## Android Spinner Example

Following is the example of defining a one **Spinner** control, one [TextView](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-textview-with-examples) control in [RelativeLayout](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-relativelayout-with-examples) to show the list of user details in android application.

Create a new android application using android studio and give names as **SpinnerExample**. In case if you are not aware of creating an app in android studio check this article [Android Hello World App](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-hello-world-app-example).

Now open an **activity\_main.xml** file from **\res\layout** path and write the code like as shown below

## activity\_main.xml

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"  
    android:layout\_width="match\_parent" android:layout\_height="match\_parent">  
    <TextView  
        android:id="@+id/txtVw"  
        android:layout\_width="wrap\_content"  
        android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"  
        android:layout\_marginLeft="50dp"  
        android:layout\_marginTop="150dp"  
        android:text="Select User:"  
        android:textStyle="bold"  
        android:textSize="15dp" />  
    <Spinner  
        android:id="@+id/spinner1"  
        android:layout\_width="wrap\_content"  
        android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"  
        android:layout\_alignBottom="@+id/txtVw"  
        android:layout\_toRightOf="@+id/txtVw" />  
</RelativeLayout>

If you observe above code we created a one **Spinner** control and one [TextView](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-textview-with-examples) control in XML Layout file.

Once we are done with the creation of layout with required controls, we need to load the XML layout resource from our [activity](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-activity-lifecycle) **onCreate()** callback method, for that open main [activity](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-activity-lifecycle) file **MainActivity.java** from **\java\com.tutlane.spinnerexample** path and write the code like as shown below.

## MainActivity.java

package com.tutlane.spinnerexample;  
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;  
import android.os.Bundle;  
import android.view.View;  
import android.widget.AdapterView;  
import android.widget.ArrayAdapter;  
import android.widget.Spinner;  
import android.widget.Toast;  
  
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener {  
String[] users = { "Suresh Dasari", "Trishika Dasari", "Rohini Alavala", "Praveen Kumar", "Madhav Sai" };  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity\_main);  
        Spinner spin = (Spinner) findViewById(R.id.spinner1);  
        ArrayAdapter<String> adapter = new ArrayAdapter<String>(this, android.R.layout.simple\_spinner\_item, users);  
        adapter.setDropDownViewResource(android.R.layout.simple\_spinner\_dropdown\_item);  
        spin.setAdapter(adapter);  
        spin.setOnItemSelectedListener(this);  
    }  
    @Override  
    public void onItemSelected(AdapterView<?> arg0, View arg1, int position,long id) {  
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Selected User: "+users[position] ,Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show();  
    }  
    @Override  
    public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> arg0) {  
        // TODO - Custom Code  
    }  
}

If you observe the above code we are calling our layout using the **setContentView** method in the form of **R.layout.layout\_file\_name** in our [activity](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-activity-lifecycle) file. Here our XML file name is **activity\_main.xml** so we used file name **activity\_main** and binding the list of values to **Spinner** control using **ArrayAdapter**.

Generally, during the launch of our [activity](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-activity-lifecycle), the **onCreate()** callback method will be called by the android framework to get the required layout for an [activity](https://www.tutlane.com/tutorial/android/android-activity-lifecycle).

## Output of Android Spinner Example

