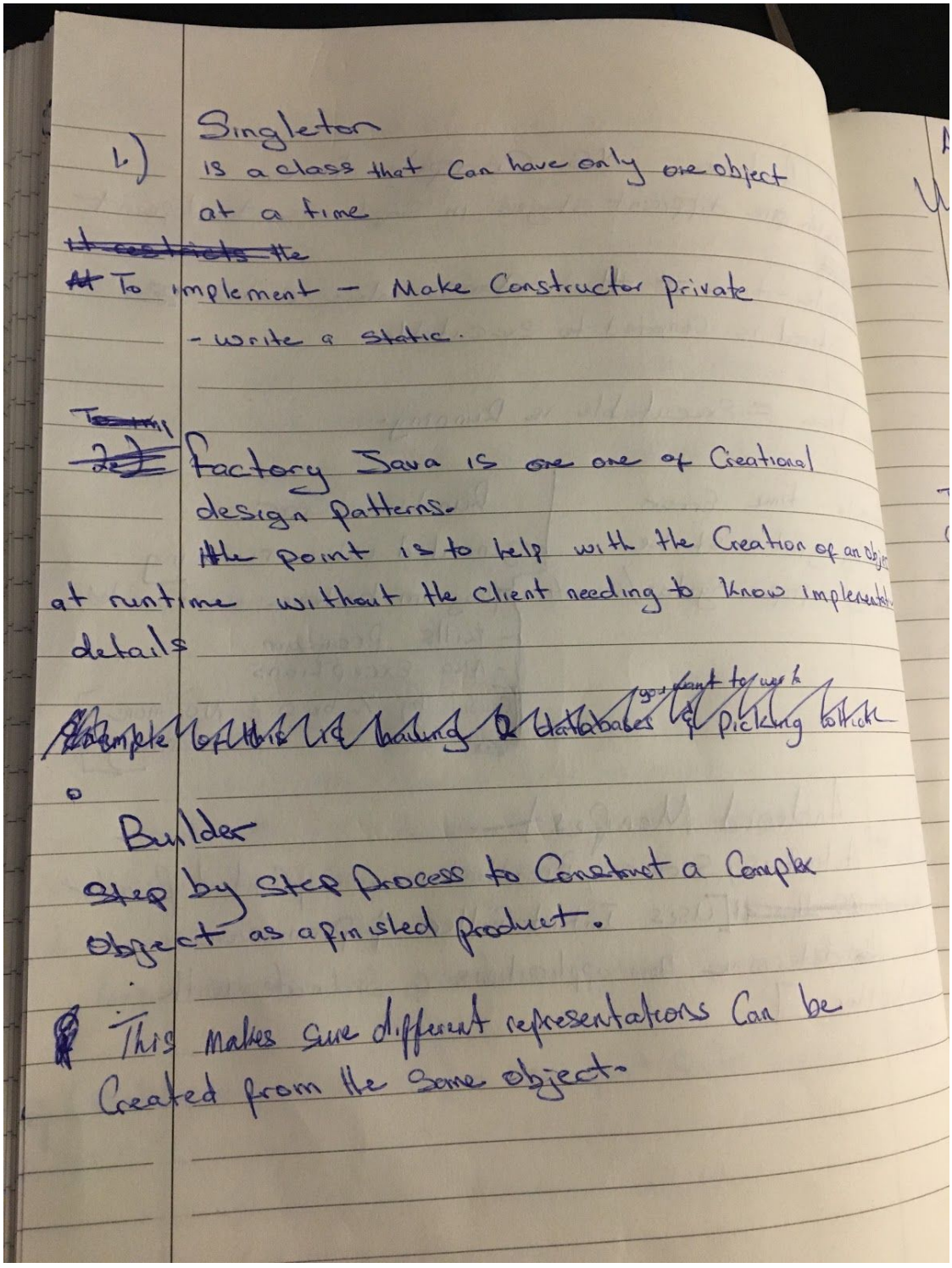
1. Define the following design principles: Singleton, Factory, Builder, Facade, Prototype

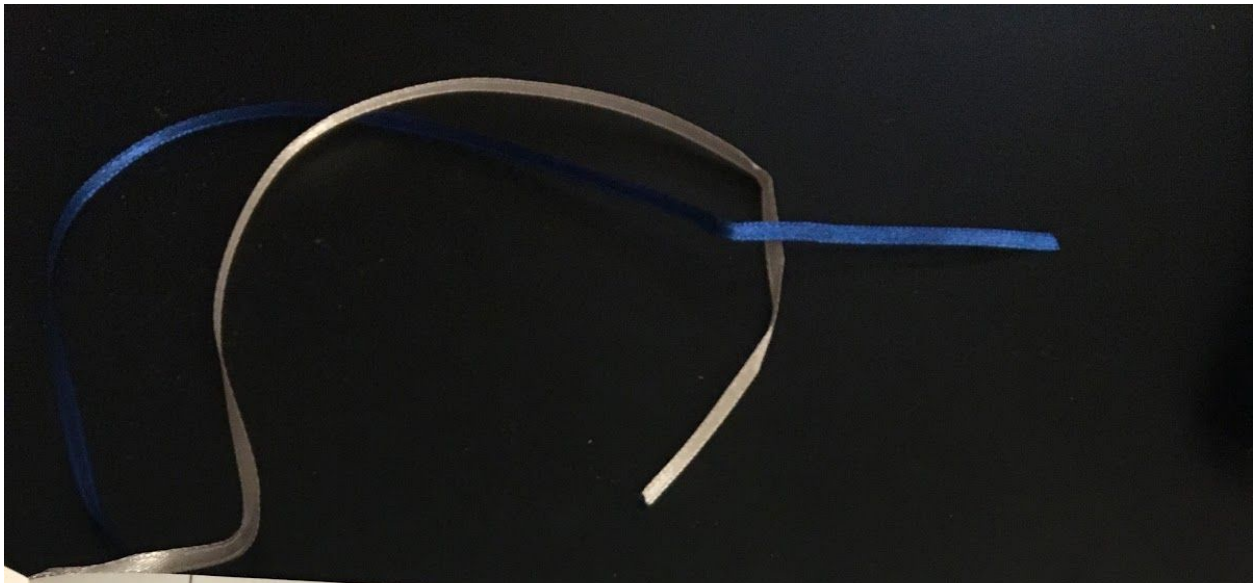


1.) Singleton
is a class that can have only one object at a time
To implement - Make Constructor private
- write a static.

Factory Java is one one of Creational design patterns.
the point is to help with the Creation of an object at runtime without the client needing to know implemented details

Builder
Step by Step process to Construct a Complex Object as a finished product.

This makes sure different representations can be Created from the same object.



Abstract class & interface

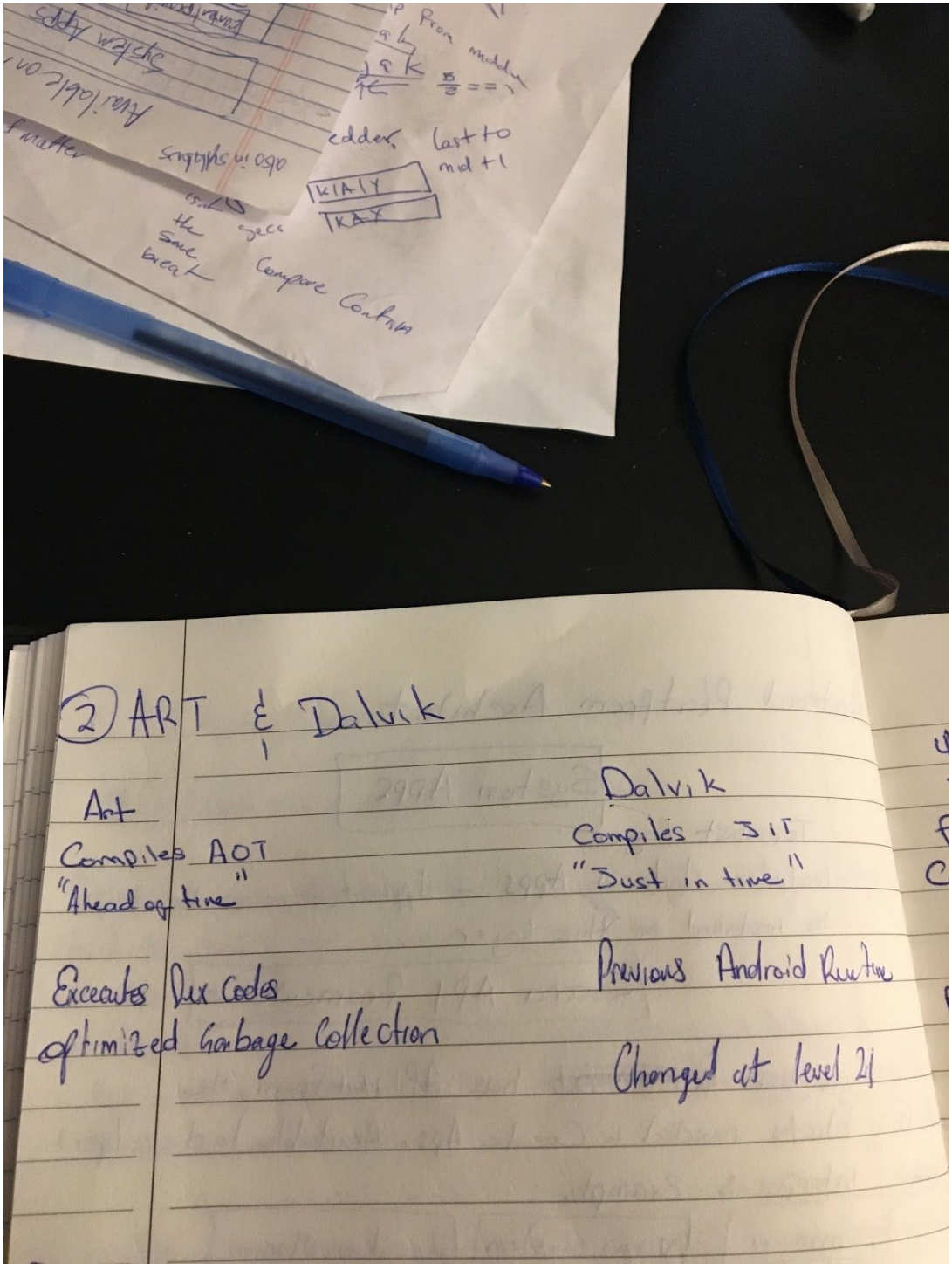
Use SpringFramework Site
Resources

Static Code analysis
Lint does this

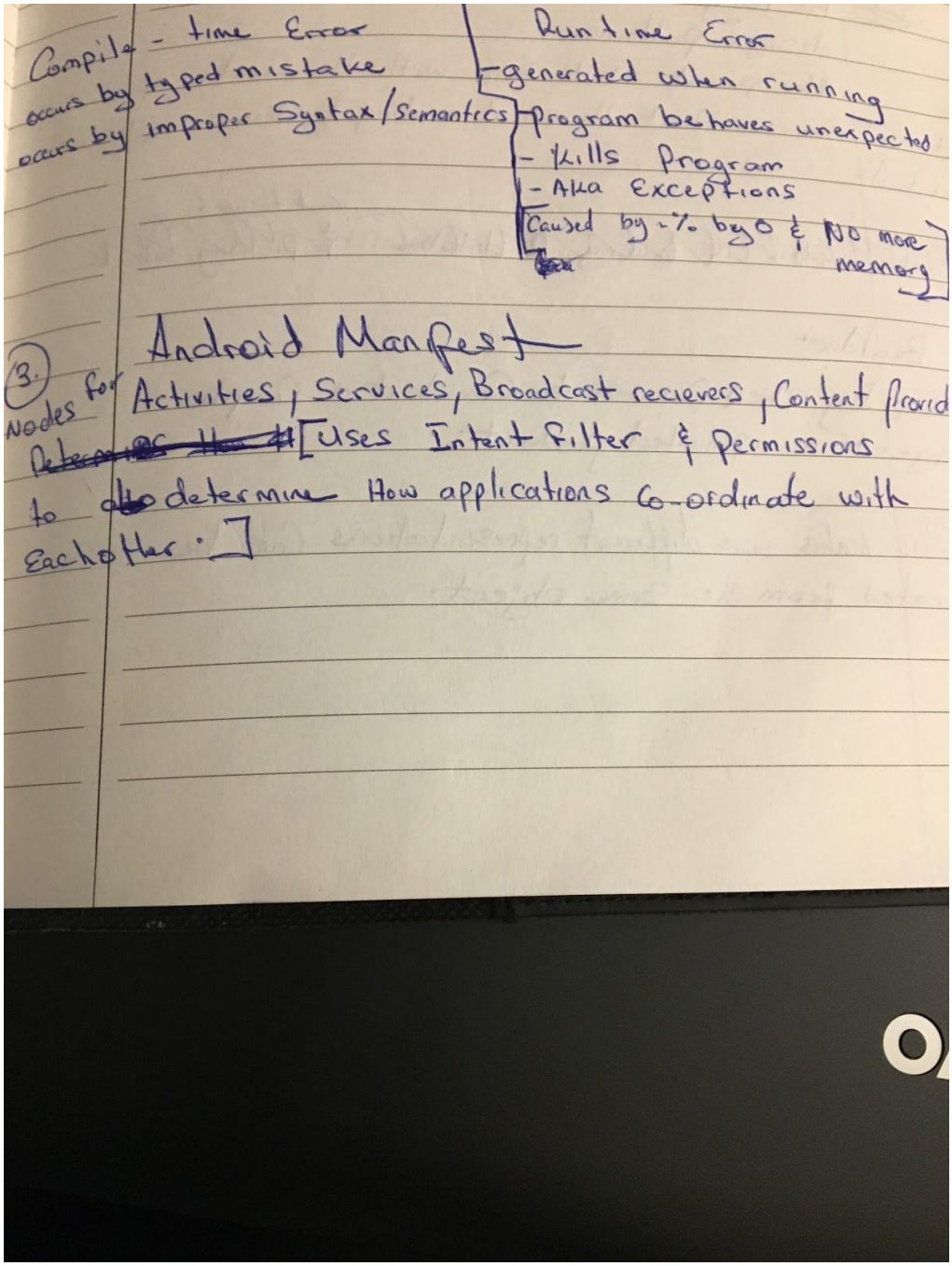
Prototype - Purpose is to hide Complexity of making new ~~Clients~~. instances from Client.
The Concept is to Copy an Existing object instead Creating one.

Facade
Pattern of hiding the Complexity of a System and Exposing it in a Simplified way

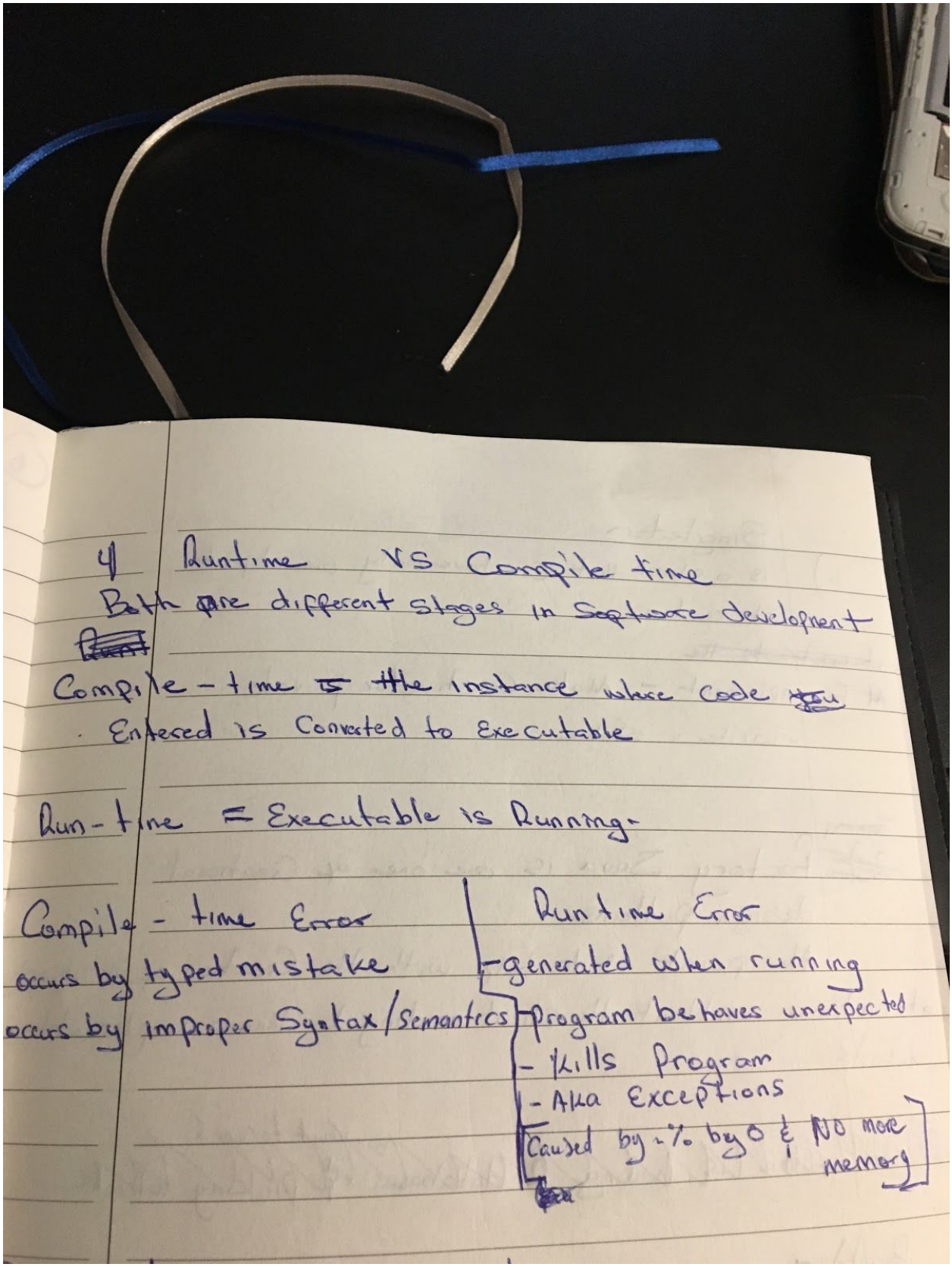
2. What is the differences in ART and Dalvik?



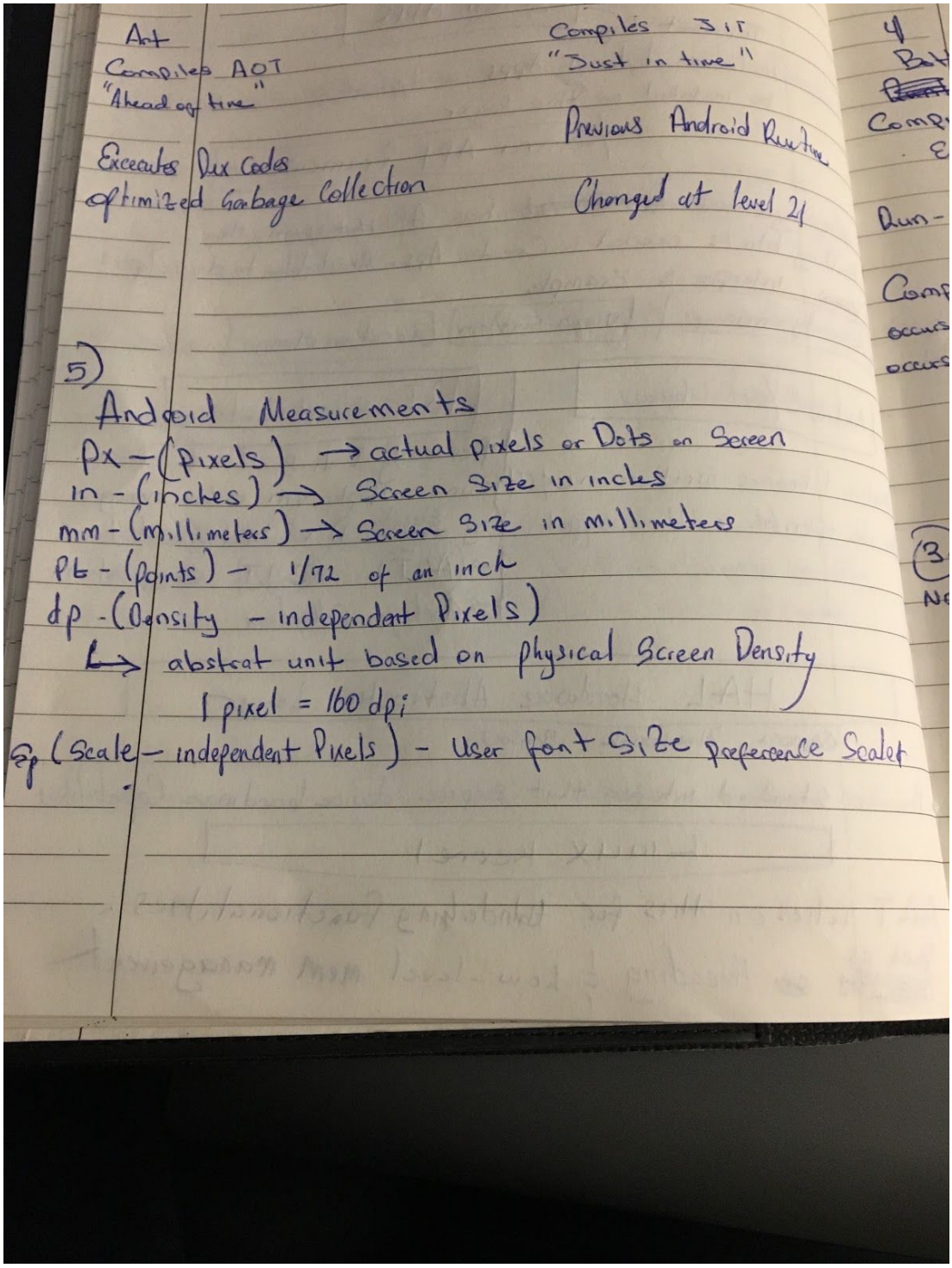
3. What is the android manifest used for?



4. Define the difference in Runtime and Compile Time.



5. How does each of the following units of measure for view work: sp, dp, px, pt, in, mm



Art
Compiles AOT
"Ahead of time"

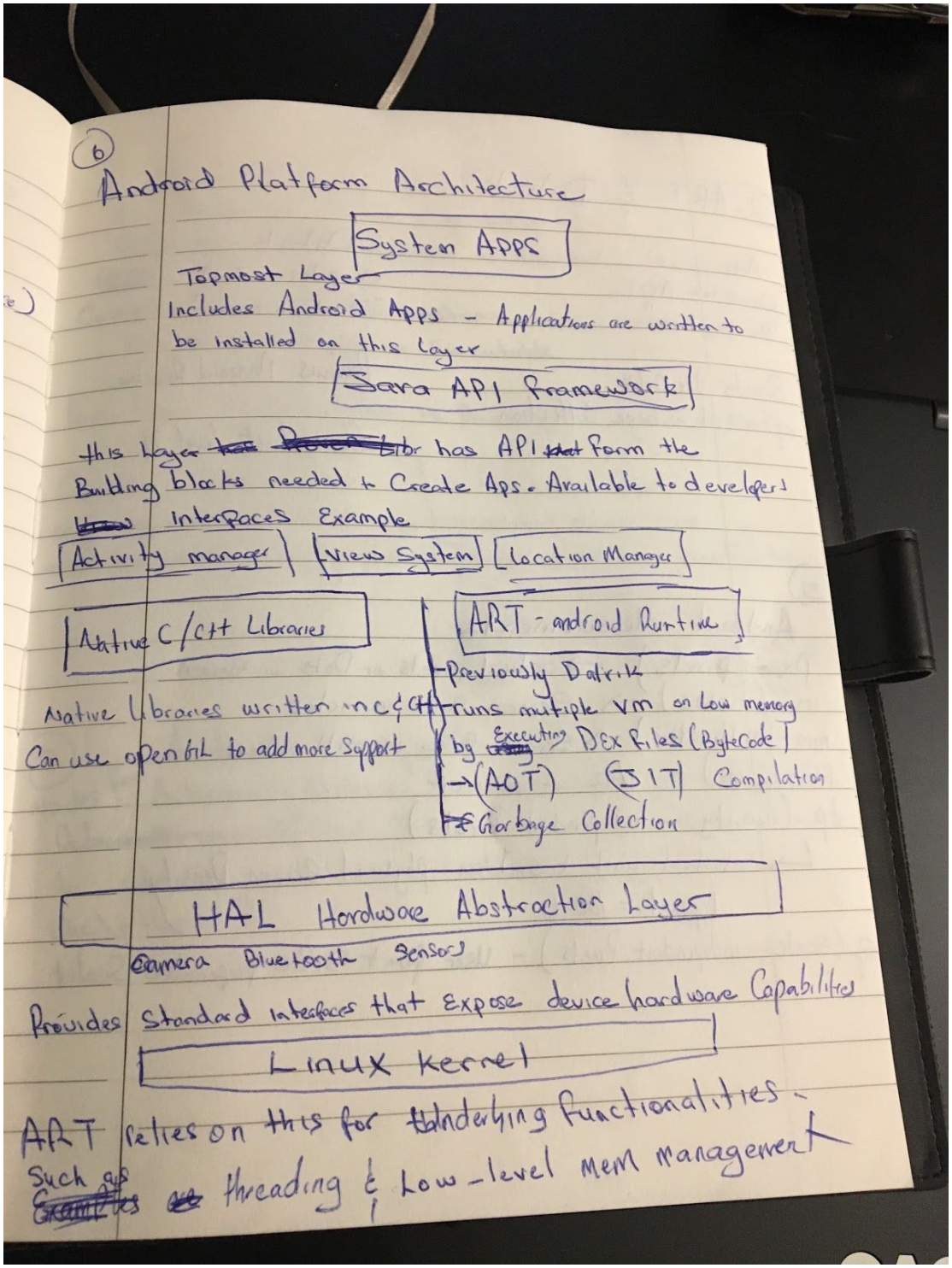
Executes Dex codes
Optimized Garbage Collection

Compiles JIT
"Just in time"

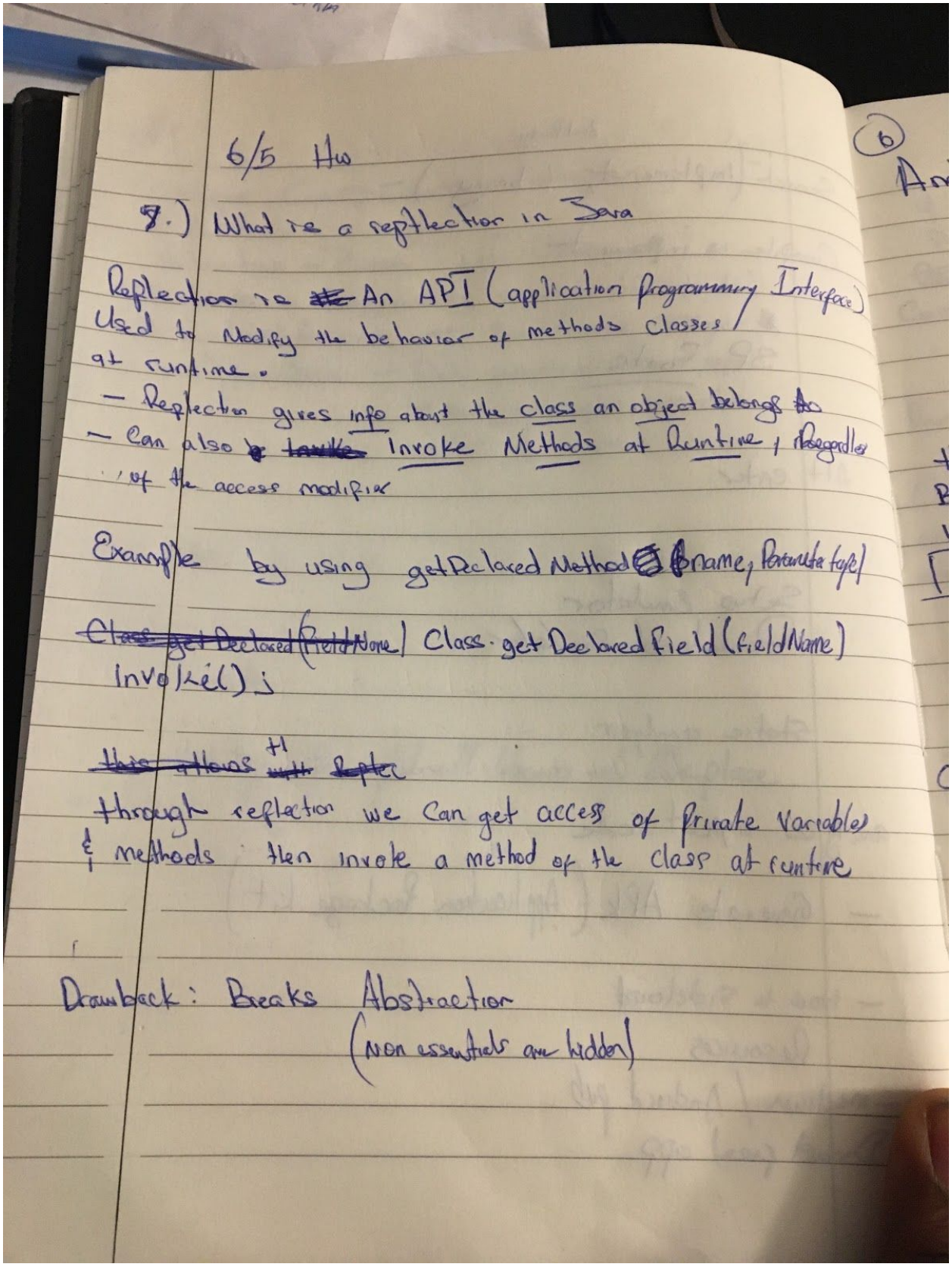
Previous Android Runtime
Changed at level 21

5)
Android Measurements
px - (pixels) → actual pixels or Dots on Screen
in - (inches) → Screen Size in inches
mm - (millimeters) → Screen Size in millimeters
pt - (points) - 1/72 of an inch
dp - (Density - independant Pixels)
↳ abstract unit based on physical Screen Density
1 pixel = 160 dpi
sp (Scale - independent Pixels) - User font Size preference Scale

6. Describe what each section of the Android Platform arch. Details.



7. What is reflection in JAVA?



6/5 Hw

7.) What is a reflection in Java

Reflection is An API (application Programming Interface) Used to Modify the behavior of methods classes at runtime.

- Reflection gives info about the class an object belongs to
- Can also Invoke Methods at Runtime, Regardless of the access modifier

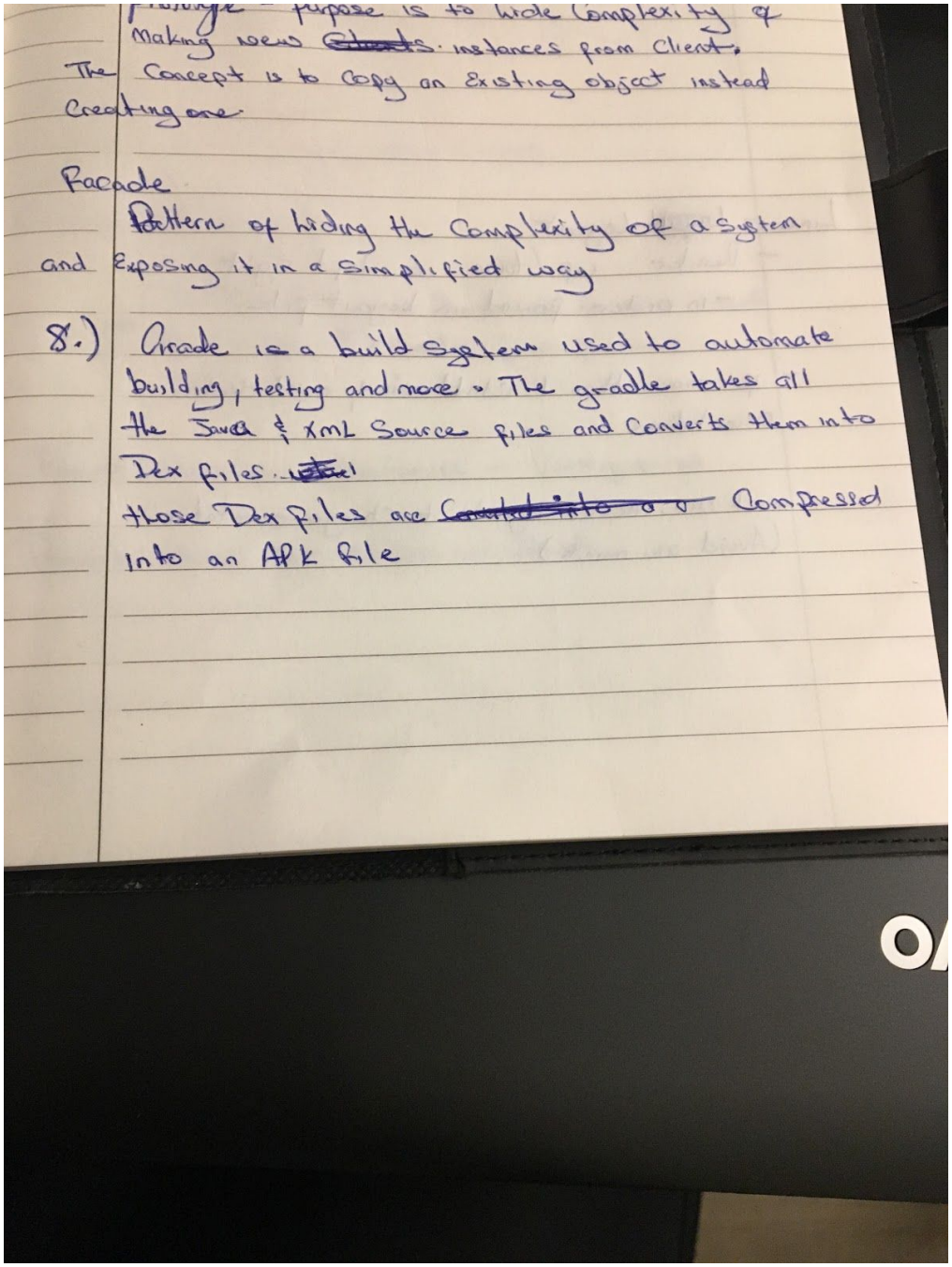
Example by using getDeclared Method(name, Parameter type)

Class.getDeclaredField(fieldName) Class.getDeclaredField(fieldName) invoke();

through reflection we can get access of private variables & methods then invoke a method of the class at runtime

Drawback: Breaks Abstraction (non essentials are hidden)

8. How does gradle work behind the scene.



purpose is to hide complexity & making new instances from Client.
The Concept is to copy an Existing object instead Creating one.

Facade
Pattern of hiding the Complexity of a System and Exposing it in a Simplified way

8.) Grade is a build System used to automate building, testing and more. The gradle takes all the Java & XML Source files and Converts them into Dex files.
those Dex files are Compressed into an APK file