

1. What is a view?

- It is the layout of the screen displayed to the user and which serves as an interface for your application.
- **It is a graphical element which can be used in the user interface of your application.**
- It is a structure which organizes the position of the different buttons, texts and images of the graphical user interface of your application.

Correct! Examples of views: Button, ImageView, EditText, RadioButton, but also LinearLayout...

2. Is it possible to use multiple views on a single screen of the graphical user interface of your application?

- No
- **Yes**

For instance you can have a TextView, an ImageView and a Button.

3. What is the name of the views that allow you to organize the position of the graphical components on the activity screen?

layout

The video features the LinearLayout (in its horizontal and vertical variations) and the RelativeLayout which are probably the most commonly used. However there are other view groups such as the GridLayout or the FrameLayout.

4. Is it possible to nest a layout within another one?

- **YES**
- No

Correct. For instance the video features a vertical LinearLayout which includes a vertical LinearLayout in one of its rows.

5. Android buttons have a predefined style. The size and color of a button and its text cannot be changed.

- **False**
- True

6. Associating a name (unique id) to a view is mandatory when using what kind of layout?

- a horizontal linear layout
- a vertical linear layout
- **a relative layout**

Correct. In a relative layout, views are aligned to the right of / left of / start of / end of / top of / bottom of / above or below other views. It is necessary to be able to refer to other views in order to specify to the left of which particular view the current view should be aligned.

7. Which actions can be triggered by a button click? (check all that apply)

- change appearance of the button
- change appearance of other views of the same activity
- **start a different activity**

8. When an activity A starts an activity B (check all that apply):

- the activity B is not displayed immediately: it will come to the foreground only when the user presses the back button of the phone
- **the activity A is paused or stopped**
- the activity B comes to the foreground
- **the activity A is destroyed**

9. Activities are completely independent from one another, they cannot share data.

- True
- **False**

Correct. The video explains that when an activity starts another, it can attach some information which can be retrieved by the newly started activity. In this MOOC we will cover another way of sharing data between activities, using a "preferences" file.