

TEXT EDITOR APPLICATION

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INTRODUCTION

The **Text Editor App** is a mobile-based text editing application built using React Native. Designed for flexibility and ease of use, the app enables users to create, style, and save text with various formatting options. Whether you're taking notes, drafting content, or working on creative writing, this app offers essential text editing features that enhance your writing experience. Users can format text by applying **bold**, **italic**, and **underline** styles, making the content more expressive and visually distinct. The app also allows users to switch between different **font families** (normal and serif) and customize the **text color** with options like red, blue, yellow, and green. One of the standout features of the app is its use of **AsyncStorage**, which ensures that your text is automatically saved locally on the device. This means you can close the app and return to your work without losing any progress, offering a seamless experience across sessions. The app's **real-time text preview** shows changes as they are made, providing instant feedback on how the text will appear. With its clean interface and essential functionality, this text editor is an ideal tool for users looking for a convenient and customizable text creation experience on their mobile devices.

TECHNOLOGY USED

Visual Studio Code (VS Code):

- VS Code is an open-source code editor developed by Microsoft, providing support for various programming languages and frameworks. It offers a range of features such as syntax highlighting, code completion, and integrated Git version control.
- It was used for writing and managing the React Native project code, using extensions that facilitate easier development and debugging.

Android Studio:

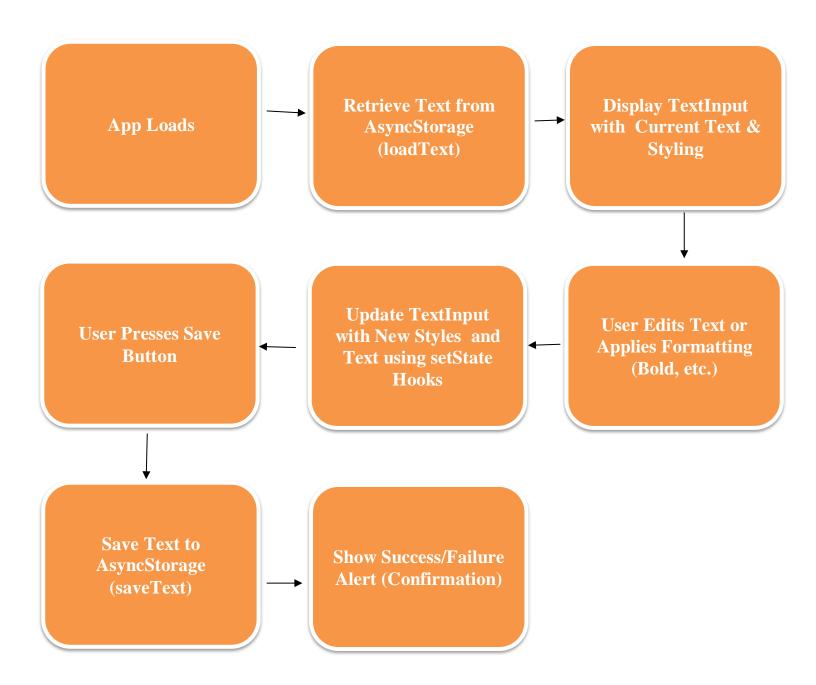
- Android Studio is the official Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
 for Android development. It provides advanced tools for app debugging,
 performance optimization, and device emulation.
- Android Studio was used for testing the app on Android devices to ensure its compatibility and functionality.

WORK FLOW

APP WORKFLOW

- User Input: The user types in the Text Input field.
- **Formatting:** Users apply formatting options like Bold, Italic, Underline, and change text color.
- **Saving:** The user can save their text, which will be stored using AsyncStorage (local storage).
- Re-Loading: Upon reopening the app, the saved text is loaded back for further editing.
- **Retrieve Text from AsyncStorage**: If text is found, it updates the text state.
- **Text Input Interaction**: Users can type text or apply styling (bold, italic, underline, color, font).

Diagrammatic Representation Of WorkFlow



CODE

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
import { StyleSheet, View, TextInput, Button, Alert, Text, TouchableOpacity } from 'react-native';
import AsyncStorage from '@react-native-async-storage/async-storage';
const App = () \Rightarrow \{
 const [text, setText] = useState(");
 const [isBold, setIsBold] = useState(false);
 const [isItalic, setIsItalic] = useState(false);
 const [isUnderlined, setIsUnderlined] = useState(false);
 const [fontFamily, setFontFamily] = useState('normal');
 const [textColor, setTextColor] = useState('#000'); // Default color: black
 // Load saved text on component mount
 useEffect(() => {
  const loadText = async () => {
    const savedText = await AsyncStorage.getItem('text');
    if (savedText) {
     setText(savedText);
    }
  };
  loadText();
 }, []);
 // Save text to local storage
 const saveText = async () => {
  try {
    await AsyncStorage.setItem('text', text);
    Alert.alert('Saved!', 'Your text has been saved.');
   } catch (error) {
```

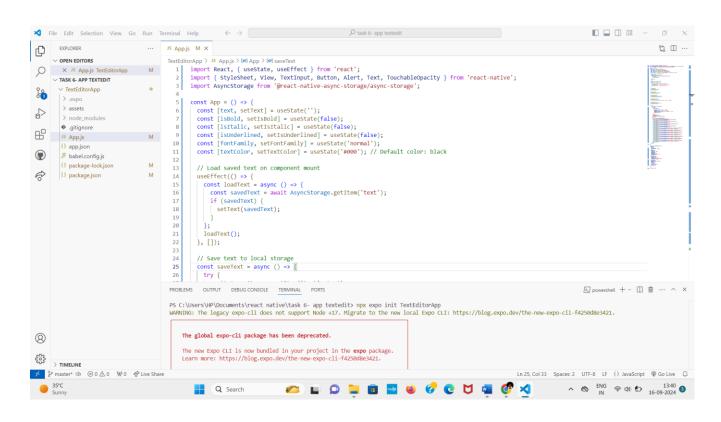
```
Alert.alert('Error', 'Failed to save text.');
 }
};
// Toggle Bold
const toggleBold = () => {
 setIsBold(!isBold);
};
// Toggle Italic
const toggleItalic = () => {
 setIsItalic(!isItalic);
};
// Toggle Underline
const toggleUnderline = () => {
 setIsUnderlined(!isUnderlined);
};
// Change Font Family
const changeFont = () => {
 setFontFamily(fontFamily === 'normal' ? 'serif' : 'normal');
};
// Change Text Color
const changeColor = (color) => {
 setTextColor(color);
};
return (
 <View style={styles.container}>
  <TextInput
```

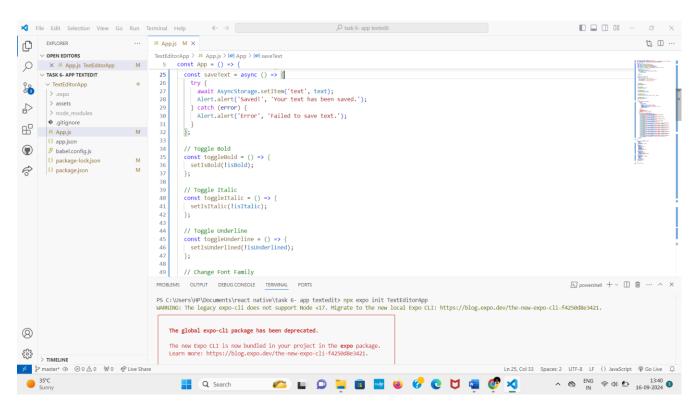
```
style={[
  styles.textInput,
   fontWeight: isBold? 'bold': 'normal',
   fontStyle: isItalic? 'italic': 'normal',
   textDecorationLine: isUnderlined? 'underline': 'none',
   fontFamily: fontFamily,
   color: textColor,
 1}
 value={text}
 onChangeText={setText}
 placeholder="Write your text here..."
 multiline
/>
<View style={styles.buttonContainer}>
 <Button title="Save Text" onPress={saveText} />
 <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={toggleBold}>
  <Text style={styles.featureButtonText}>B</Text>
 </TouchableOpacity>
 <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={toggleItalic}>
  <Text style={styles.featureButtonText}>I</Text>
 </TouchableOpacity>
 <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={toggleUnderline}>
  <Text style={styles.featureButtonText}>U</Text>
 </TouchableOpacity>
 <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={changeFont}>
  <Text style={styles.featureButtonText}>Font</Text>
 </TouchableOpacity>
 <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#ff6347')}>
  <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#ff6347' }]}>Red</Text>
 </TouchableOpacity>
```

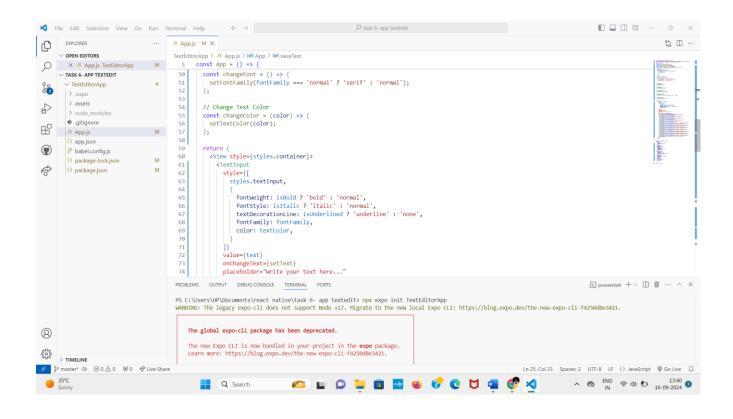
```
<TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#4682b4')}>
     <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#4682b4' }]}>Blue</Text>
    </TouchableOpacity>
    <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#ffd700')}>
     <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#ffd700' }]}>Yellow</Text>
    </TouchableOpacity>
    <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#32cd32')}>
     <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#32cd32' }]}>Green</Text>
    </TouchableOpacity>
     <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#FFA500')}>
     <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#FFA500' }]}>Orange</Text>
    </TouchableOpacity>
    <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#800080')}>
     <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#800080' }]}>Purple</Text>
    </TouchableOpacity>
    <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#FFC0CB')}>
     <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#FFC0CB' }]}>Pink</Text>
    </TouchableOpacity>
   </View>
  </View>
 );
};
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
 container: {
  flex: 1,
  padding: 16,
  justifyContent: 'center',
 },
 textInput: {
  height: 200,
  borderColor: 'gray',
```

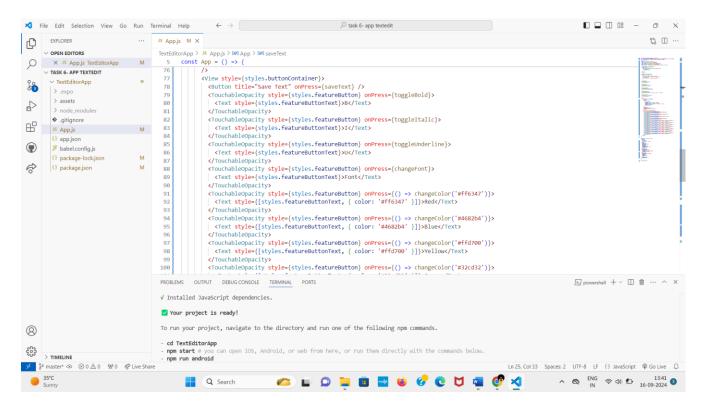
```
borderWidth: 1,
  padding: 10,
  marginBottom: 20,
  textAlignVertical: 'top',
  fontSize: 18,
 },
 buttonContainer: {
  flexDirection: 'row',
  flexWrap: 'wrap',
  justifyContent: 'space-between',
  alignItems: 'center',
 },
 featureButton: {
  backgroundColor: '#f0f0f0',
  padding: 10,
  margin: 5,
  borderRadius: 5,
 },
 featureButtonText: {
  fontSize: 16,
 },
});
export default App;
```

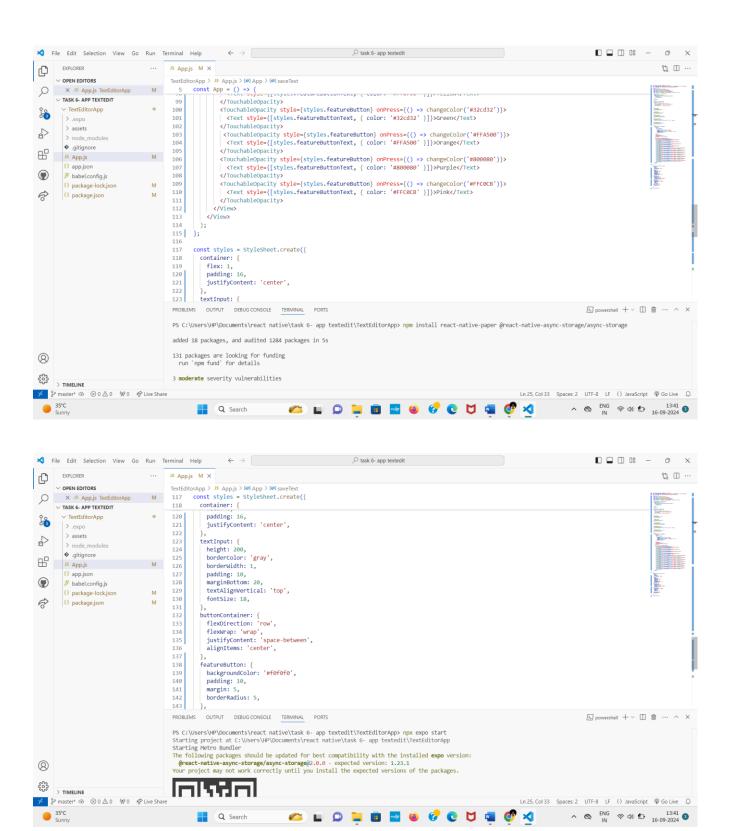
SCREENSHOT OF CODE IN VS CODE

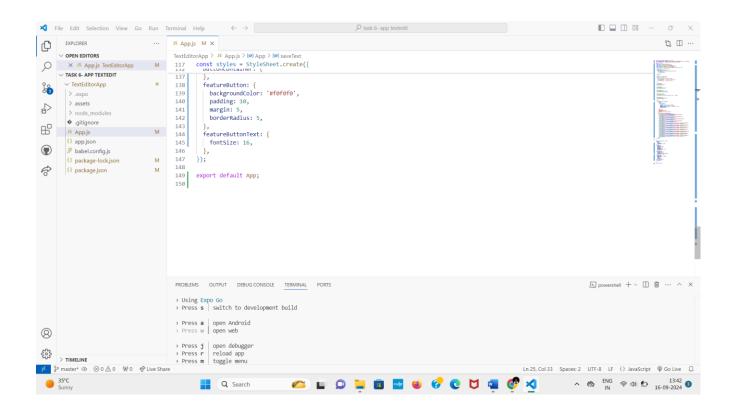












METHODOLOGY USED FOR TEXT EDITOR APP

The methodology for developing this text editor app involves a step-by-step approach to implement its various features such as text input, styling (bold, italic, underline), font family selection, text color changes, and saving text data using **AsyncStorage**.

1. Initialize State Variables

- The first step is to initialize state variables using the useState hook to handle:
 - o **Text content** (text)
 - Bold styling (isBold)
 - o **Italic styling** (isItalic)
 - Underline styling (isUnderlined)
 - Font family (fontFamily)
 - Text color (textColor)

Each of these state variables controls different aspects of the text display and interaction

```
const [text, setText] = useState(");
const [isBold, setIsBold] = useState(false);
const [isItalic, setIsItalic] = useState(false);
const [isUnderlined, setIsUnderlined] = useState(false);
const [fontFamily, setFontFamily] = useState('normal');
const [textColor, setTextColor] = useState('#000'); // Default color: black
```

2. Loading Data from AsyncStorage

- Upon loading the app, the useEffect hook is triggered to retrieve any previously saved text from AsyncStorage.
- If data exists, it is assigned to the text state so users can continue editing from where they left off.

```
useEffect(() => {
      const loadText = async () => {
      const savedText = await AsyncStorage.getItem('text');
      if (savedText) {
        setText(savedText);
      }
    };
    loadText();
    }, []);
```

3. TextInput for User Input

- The TextInput component is used to capture user text input. The style of this
 component is dynamically set using conditional checks on the state variables (bold,
 italic, underline, font family, and color).
- The multiline prop allows for multiple lines of text, making it more suitable for a note-taking app or text editor.

```
<TextInput
style={[
    styles.textInput,
    {
       fontWeight: isBold ? 'bold' : 'normal',
       fontStyle: isItalic ? 'italic' : 'normal',
       textDecorationLine: isUnderlined ? 'underline' : 'none',
       fontFamily: fontFamily,
       color: textColor,
    }
]}
value={text}
onChangeText={setText}</pre>
```

```
placeholder="Write your text here..."
multiline
/>
```

4. Handling Button Actions for Text Formatting

- Several buttons are provided to change text styling. Each button toggles a specific style state:
 - o **Bold**: Controlled by the setIsBold function.
 - o **Italic**: Controlled by the setIsItalic function.
 - o **Underline**: Controlled by the setIsUnderlined function.
 - o Font Family: Switches between normal and serif.
 - Text Color: Changes to various preset colors like red, blue, yellow, and green.

```
<TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={toggleBold}>
  <Text style={styles.featureButtonText}>Bold</Text>
  </TouchableOpacity>
  <TouchableOpacity style={styles.featureButton} onPress={() => changeColor('#4682b4')}>
  <Text style={[styles.featureButtonText, { color: '#4682b4' }]}>Blue</Text>
  </TouchableOpacity>
```

5. Saving Data to AsyncStorage

• The saveText function is triggered when the **Save Text** button is pressed. This function saves the current text state to **AsyncStorage**, ensuring that the user's input persists even after the app is closed.

```
const saveText = async () => {
  try {
    await AsyncStorage.setItem('text', text);
    Alert.alert('Saved!', 'Your text has been saved.');
} catch (error) {
```

```
Alert.alert('Error', 'Failed to save text.');
};
```

6. UI Layout and Styling

• The layout is designed using a View container, and the buttons are styled with TouchableOpacity for a better user experience. Buttons are wrapped inside a View with flexDirection: 'row' and flexWrap: 'wrap' to arrange them in a responsive grid-like pattern.

```
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  container: {
    flex: 1,
    padding: 16,
    justifyContent: 'center',
  },
  buttonContainer: {
    flexDirection: 'row',
    flexWrap: 'wrap',
    justifyContent: 'space-between',
    alignItems: 'center',
  },
});
```

CODE EXPLANATION

1. Project Setup:

- To set up the project, follow these steps
- Install the necessary dependencies for React Native:

npx react-native init TextEditorApp
cd TextEditorApp
npm install @react-native-async-storage/async-storage

2. App State Management:

- The app uses React hooks (useState, useEffect) to manage the text content, styling, and interactions.
- States such as text, isBold, isItalic, and isUnderlined are used to keep track of the text formatting options selected by the user.
- Font Family and Text Color are also stored as states to dynamically change the appearance of the text.

3. Saving and Loading Text:

- The app uses AsyncStorage to save the user's input locally, ensuring persistence even when the app is closed.
- On app startup (useEffect), the previously saved text is loaded from storage if available.

4. Text Formatting Options:

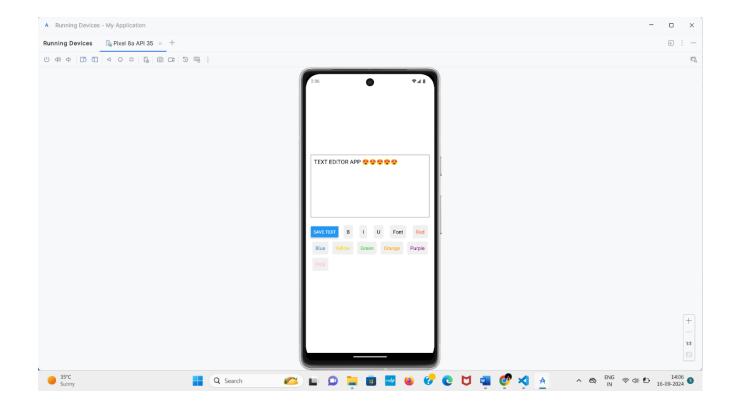
- Bold, Italic, and Underline are toggled via buttons. These modify the corresponding state, which updates the TextInput style dynamically.
- The font is switched between two styles (normal and serif) with a button.

• Text color is changed using color buttons. Colors like red, blue, yellow, and more are available, each associated with its own button.

5. Text Editor UI:

- The TextInput is styled to reflect the selected formatting options, including bold, italic, underlined, color, and font family.
- Buttons for text features are created using TouchableOpacity, and custom styles are applied to make them look like a toolbar.

OUTPUT



CONCLUSION

The Text Editor App is a robust and user-friendly application built using React Native that allows users to perform basic text formatting operations such as bold, italic, underline, and color changes. The inclusion of local storage through AsyncStorage ensures that user data is saved and retrieved seamlessly, enhancing the overall user experience. By leveraging tools like VS Code for development and Android Studio for testing, this project showcases how efficient and flexible app development can be achieved using modern technologies. The app's core functionality, combined with its simplicity, makes it an excellent starting point for more complex text editing applications in the future. Through this project, we demonstrate the versatility of React Native and its potential for creating cross-platform apps with minimal effort.