



# String resources

- A string resource provides text strings for our application with optional text styling and formatting.
- String
  - XML resource that provides a single string.
- String Array
  - XML resource that provides an array of strings.

# String

- A single string that can be referenced from the application or from other resource files (such as an XML layout).  
file location:
  - res/values/filename.xml
- The filename is arbitrary. The <string> element's name is used as the resource ID.

**resource reference:**

In Java: R.string.string\_name

In XML:@string/string\_name

**syntax:**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<resources>
```

```
  <string
```

```
    name="string_name"
```

```
  >text_string</string>
```

```
</resources>
```

## example:

- XML file saved at res/values/strings.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello!</string>
</resources>
```

This layout XML applies a string to a View:

```
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello" />
```

- This application code retrieves a string:

```
String string = getString(R.string.hello);
```

# String array

- An array of strings that can be referenced from the application.

file location:

- res/values/filename.xml

- The filename is arbitrary. The `<string-array>` element's name is used as the resource ID.

resource reference:

- In Java: `R.array.string_array_name`
- In XML: `@[package:]array/string_array_name`

- syntax:

- `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>`

- `<resources>`

- `<string-array`

- `name="string_array_name">`

- `<item`

- `>text_string</item>`

- `</string-array>`

- `</resources>`

# example:

- XML file saved at res/values/strings.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
  <string-array name="planets_array">
    <item>Mercury</item>
    <item>Venus</item>
    <item>Earth</item>
    <item>Mars</item>
  </string-array>
</resources>
```

This application code retrieves a string array:

```
Resources res = getResources();
String[] planets =
res.getStringArray(R.array.planets_array);
```

# Drawable resources

- A drawable resource is a general concept for a graphic that can be drawn to the screen and which you can retrieve with APIs such as `getDrawable(int)` or apply to another XML resource with attributes such as `android:drawable` and `android:icon`. There are several different types of drawables:
- Bitmap File
- A bitmap graphic file (.png, .webp, .jpg, or .gif). Creates a `BitmapDrawable`.



# Bitmap file

- A bitmap file is a .png, .webp, .jpg, or .gif file. Android creates a Drawable resource for any of these files when you save them in the res/drawable/ directory.

file location:

- res/drawable/filename.png (.png, .webp, .jpg, or .gif)
- The filename is used as the resource ID.

resource reference:

- In Java: R.drawable.filename
- In XML: @[package:]drawable/filename

- example:
- With an image saved at res/drawable/myimage.png, this layout XML applies the image to a View:

- `<ImageView`  
    `android:layout_height="wrap_content"`  
    `android:layout_width="wrap_content"`  
    `android:src="@drawable/myimage" />`