

1
Punto

1. Which of the following statements describe key responsibilities of a View?

- ☐ To contain other Views.
- ☒ To draw themselves.
- ☐ To handle device reconfiguration.
- ☒ To respond to events directed to them.

1
Punto

2. Which of the following are properties that can be set on a View?

- ☒ Opacity (transparency).
- ☒ Visibility.
- ☐ Screen orientation.
- ☒ Position.

1
Punto

3. (True or False) - An autoCompleteTextView is a subclass of ViewGroup. Hint: Consult the Android documentation at <http://developer.android.com/reference/classes.html>

- ☐ True.
- ☒ False.

1
Punto

4. Which of the following statements describe the relationship between an AdapterView and its Adapter?

- ☐ The AdapterView creates the Views for the data in the Adapter.
- ☐ The Adapter asks for Views from the AdapterView.
- ☒ Adapters can notify the AdapterView when the Adapter data changes.
- ☒ The Adapter manages a data set for the AdapterView.

1
Punto

5. Suppose a layout file declares a LinearLayout called LL that contains two child Views, View1 and View2. In the layout file View1 is given an android:layout_weight of 2 and a layout_width of 0dp. View 2 is given an android:layout_weight of 3 and a layout_width of 0dp.

In this example, which of the following statements must be true?

- ☐ View 1 takes up 2/5 of the display's width.
- ☒ View 2 takes up 3/5 of LL's width.
- ☐ View 2 takes up 2/3 of the display's width.
- ☐ View 1 takes up 2/3 of LL's width.

1
Punto

6. When a user long clicks on a View that has registered to show a Context Menu, which one of the following methods will be called?

- ☐ registerForContextMenu().
- ☒ onCreateContextMenu().
- ☐ onContextItemSelected().
- ☐ setHasOptionsMenu().

1
Punto

7. Suppose that an application wants to create and display a Dialog. If the application embodies the Dialog in a DialogFragment, which DialogFragment method will it call to make the Dialog visible to the user?

- ☐ showFragment().
- ☒ show()
- ☐ onCreateView()
- ☐ dismiss()

1
Punto

8. The ActionBar has four functional areas: The App icon, a View control area, an Action Buttons area and an Action Overflow area. What is the purpose of the Action Overflow area? See; <http://developer.android.com/design/patterns/actionbar.html> for more information.

- ☐ It is the default location for Action buttons.
- ☐ The Action Overflow area displays a drop down list for accessing commonly-used functions.
- ☐ The Action Overflow area lets the user navigate back to previous points in the Task Back Stack.
- ☒ When Action Buttons cannot fit in or should not be placed on the Action Bar, they are displayed in a separate View that is accessible by touching the Action Overflow area.