Installation and setup of java development kit(JDK), setup android SDK, setup android studio, setup android development tools ADT plugins create android virtual device

### 1. Install Java Development Kit (JDK)

- Step 1: Go to the Oracle JDK download page.
- Step 2: Download the latest version of JDK for your operating system (Windows, macOS, or Linux).
- Step 3: Run the downloaded installer and follow the on-screen instructions to install JDK.
- **Step 4**: After installation, open a terminal (or command prompt) and verify the installation by typing: java-version javac-version

This should display the installed version of Java.

**Step 5**: Set up the JAVA\_HOME environment variable:

#### • Windows:

- Right-click on "My Computer" → Properties → Advanced system settings → Environment Variables.
- 2. Under **System Variables**, click **New**. Name the variable JAVA\_HOME and set its value to the directory where JDK is installed (e.g., C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-<version>).
- 3. Add %JAVA HOME%\bin to the Path system variable.

#### • macOS/Linux:

Open a terminal and add the following line to your .bash\_profile, .bashrc, or .zshrc: bash export JAVA\_HOME=/path/to/jdk export PATH=\$JAVA\_HOME/bin:\$PATH

#### 2. Install Android SDK

- Step 1: Download Android Studio, which includes the Android SDK, from the official Android Studio website.
- **Step 2**: Run the installer and follow the on-screen instructions to install Android Studio. During the installation, make sure that the Android SDK is included in the setup process.
- Step 3: Once installed, open Android Studio.
- Step 4: On the first launch, Android Studio will guide you through downloading necessary SDK components.
- **Step 5**: To update or install additional SDK components, go to:
  - Tools  $\rightarrow$  SDK Manager  $\rightarrow$  Install or update required SDK packages.

**Step 6**: Set up the ANDROID HOME environment variable:

## • Windows:

- 1. Right-click "My Computer" → Properties → Advanced system settings → Environment Variables.
- 2. Add a new **System Variable** named ANDROID\_HOME, and set its value to the path where the Android SDK is installed (e.g., C:\Users\YourUser\Name\AppData\Local\Android\Sdk).
- 3. Add %ANDROID HOME%\tools and %ANDROID HOME%\platform-tools to the Path system variable.

#### • macOS/Linux:

Add the following lines to your .bash\_profile, .bashrc, or .zshrc file:
 bash
 export ANDROID\_HOME=/path/to/android/sdk
 export PATH=\$ANDROID\_HOME/tools:\$ANDROID\_HOME/platform-tools:\$PATH

### 3. Install and Set Up Android Studio

- Step 1: Download Android Studio from the official website.
- **Step 2**: Run the installer for your operating system.
- Step 3: After installation, launch Android Studio.
- **Step 4**: On the first launch, Android Studio will ask you to install the necessary SDK components. It will also download essential Android development tools (like the SDK Manager).
- **Step 5**: Choose the "Standard" installation type during setup.
- Step 6: Once Android Studio opens, configure the default SDK location (if not already configured) by navigating to
- File  $\rightarrow$  Settings (on Windows) or Android Studio  $\rightarrow$  Preferences (on macOS)  $\rightarrow$  Appearance & Behavior  $\rightarrow$  System Settings  $\rightarrow$  Android SDK.

Step 7: Make sure the SDK components are up to date by checking for updates under Tools  $\rightarrow$  SDK Manager.

## 4. Install Android Development Tools (ADT) Plugin (For Eclipse Setup Only)

Note: **ADT Plugin is no longer required for Android Studio**. Android Studio provides built-in Android development tools. However, if you are using Eclipse for some reason, you can follow these steps.

- Step 1: Open Eclipse IDE and go to Help → Eclipse Marketplace.
- Step 2: In the Marketplace, search for "ADT" and install the Android Development Tools (ADT) plugin.
- Step 3: Follow the prompts to install the plugin. After installation, restart Eclipse.
- **Step 4**: In Eclipse, go to **Window** → **Preferences**, and under **Android**, set the SDK location to the Android SDK folder.
- 5. Create an Android Virtual Device (AVD)
- Step 1: Open Android Studio.
- Step 2: In Android Studio, go to  $Tools \rightarrow AVD$  Manager.
- Step 3: Click on Create Virtual Device.
- Step 4: Choose a device type (e.g., Pixel, Nexus 5) and click Next.
- Step 5: Select a system image for the virtual device. If needed, download a system image (e.g., for Android 11, etc.).
- **Step 6**: Choose a system image and click **Next**.
- **Step 7**: Configure the AVD settings such as device RAM, scale, and orientation.
- Step 8: Click Finish to create the AVD.
- Step 9: Once the AVD is created, it will appear in the AVD Manager. Click Start to run your virtual device.

Create "Hello World" application. That will display "Hello World" in the middle of the screen using TextView Widget in the red color.

# activity\_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:gravity="center"
  android:background="#FFFFFF">
  <!-- TextView displaying Hello World -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/hello world text"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Hello World"
    android:textColor="#FF0000" <!-- Red color -->
    android:textSize="30sp" />
</LinearLayout>
```

# MainActivity.java

```
package com.example.helloworldapp;
import android.os.Bundle;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.widget.TextView;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main); // Set the layout to activity_main.xml

    // Optional: You can programmatically access and modify the TextView if needed
        TextView helloWorldText = findViewById(R.id.hello_world_text);
        helloWorldText.setText("Hello World");
    }
}
```

## Create registration page to demonstrate of Basic widgets available in android

activity\_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:padding="16dp">
  <!-- Title -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/title"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Registration Form"
    android:textSize="24sp"
    android:layout gravity="center"
    android:paddingBottom="20dp" />
  <!-- Name EditText -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/name label"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Full Name:"
    android:textSize="16sp" />
  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/name"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:hint="Enter your full name"
    android:inputType="textPersonName"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
  <!-- Email EditText -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/email label"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Email:"
    android:textSize="16sp" />
  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/email"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:hint="Enter your email"
    android:inputType="textEmailAddress"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
```

```
<!-- Gender RadioButtons -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/gender label"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Gender:"
    android:textSize="16sp" />
  <RadioGroup
    android:id="@+id/gender group"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:orientation="horizontal"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp">
    < Radio Button
      android:id="@+id/male"
      android:layout width="wrap content"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="Male" />
    <RadioButton
       android:id="@+id/female"
      android:layout width="wrap content"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="Female" />
  </RadioGroup>
  <!-- Terms CheckBox -->
  <CheckBox
    android:id="@+id/terms checkbox"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="I accept the terms and conditions"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
  <!-- Register Button -->
  <Button
    android:id="@+id/register button"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Register"
    android:textSize="18sp" />
</LinearLayout>
                                          MainActivity.java
package com.example.registrationpage;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
```

import android.widget.RadioButton;

```
import android.widget.RadioGroup;
import android.widget.Toast;
import android.widget.CheckBox;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  EditText nameEditText, emailEditText;
  RadioGroup genderGroup;
  RadioButton maleRadioButton, femaleRadioButton;
  CheckBox termsCheckbox;
  Button registerButton;
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
    // Initialize the views
    nameEditText = findViewById(R.id.name);
    emailEditText = findViewById(R.id.email);
    genderGroup = findViewById(R.id.gender group);
    maleRadioButton = findViewById(R.id.male);
    femaleRadioButton = findViewById(R.id.female);
    termsCheckbox = findViewById(R.id.terms checkbox);
    registerButton = findViewById(R.id.register button);
    // Set an OnClickListener for the Register button
    registerButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
       @Override
       public void onClick(View v) {
         // Validate the inputs
         String name = nameEditText.getText().toString();
         String email = emailEditText.getText().toString();
         if (name.isEmpty() || email.isEmpty()) {
           Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "Please fill in all fields", Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
           return;
         }
         if (!termsCheckbox.isChecked()) {
           Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "You must accept the terms and conditions",
Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
           return;
         int selectedGenderId = genderGroup.getCheckedRadioButtonId();
         if (selectedGenderId == -1) {
           Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "Please select a gender", Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
           return;
         }
         String gender = (selectedGenderId == R.id.male) ? "Male" : "Female";
```

```
// If everything is valid, show a Toast message
    String message = "Name: " + name + "\nEmail: " + email + "\nGender: " + gender;
    Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, message, Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
    }
});
}
```

Create sample application with login module (check username and password on successful login,change TextView "Login Successful". and on failing login alert user using Toast "Login Fail".

activity main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:padding="32dp"
  android:gravity="center">
  <!-- Title -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/title"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Login"
    android:textSize="24sp"
    android:layout marginBottom="20dp"
    android:gravity="center"/>
  <!-- Username EditText -->
  <TextView
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Username:"
    android:textSize="16sp"/>
  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/username"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:hint="Enter your username"
    android:inputType="textPersonName"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp"/>
  <!-- Password EditText -->
  <TextView
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Password:"
    android:textSize="16sp"/>
  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/password"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:hint="Enter your password"
    android:inputType="textPassword"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp"/>
  <!-- Login Button -->
  <Button
```

```
android:id="@+id/login button"
     android:layout width="match parent"
     android:layout height="wrap content"
     android:text="Login"
     android:textSize="18sp"/>
   <!-- Status TextView -->
   <TextView
     android:id="@+id/status"
     android:layout width="wrap content"
     android:layout height="wrap content"
     android:text=""
     android:textSize="18sp"
     android:textColor="#32CD32" <!-- Default green color -->
     android:layout_marginTop="20dp"/>
</LinearLayout>
MainActivity.java (Logic for Validation)
package com.example.loginapp;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.Toast;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  // Declare UI elements
  EditText usernameEditText, passwordEditText;
  Button loginButton;
  TextView statusTextView;
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main); // Set the layout to activity_main.xml
    // Initialize UI elements
    usernameEditText = findViewById(R.id.username);
    passwordEditText = findViewById(R.id.password);
    loginButton = findViewById(R.id.login_button);
    statusTextView = findViewById(R.id.status);
    // Hardcoded credentials for demonstration
    final String correctUsername = "user123";
final String correctPassword = "pass123";
    // Set an OnClickListener for the login button
    loginButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
       @Override
      public void onClick(View v) {
         // Get the entered username and password
         String enteredUsername = usernameEditText.getText().toString();
         String enteredPassword = passwordEditText.getText().toString();
         // Check if the entered credentials match the correct ones
         if (enteredUsername.equals(correctUsername) && enteredPassword.equals(correctPassword)) {
           // If login is successful, change TextView text and display success message
           statusTextView.setText("Login Successful");
           statusTextView.setTextColor(getResources().getColor(android.R.color.holo_green_dark)); // Set text color to green
         } else {
           // If login fails, show a Toast message
```

```
Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "Login Fail", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
});}}
```

# Create an application for demonstration of 'Scroll view' in android?

activity\_main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ScrollView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
android:layout width="match parent"

```
<LinearLayout
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:paddingBottom="32dp">
```

android:layout height="match parent"

android:padding="16dp">

<!-- Title Text -->
<TextView
android:layout\_width="wrap\_content"
android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"
android:text="ScrollView Demonstration"
android:textSize="24sp"
android:layout\_gravity="center"
android:layout\_marginBottom="20dp" />

<!-- TextView for content -->

<TextView android:layout\_width="match\_parent" android:layout\_height="wrap\_content" android:text="This is a simple demonstration of ScrollView. " +

"Scroll down to see more content." +

"ScrollView allows you to add content that overflows the screen and makes it scrollable." android:textSize="18sp" android:layout\_marginBottom="20dp" />

<!-- More content to demonstrate scrolling --> <TextView

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"
android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"
android:tayt="This is some additional of

android:text="This is some additional content to make the screen longer." +
"You can keep adding more content to test scrolling."

android:textSize="18sp" android:layout marginBottom="20dp" />

<TextView

android:layout\_width="match\_parent" android:layout\_height="wrap\_content" android:tayt="Vacan serolling to see more android:tayt="Vacan serolling to see more

android:text="Keep scrolling to see more examples of how you can fit long content " +

"into a limited screen space using ScrollView."

android:textSize="18sp"

android:layout\_marginBottom="20dp" />

```
<TextView
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="This is more text. You can add as much content as needed to test scrolling
behavior."
       android:textSize="18sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="20dp" />
    <TextView
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="ScrollViews are often used for displaying long lists, forms, or content that exceeds
the screen height."
       android:textSize="18sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="20dp" />
  </LinearLayout>
</ScrollView>
MainActivity.java (Logic)
package com.example.scrollviewapp;
import android.os.Bundle;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main); // Set the layout to activity main.xml
}
```

Create login application where you will have to validate username and passwords till the username and password is not validated, login button should remain disabled.

activity main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:padding="32dp"
  android:gravity="center">
  <!-- Title Text -->
  <TextView
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Login"
    android:textSize="24sp"
    android:layout marginBottom="20dp"
    android:gravity="center"/>
  <!-- Username EditText -->
  <TextView
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Username:"
    android:textSize="16sp"/>
  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/username"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:hint="Enter your username"
    android:inputType="textPersonName"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp"/>
  <!-- Password EditText -->
  <TextView
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Password:"
    android:textSize="16sp"/>
  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/password"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:hint="Enter your password"
    android:inputType="textPassword"
    android:layout marginBottom="16dp"/>
```

```
<!-- Login Button -->
  <Button
     android:id="@+id/login button"
     android:layout width="match parent"
     android:layout height="wrap content"
     android:text="Login"
     android:textSize="18sp"
     android:enabled="false"/> <!-- Initially disabled -->
  <!-- Status TextView (Optional) -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/status"
     android:layout width="wrap content"
     android:layout height="wrap content"
     android:text=""
     android:textSize="18sp"
     android:layout marginTop="20dp"
     android:textColor="#32CD32" /> <!-- Green color for success message -->
</LinearLayout>
                                           MainActivity.java
package com.example.loginvalidationapp;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.Toast;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  // Declare UI elements
  EditText usernameEditText, passwordEditText;
  Button loginButton;
  TextView statusTextView;
  // Hardcoded credentials for demonstration
  final String correctUsername = "user123";
  final String correctPassword = "pass123";
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main); // Set the layout to activity main.xml
    // Initialize UI elements
    usernameEditText = findViewById(R.id.username);
    passwordEditText = findViewById(R.id.password);
    loginButton = findViewById(R.id.login button);
```

```
statusTextView = findViewById(R.id.status);
// Disable Login button initially
loginButton.setEnabled(false);
// Add TextChangeListeners for the EditText fields
usernameEditText.addTextChangedListener(new android.text.TextWatcher() {
  @Override
  public void beforeTextChanged(CharSequence charSequence, int start, int count, int after) {}
  @Override
  public void onTextChanged(CharSequence charSequence, int start, int before, int count) {
     checkFields(); // Check if both fields are filled
  @Override
  public void afterTextChanged(android.text.Editable editable) {}
passwordEditText.addTextChangedListener(new android.text.TextWatcher() {
  @Override
  public void beforeTextChanged(CharSequence charSequence, int start, int count, int after) {}
  @Override
  public void onTextChanged(CharSequence charSequence, int start, int before, int count) {
    checkFields(); // Check if both fields are filled
  @Override
  public void afterTextChanged(android.text.Editable editable) {}
});
// Set the OnClickListener for the Login button
loginButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
  @Override
  public void onClick(View v) {
     // Get the entered username and password
     String enteredUsername = usernameEditText.getText().toString();
     String enteredPassword = passwordEditText.getText().toString();
     // Check if the credentials match the hardcoded values
     if (enteredUsername.equals(correctUsername) && enteredPassword.equals(correctPassword)) {
       // If login is successful, display a success message
       statusTextView.setText("Login Successful");
       Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "Welcome!", Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
     } else {
       // If login fails, display a failure message
       statusTextView.setText("");
       Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "Login Failed", Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
});
```

```
// Helper method to check if both fields are filled
private void checkFields() {
   String username = usernameEditText.getText().toString();
   String password = passwordEditText.getText().toString();

// Enable the Login button only if both fields are non-empty
if (!username.isEmpty() && !password.isEmpty()) {
    loginButton.setEnabled(true);
   } else {
    loginButton.setEnabled(false);
   }
}
```

### Create an application for calculator?

activity main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:padding="16dp"
  android:gravity="center">
  <!-- Display Result TextView -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/resultText"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text=""
    android:textSize="32sp"
    android:gravity="end"
    android:padding="16dp"
    android:background="#E0E0E0"
    android:layout marginBottom="20dp"
    android:editable="false"/>
  <!-- Buttons for calculator -->
  <GridLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:columnCount="4"
    android:rowCount="5"
    android:layout gravity="center">
    <!-- Number and operator buttons -->
    <Button android:id="@+id/button7" android:text="7" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button8" android:text="8" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button9" android:text="9" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/buttonDiv" android:text="/" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button4" android:text="4" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button5" android:text="5" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button6" android:text="6" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/buttonMul" android:text="*" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button1" android:text="1" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button2" android:text="2" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button3" android:text="3" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/buttonSub" android:text="-" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/button0" android:text="0" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/buttonClear" android:text="C" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/buttonEqual" android:text="=" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/buttonAdd" android:text="+" style="@style/CalculatorButton"/>
```

```
</GridLayout>
```

o define the **style for the buttons**, you can create a custom style inside res/values/styles.xml:

```
styles.xml:
<resources>
  <style name="CalculatorButton">
    <item name="android:layout_width">0dp</item>
    <item name="android:layout height">wrap content</item>
    <item name="android:layout rowWeight">1</item>
    <item name="android:layout_columnWeight">1</item>
    <item name="android:padding">16dp</item>
    <item name="android:textSize">20sp</item> </style></resources>
                                   MainActivity.java (Handling Logic)
package com.example.calculatorapp;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.GridLayout;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  private TextView resultText;
  private String currentInput = "":
  private String operator = "";
  private double firstOperand = 0;
  private boolean isOperatorClicked = false;
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
    // Initialize UI elements
    resultText = findViewById(R.id.resultText);
    // Number buttons
    setNumberButton(R.id.button0, "0");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button1, "1");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button2, "2");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button3, "3");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button4, "4");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button5, "5");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button6, "6");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button7, "7");
    setNumberButton(R.id.button8, "8");
```

setNumberButton(R.id.button9, "9");

```
// Operator buttons
  setOperatorButton(R.id.buttonAdd, "+");
  setOperatorButton(R.id.buttonSub, "-");
  setOperatorButton(R.id.buttonMul, "*");
  setOperatorButton(R.id.buttonDiv, "/");
  // Equal button
  Button equalButton = findViewById(R.id.buttonEqual);
  equalButton.setOnClickListener(v -> {
    if (!currentInput.isEmpty()) {
       double secondOperand = Double.parseDouble(currentInput);
       double result = performOperation(firstOperand, secondOperand, operator);
       resultText.setText(String.valueOf(result));
       currentInput = "";
       operator = "";
  });
  // Clear button
  Button clearButton = findViewById(R.id.buttonClear);
  clearButton.setOnClickListener(v -> {
    currentInput = "";
    operator = "";
    firstOperand = 0;
    resultText.setText("");
  });
}
private void setNumberButton(int buttonId, String value) {
  Button button = findViewById(buttonId);
  button.setOnClickListener(v -> {
    if (isOperatorClicked) {
       currentInput = value;
       isOperatorClicked = false;
     } else {
       currentInput += value;
    resultText.setText(currentInput);
  });
}
private void setOperatorButton(int buttonId, String op) {
  Button button = findViewById(buttonId);
  button.setOnClickListener(v -> {
    if (!currentInput.isEmpty()) {
       firstOperand = Double.parseDouble(currentInput);
       currentInput = "";
       operator = op;
       isOperatorClicked = true;
  });
```

```
private double performOperation(double firstOperand, double secondOperand, String operator) {
     switch (operator) {
        case "+":
          return firstOperand + secondOperand;
        case "-":
          return firstOperand - secondOperand;
        case "*":
          return firstOperand * secondOperand;
        case "/":
          if (secondOperand != 0) {
             return firstOperand / secondOperand;
             resultText.setText("Error");
             return 0;
        default:
          return 0;
}
```

<TextView

## Demonstrate use of Scroll view in android?

```
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ScrollView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent"
  android:padding="16dp">
  <!-- LinearLayout to hold all the content inside ScrollView -->
  <LinearLayout
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:orientation="vertical">
    <!-- TextViews for demonstration -->
    <TextView
       android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="This is an example of ScrollView in Android."
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="16dp"/>
    <TextView
       android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="You can place multiple UI elements inside a ScrollView."
       android:textSize="18sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
    <TextView
       android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="When the content inside the ScrollView exceeds the screen size, the screen becomes
scrollable."
      android:textSize="18sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
    <TextView
       android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="ScrollView allows you to add elements such as buttons, images, forms, etc."
       android:textSize="18sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
```

```
android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="Adding more content will make the ScrollView scrollable."
      android:textSize="18sp"
       android:layout marginBottom="16dp" />
    <TextView
       android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="This is the final TextView to demonstrate scrolling."
       android:textSize="18sp"
      android:layout_marginBottom="16dp" /> </LinearLayout></ScrollView>
                                       MainActivity.java (Logic)
package com.example.scrollviewdemo;
import android.os.Bundle;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main); // Set the layout to activity_main.xml
  }
```

```
Assignment no:- 9
Demonstrate use of intent in android?
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent">
  <Button
    android:id="@+id/buttonOpenSecondActivity"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Go to Second Activity"
    android:layout centerInParent="true"/>
</RelativeLayout>
Define Layout for SecondActivity (activity second.xml)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent">
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/textViewReceivedMessage"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Received Message will be shown here"
    android:layout centerInParent="true"
    android:textSize="18sp"/>
</RelativeLayout>
                                Implement MainActivity (MainActivity.java)
package com.example.intentdemo;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
    // Find the button by its ID
    Button buttonOpenSecondActivity = findViewById(R.id.buttonOpenSecondActivity);
```

```
// Set an onClick listener to handle the button click
    buttonOpenSecondActivity.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
       @Override
       public void onClick(View v) {
         // Create an Intent to start SecondActivity
         Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, SecondActivity.class);
         // Add data to the Intent (sending a message)
         intent.putExtra("message", "Hello from MainActivity!");
         // Start SecondActivity
         startActivity(intent);
    });
  }
Implement SecondActivity (SecondActivity.java)
package com.example.intentdemo;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
public class SecondActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_second);
    // Find the TextView to display the received message
    TextView textViewReceivedMessage = findViewById(R.id.textViewReceivedMessage);
    // Get the Intent that started this activity
    Intent intent = getIntent();
    // Retrieve the message from the Intent
    String message = intent.getStringExtra("message");
    // Display the message in the TextView
    textViewReceivedMessage.setText(message);
                               Register SecondActivity in AndroidManifest.xml
<application
  android:allowBackup="true"
  android:icon="@mipmap/ic launcher"
  android:label="@string/app name"
  android:theme="@style/Theme.IntentDemo">
  <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
    <intent-filter>
       <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
```

# Assignment no:- 10 Create application to demonstrate menu option? Define the Layout (activity main.xml) <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?> <RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p> android:layout width="match parent" android:layout height="match parent"> <TextView android:id="@+id/textView" android:layout width="wrap content" android:layout height="wrap content" android:text="Choose an option from the menu" android:textSize="20sp" android:layout centerInParent="true"/> </RelativeLayout> MainActivity.java (Handle Menu Logic) package com.example.menudemo; import android.os.Bundle; import android.view.Menu; import android.view.MenuItem; import android.widget.TextView; import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity; public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { private TextView textView; @Override protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { super.onCreate(savedInstanceState); setContentView(R.layout.activity main); // Initialize TextView to show the menu choice textView = findViewById(R.id.textView); // Inflate the menu; this will add items to the action bar if present. @Override public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) { // Inflate the menu options from res/menu/menu main.xml getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu main, menu); return true; // Return true to show the menu } // Handle item selection @Override

public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {

// Handle clicks on the menu items

switch (item.getItemId()) {

```
case R.id.action settings:
         textView.setText("Settings option selected");
         return true;
       case R.id.action_about:
         textView.setText("About option selected");
         return true;
       case R.id.action_exit:
         textView.setText("Exit option selected");
         finish(); // Close the app
         return true;
       default:
         return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
    }
  }
                               Create Menu XML (res/menu/menu main.xml)
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<menu xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  <!-- Settings option -->
  <item
    android:id="@+id/action_settings"
    android:title="Settings"
    android:icon="@android:drawable/ic_menu_preferences"
    android:showAsAction="ifRoom"/>
  <!-- About option -->
  <item
    android:id="@+id/action_about"
    android:title="About"
    android:icon="@android:drawable/ic_menu_info_details"
    android:showAsAction="ifRoom"/>
  <!-- Exit option -->
  <item
    android:id="@+id/action exit"
    android:title="Exit"
    android:icon="@android:drawable/ic menu close clear cancel"
    android:showAsAction="never"/>
```

</menu>

```
Create application to demonstrate progress bar?
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
  android:layout width="match parent"
  android:layout height="match parent">
<!-- ProgressBar to show progress -->
  <ProgressBar
    android:id="@+id/progressBar"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:layout centerHorizontal="true"
    android:layout marginTop="100dp"
    android:indeterminate="false"
    android:max="100"
    android:progress="0"
    android:visibility="gone" />
  <!-- TextView to display progress -->
  <TextView
    android:id="@+id/progressText"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="Progress: 0%"
    android:textSize="18sp"
    android:layout below="@id/progressBar"
    android:layout centerHorizontal="true"
    android:layout marginTop="20dp" />
  <!-- Button to start progress -->
  <Button
    android:id="@+id/startButton"
```

```
android:layout width="wrap content"
android:layout height="wrap content"
android:text="Start Progress"
android:layout below="@id/progressText"
android:layout centerHorizontal="true"
android:layout marginTop="30dp"/>
```

</RelativeLayout>

### MainActivity.java (Logic)

package com.example.progressbardemo;

import android.os.Bundle; import android.os.Handler; import android.view.View; import android.widget.Button; import android.widget.ProgressBar; import android.widget.TextView;

import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
private ProgressBar progressBar;
private TextView progressText;
private Button startButton;
private int progress = 0;
  private Handler handler = new Handler(); // To update the progress in the UI thread
@Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
    // Find views by their IDs
    progressBar = findViewById(R.id.progressBar);
    progressText = findViewById(R.id.progressText);
    startButton = findViewById(R.id.startButton);
    // Set a click listener for the start button
    startButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
       @Override
       public void onClick(View v) {
         // Start the progress simulation
         startProgress();
    });
private void startProgress() {
    // Show the ProgressBar and TextView initially
    progressBar.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
    progressText.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
    // Disable the button to prevent multiple clicks while the task is in progress
    startButton.setEnabled(false);
    // Simulate progress with a handler and a runnable
    Runnable runnable = new Runnable() {
       @Override
       public void run() {
         // Increase the progress by 1 each time
         progress++;
         // Update the ProgressBar and TextView with the new progress
         progressBar.setProgress(progress);
         progressText.setText("Progress: " + progress + "%");
         // If the task is not finished, continue updating the progress
         if (progress < 100) {
            handler.postDelayed(this, 50); // Call the runnable again after 50ms
            // When the task finishes, enable the button again
            startButton.setEnabled(true);
            progressText.setText("Task Complete!");
```

```
}
};

// Start the progress updates
handler.post(runnable);
}
```