Android user interface design Chapter - 3

User interface screen element

- List of basic UI
- 1)TextView
- This control is used to display text to the user.
- Write the XML
- <TextView</p>
- android:id="@+id/textView1"
- android:layout_width="wrap_content"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- android:text="Large Text" />

- 2) EditText
- EditText is a predefined subclass of textview that includes rich editing capabilities.
- Write the XML
- <EditText</p>
- android:id="@+id/editText1"
- android:layout_width="match_parent"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- android:layout_marginBottom="20dp"
- android:layout_marginLeft="10dp"
- android:layout_marginRight="10dp"
- android:layout_marginTop="20dp"
- android:inputType="number" >

</EditText>

- 3) AutoCompleteTextView
- The autocompletetextview is a view that is similar to EditText, except that it shows a list of completion suggestion automatically while the user is typing.
- Write the XML
- <AutoCompleteTextView</p>
- android:id="@+id/autoCompleteTextView1"
- android:layout_width="match_parent"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- android:text="AutoCompleteTextView"/>

- 4) Button
- A push button that can be pressed, or clicked by the user to perform an action.
- Write the XML
- <Button</p>
- android:id="@+id/button1"
- android:layout_width="wrap_content"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- android:text="Button" />

- 5)CheckBox
- You should use checkboxes when presenting users with a group of selectable option.
- Write the XML
- <CheckBox</p>
- android:id="@+id/checkBox1"
- android:layout_width="wrap_content"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- android:text="CheckBox" />

- 6)RadioButton
- The RadioButton has two states either checked or unchecked.
- Write the XML
- <RadioButton</p>
- android:id="@+id/radioButton1"
- android:layout_width="wrap_content"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- android:text="RadioButton" />

- 7)Spinner
- A drop down list that allows users to select one value from a set.
- Write the XML
- <Spinner</p>
- android:id="@+id/spinner1"
- android:layout_width="match_parent"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"

- 8)TimePicker
- The TimePicker view enables users to select a time of the day.
- Write the XMI
- <TimePicker</p>
- android:id="@+id/timePicker1"
- android:layout_width="wrap_content"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"

- 9) DatePicker
- The DatePicker view enables users to select a date of the day.
- Write the XML
- <DatePicker</p>
- android:id="@+id/datePicker1"
- android:layout_width="wrap_content"
- android:layout_height="wrap_content"

Designing User Interface with Layouts

A layout that organizes its children into a single horizontal or vertical row. Write the XML <LinearLayout android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:layout margin="10dp" android:orientation="vertical" > <TextView android:id="@+id/textView1" android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Large Text" /> <TextView android:id="@+id/textView2" android:layout width="wrap content" android:layout height="wrap content" android:text="Large Text" /> </LinearLayout>

1)Linear Layout

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Enables you to specify the location of child objects relative to each other.
Write the XML
<RelativeLayout
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  android:orientation="vertical" >
  <Button
    android:id="@+id/button1"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
    android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
    android:layout_marginLeft="62dp"
    android:layout_marginTop="45dp"
    android:text="Button" />
  <Button
    android:id="@+id/button2"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_below="@+id/button1"
    android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
    android:layout_marginTop="130dp"
    android:text="Button" />
```

2)Relative Layout

</RelativeLayout>

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Drawing and Working with Animation