

# Assignment 1, Mobile Programming

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## Exercise 1: Kotlin Syntax Basics

### 1. Variables and Data Types:

- Create variables of different data types: `Int`, `Double`, `String`, `Boolean`.
- Print the variables using `println`.

### Conditional Statements:

- Create a simple program that checks if a number is positive, negative, or zero.

### Loops:

- Write a program that prints numbers from 1 to 10 using `for` and `while` loops

### Collections:

- Create a list of numbers, iterate through the list, and print the sum of all numbers.

```
1 package com.example.kotlinbasics
2
3 // 1. Variables and Data Types
4 ► fun main() {
5     // Declare variables of different data types
6     val myInt: Int = 10
7     val myDouble: Double = 20.5
8     val myString: String = "Hello, Kotlin!"
9     val myBoolean: Boolean = true
10
11    println("Integer: $myInt")
12    println("Double: $myDouble")
13    println("String: $myString")
14    println("Boolean: $myBoolean")
15
16    // 2. Conditional Statements
17    checkNumber( num: 10)
18    checkNumber( num: -5)
19    checkNumber( num: 0)
20
21    // 3. Loops
22    printNumbers()
23
24    // 4. Collections
25    sumOfList()
26}
27
28 // Conditional Statements
29 fun checkNumber(num: Int) {
30     if (num > 0) {
31         println("$num is positive")
32     } else if (num < 0) {
33         println("$num is negative")
34     } else {
35         println("$num is zero")
36     }
}
```

```
37    }
38
39    // Loops
40    fun printNumbers() {
41        println("Using for loop:")
42        for (i in 1 .. 10) {
43            println(i)
44        }
45
46        println("Using while loop:")
47        var i = 1
48        while (i <= 10) {
49            println(i)
50            i++
51        }
52    }
53
54    // Collections
55    fun sumOfList() {
56        val numbers = listOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
57        var sum = 0
58
59        for (num in numbers) {
60            sum += num
61        }
62
63        println("Sum of numbers: $sum")
64    }
65
```

```
Run: Exercise1Kt ×
▶ ↕ "/Applications/Android Studio.app/Contents/jbr/Contents/Home/bin/java" ...
Integer: 10
Double: 20.5
String: Hello, Kotlin!
Boolean: true
10 is positive
-5 is negative
0 is zero
Using for loop:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Using while loop:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Sum of numbers: 15

Process finished with exit code 0
```

## Exercise 2: Kotlin OOP (Object-Oriented Programming)

### 1. Create a **Person** class:

- Define properties for `name`, `age`, and `email`.
- Create a method to display the person's details.

### Inheritance:

- Create a class **Employee** that inherits from the **Person** class.
- Add a property for `salary`.
- Override the `displayInfo` method to include the salary.

## Encapsulation:

- Create a `BankAccount` class with a private property `balance`.
- Provide methods to `deposit` and `withdraw` money, ensuring the balance never goes negative.

```
1 package com.example.kotlinbasics
2
3 open class Person(private val name: String, private val age: Int, private val email: String) {
4     open fun displayInfo() {
5         println("Name: $name, Age: $age, Email: $email")
6     }
7 }
8
9 class Employee(name: String, age: Int, email: String, private val salary: Double) : Person(name, age, email) {
10    override fun displayInfo() {
11        super.displayInfo()
12        println("Salary: $salary")
13    }
14 }
15
16 class BankAccount {
17     private var balance: Double = 0.0
18
19     fun deposit(amount: Double) {
20         if (amount > 0) {
21             balance += amount
22             println("Deposited: $amount, New Balance: $balance")
23         } else {
24             println("Invalid deposit amount")
25         }
26     }
27
28     fun withdraw(amount: Double) {
29         if (amount > 0 && amount <= balance) {
30             balance -= amount
31             println("Withdraw: $amount, New Balance: $balance")
32         } else {
33             println("Insufficient balance or invalid amount")
34         }
35     }
}
```

```

36
37     fun getBalance(): Double {
38         return balance
39     }
40 }
41
42 ► fun main() {
43     // Test Person Class
44     val person = Person(name: "Derbis Erzhan", age: 22, email: "yerslan@gmail.com")
45     person.displayInfo()
46
47     // Test Employee Class
48     val employee = Employee(name: "Sabit Dara", age: 28, email: "dara@gmail.com", salary: 60000.0)
49     employee.displayInfo()
50
51     // Test BankAccount Class
52     val bankAccount = BankAccount()
53     bankAccount.deposit(amount: 1000.0)
54     bankAccount.withdraw(amount: 500.0)
55     bankAccount.withdraw(amount: 600.0)
56     println("Final Balance: ${bankAccount.getBalance()}")
57 }
58

```

```

Exercise2Kt ✘
"/Applications/Android Studio.app/Contents/jbr/Contents/Home/bin/java" ...
Name: Derbis Erzhan, Age: 22, Email: yerslan@gmail.com
Name: Sabit Dara, Age: 28, Email: dara@gmail.com
Salary: 60000.0
Deposited: 1000.0, New Balance: 1000.0
Withdrew: 500.0, New Balance: 500.0
Insufficient balance or invalid amount
Final Balance: 500.0

Process finished with exit code 0

```

## Exercise 3: Kotlin Functions

### 1. Basic Function:

- Write a function that takes two integers as arguments and returns their sum

### Lambda Functions:

- Create a lambda function that multiplies two numbers and returns the result

### Higher-Order Functions:

- Write a function that takes a lambda function as a parameter and applies it to two integers.

```
1 package com.example.kotlinbasics
2
3
4     fun sum(a: Int, b: Int): Int {
5         return a + b
6     }
7
8
9     val multiply: (Int, Int) -> Int = { x, y -> x * y }
10
11
12     fun operate(a: Int, b: Int, operation: (Int, Int) -> Int): Int {
13         return operation(a, b)
14     }
15
16    fun main() {
17
18        val result = sum( a: 10, b: 20)
19        println("Sum: $result")
20
21
22        val product = multiply(5, 4)
23        println("Product: $product")
24
25
26        val additionResult = operate( a: 10, b: 5, ::sum)
27        println("Addition using Higher-Order Function: $additionResult")
28
29        val multiplicationResult = operate( a: 6, b: 7, multiply)
30        println("Multiplication using Higher-Order Function: $multiplicationResult")
31    }
32
```

Exercise3Kt ×

```
"/Applications/Android Studio.app/Contents/jbr/Contents/Home/bin/java" ...
Sum: 30
Product: 20
Addition using Higher-Order Function: 15
Multiplication using Higher-Order Function: 42

Process finished with exit code 0
```

## Exercise 4: Android Layout in Kotlin (Instagram-like Layout)

### 1. Set Up the Android Project:

- Create a new Android project in Android Studio.
- Ensure you have a Kotlin-based project.

### 2. Design the Layout:

- Create a new XML layout file (`activity_main.xml`) for a simple Instagram-like user interface.
- Include elements like `ImageView`, `TextView`, and `RecyclerView` for the feed

### Create the RecyclerView Adapter:

- Set up the RecyclerView to display a feed of posts with `ImageView` for the picture and `TextView` for the caption.

### MainActivity Setup:

- Initialize the RecyclerView in `MainActivity` and populate it with sample data



