollege.example.profshahidansari;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.*;
import static android.view.View.*;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
 EditText t1,t2;
 Button b1,b2,b3,b4,b5;
 TextView tv1;
 int n1=0,n2=0;
  String s1,s2;
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState)
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    t1 = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.et1);
    t2 = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.et2);
    b1 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnAdd);
    b2 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnSub);
    b3 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnMult);
    b4 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnDiv);
    b5 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnClear);
    tv1 = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tv1);
    b1.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
       @Override
       public void onClick(View v) {
```

```
String s1 = t1.getText().toString();
       String s2 = t2.getText().toString();
       n1 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
       n2 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
       int sum = n1 + n2;
       tv1.setText("Addition ="+sum);
    catch (NumberFormatException e)
});
b2.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
  @Override
  public void onClick(View v) {
    try {
       String s1 = t1.getText().toString();
       String s2 = t2.getText().toString();
       n1 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
       n2 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
       int sub = n1 - n2:
       tv1.setText("Subtraction ="+sub);
    catch (NumberFormatException e)
});
b3.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
  @Override
  public void onClick(View v) {
    try {
       String s1 = t1.getText().toString();
       String s2 = t2.getText().toString();
       n1 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
       n2 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
       int m = n1 * n2;
       tv1.setText("Multiplication ="+m);
```

```
catch (NumberFormatException e)
     });
    b4.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
       @Override
       public void onClick(View v) {
         try {
            String s1 = t1.getText().toString();
            String s2 = t2.getText().toString();
            n1 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
            n2 = Integer.parseInt(s1);
            int d = n1 / n2;
            tv1.setText("Division ="+d);
         catch (NumberFormatException e)
     });
    b5.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
       @Override
       public void onClick(View v) {
         t1.setText(" ");
         t2.setText(" ");
         tv1.setText(" ");
    });
}
}
```

