UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN Faculty of Information and Communication Technology



UCCD3223 Mobile Applications Development (Jan 2024 Trimester)

Individual Practical Assignment

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Course	CS
Practical Group	P9
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Marking scheme	Marks	Remarks
Correctness	× 2.5	
Design	× 3.5	
User Friendliness	× 2	
Neat Program Documentation		
Report Format		
TOTAL		

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Introduction

The Android application "MathsFun" developed by Liong Jun Yong is a mathematics-learning application specifically designed for school-going children. It primarily consists of three modules aimed to provide children with foundational mathematical skills, including comparing numbers, ordering numbers, and composing numbers. To guarantee user-friendliness to the children, numbers appearing in the application will never be more than 3 digits and strictly in the form of whole numbers only. The application is developed using Java with Android Studio and can be found in the <u>GitHub repository</u>.

Flow and application highlights

1. Splash screen loading animation



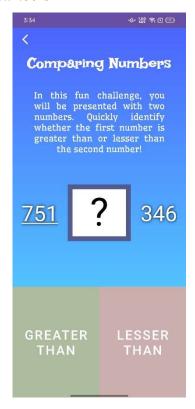
Upon the first launch of the application, users will be greeted with a loading animation. The animation resource file is in the form of JSON (.json) found on <u>LottieFiles</u>. The mathematical elements inside the rounded square will rotate at their fixed axes until the end of the animation. The progress bar will simulate the process of loading necessary content as the progress goes from 0% (left) to 100% (right).

2. Main page / Home / Homepage

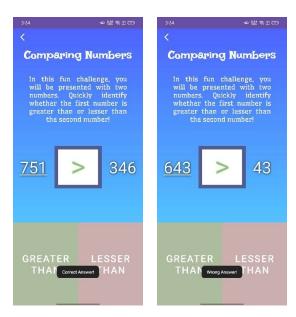


The main page or the home page is the home to the MathsFun application. A simple description of the playable mini games or modules along with their respective illustrations exist in the form of card widgets. Three cards indicating one module each, are switchable or interchangeable by swiping among them. At the bottom of each card lies a "PLAY NOW" clickable button that directs the user to the cards' respective activities. If users perform backward navigations in any other activities or pages other than the main page, they will be directed from their current page back to the main page.

3. Module 1: Comparing Numbers



Upon entering the first module "Comparing Numbers" by clicking on the button on its respective card, a simple description of the game and its instructions are presented for better understanding In each execution of the the ComparingNumbersActivity.java, users will be presented with two randomlygenerated integers where they are required to identify the relationship between them by comparing both given numbers. At the bottom of the layout lies two clickable buttons for the users to choose from, namely "greater than" and "lesser than". Users will need to identify the first number given and then compare it with the second to determine whether the first is greater than the second or vice versa.



No matter which answers the user decides to submit through clicking their respective buttons, a toast notification will be displayed after an answer has been made. If the user provided the correct answer, a toast notification telling the user has gotten a correct answer will appear. In contrast, a "Wrong Answer!" toast notification will appear to each incorrect answer from the user.

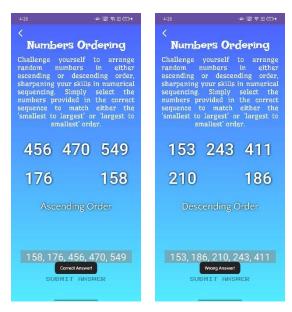


After the system provides feedback on every answering attempt the user has made, a "PLAY AGAIN?" button will appear, restarting ComparingNumbersActivity.java on click to allow users to replay or retry the game again. When the user decides to quit or exit this current page, back navigation is made possible by clicking the "back" icon button located at the top right corner of the layout or using Android's built-in back navigations.

4. Module 2: Number Ordering



Clicking the "PLAY NOW" button on the second card leads the user into the second module "Numbers Ordering". Similarly, a simple description of the game and its instructions are presented for the better understanding of users. In each execution of the NumberOrderingActivity.java, users will be presented with five randomly-generated integers in the form of clickable buttons and one specified sorting sequence among "Ascending Order" and "Descending Order" where they are required to reorder the numbers given in the correct sequence according to the requirement specified by the system. There is a text view to display the numbers that the user has chosen and inserted into an array at the bottom of the layout. Upon clicking an option among the five given numbers and hold, the background of the selected option will change color to indicate that this option is currently selected by the user before the user confirms and releases the button to insert the selected number into the "chosen" array. As users continues to pick the numbers according to their desired sequence, the text view below will display the numbers chosen by the user in their chosen sequence.



Upon submitting an answer, the system performs a validation check. If the user gave an answer that is detected to be in ascending order when the system asks for indeed ascending order, the system will display a toast notification to indicate the user's correct answer attempt. In contrast, when the system asks for descending order but the answer that the user gave is detected to be opposite, the system shows a "Wrong Answer!" toast notification to tell the user that he/she has given an incorrect answer.



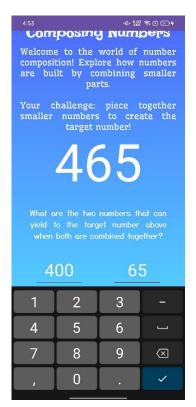
Another test case is when the user provides an answer that is not detected to be in either ascending order or descending order. If the user's answer cannot fulfil either one of the conditions, a special toast notification appears, informing the user that his/her answer does not match any of the sorting sequences available to the system's knowledge.



After the system provides feedback on every answering attempt the user has made, a "PLAY AGAIN?" button will appear, restarting NumberOrderingActivity.java on click to allow users to replay or retry the game again. The "SUBMIT ANSWER" button will also be greyed out, stopping users from submitting any extra answers. When the user decides to quit or exit this current page, back navigation is made possible by clicking the "back" icon button located at the top right corner of the layout or using Android's built-in back navigations.

5. Module 3: Composing Numbers





In the third also the last module "Composing Numbers", a simple description of the game and its instructions are provided for the better understanding of users in the same did. each of way the other two modules In execution the ComposingNumbersActivity.java, users will be presented with one randomlygenerated integer where they are required to figure out how the provided number can be decomposed into two smaller integer numbers. Two EditText input fields with grey hints are provided to receive the user's input entries. In the input fields, only numbers can be selected and submitted for entry.





After hitting the "SUBMIT ANSWER" button, the system will also perform a validation check to determine whether both user inputs can be combined together to obtain the target number which was specified by the system. If the user has provided a correct answer, a "Correct Answer!" toast notification will appear, indicating a correct answer attempt while if the user answered incorrectly, that is, both of his/her input entries do not form the target number when combined, a "Wrong Answer!" toast notification will be displayed.



After the system provides feedback on every answering attempt the user has made, a "PLAY AGAIN?" button will appear, restarting ComposingNumbersActivity.java on click to allow users to replay or retry the game again. The "SUBMIT ANSWER" button will also be greyed out, stopping users from submitting any extra answers. When the

user decides to quit or exit this current page, back navigation is made possible by clicking the "back" icon button located at the top right corner of the layout or using Android's built-in back navigations.

Appendices

1. ComparingNumbersActivity.java

```
ackage com.example.mathsfun;
import androidx.activity.OnBackPressedCallback;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
              firstNumber = findViewById(R.id.first_number);
secondNumber = findViewById(R.id.second_number);
numberRelation = findViewById(R.id.number_relation);
              lesserThanBT = findViewById(R.id.lesser_than_bt);
restartBT = findViewById(R.id.restart_bt);
                                       numberRelation.setTextColor(Color.parseColor("#B30F15"));
Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Wrong Answer!",
```

```
buttonClicked = true;
```

2. ComposingNumbersActivity.java

```
ckage com.example.mathsfun;
import androidx.activity.OnBackPressedCallback;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
       MaterialButton btBack, btRestart, btSubmit;
TextView targetNumberTv;
                btBack = lindviewById(R.id.restart_bt);
btRestart = findViewById(R.id.restart_bt);
btSubmit = findViewById(R.id.bt_submit);
                 targetNumberTv = findViewById(R.id.targetNumberTV);
inputText_1 = findViewById(R.id.inputText1);
inputText_2 = findViewById(R.id.inputText2);
                          public void onClick(View v) {
   ArrayList<String> temp = new ArrayList<>();
   temp.add(inputText_1.getText().toString());
   temp.add(inputText_2.getText().toString());
```

```
btBack.setOnClickListener(e->{
    generalFunc.switchIntent(getApplicationContext(), MainActivity.class);
    overridePendingTransition(0, 0);
    finish();
});
getOnBackPressedDispatcher().addCallback(new OnBackPressedCallback(true) {
    @Override
    public void handleOnBackPressed() {
        generalFunc.switchIntent(getApplicationContext(), MainActivity.class);
        overridePendingTransition(0, 0);
        finish();
    }
});

private boolean isInteger(String input) {
    try {
        Integer.parseInt(input);
        // Parsing succeeded, so the input is an integer
        return true;
} catch (NumberFormatException e) {
        // Parsing failed, so the input is not an integer
        return false;
}
}

private void showReplayBT() {
    btRestart.setOnClickListener(v -> {
        generalFunc.switchIntent(getApplicationContext(), ComposingNumbersActivity.class);
        overridePendingTransition(0, 0);
        finish();
});

btRestart.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
}
```

3. MainActivity.java

```
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import androidx.viewpager.widget.ViewPager;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
```

4. MyAdapter.java

```
ackage com.example.mathsfun;
         TextView descriptionTV = view.findViewById(R.id.descTV);
Button playBT = view.findViewById(R.id.playBT);
```

5. MyModel.java

```
package com.example.mathsfun;
import android.widget.Button;
public class MyModel {
    public MyModel(String title, String description, int image) {
       this.image = image;
    public void setDescription(String description) {
       this.description = description;
    public void setImage(int image) {
       this.image = image;
```

6. NumberOrderingActivity.java

```
ckage com.example.mathsfun;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Random;
       MaterialButton btNum1, btNum2, btNum3, btNum4, btNum5, btSubmit, restartBT, backBT;
TextView tvSortOrder, tvUserInput;
       protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
                btNum2 = findViewById(R.id.bt_num2);
btNum3 = findViewById(R.id.bt_num3);
                btNum3 = findViewById(R.id.bt_num3);
btNum4 = findViewById(R.id.bt_num4);
btNum5 = findViewById(R.id.bt_num5);
btSubmit = findViewById(R.id.bt_submit);
tvSortOrder = findViewById(R.id.tv_sortOrder);
tvUserInput = findViewById(R.id.tv_userInput);
restartBT = findViewById(R.id.restart_bt);
                Integer[] uniqueNumArr = generateDistinctRandomNumbers().toArray(new Integer[0]);
if (uniqueNumArr != null && uniqueNumArr.length == 5) {
                        btNum1.setText(uniqueNumArr[0].toString());
btNum2.setText(uniqueNumArr[1].toString());
btNum3.setText(uniqueNumArr[2].toString());
btNum4.setText(uniqueNumArr[3].toString());
                String sortOrder = defineSortOrder();
                btNum3.setOnClickListener(this);
btNum4.setOnClickListener(this);
```

```
sortOrderArrLst.add("Ascending Order");
sortOrderArrLst.add("Descending Order");
        Random random = new Random();
private ArrayList<Integer> generateDistinctRandomNumbers() {
    ArrayList<Integer> uniqueNumbers = new ArrayList<>();
    Random random = new Random();
                  int randomNumber = random.nextInt(1000);
uniqueNumbers.add(i, randomNumber);
                 MaterialButton button = (MaterialButton) v;
String buttonText = button.getText().toString();
String data = tvUserInput.getText().toString();
         int[] intNumbers = new int[fiveNumbers.length];
for (int i = 0; i < fiveNumbers.length; i++) {
   intNumbers[i] = Integer.parseInt(fiveNumbers[i].trim());</pre>
                  // Check if given input sequence is arranged in ascending order
for (int i = 0; i < intNumbers.length - 1; i++) {
   if (intNumbers[i] > intNumbers[i + 1]) {
                  // Check if given input sequence is arranged in descending order
for (int i = 0; i < intNumbers.length - 1; i++) {</pre>
```

```
// If given input sequence is not in ascending nor descending order
else if (!small2Large && !large2Small) {
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Your answer does not match neither
```

7. SplashScreenActivity.java

```
ckage com.example.mathsfun;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.os.Handler;
import android.widget.ProgressBar;
import android.widget.TextView;
import java.util.Timer;
import java.util.TimerTask;
      // Variable declarations
private static int SPLASH_SCREEN = 5000;
ProgressBar progressBar;
LottieAnimationView lottieAnimationView;
              appName = findViewById(R.id.appname);
progressBar = findViewById(R.id.progressbar);
               final Timer t = new Timer();
TimerTask tt = new TimerTask() {
```

8. GeneralFunctionClass.java

```
package com.example.mathsfun.general;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;

public class GeneralFunctionClass implements
GeneralFunctionInterface{
    public void switchIntent(Context fromContext,
Class<?>toActivityClass) {
        Intent intent=new Intent(fromContext, toActivityClass);
        intent.setFlags(Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_NEW_TASK);
        fromContext.startActivity(intent);
    }
}
```

9. GeneralFunctionInterface.java

```
package com.example.mathsfun.general;
public interface GeneralFunctionInterface {
    public void switchIntent(Context context, Class<?>activity);
```