## 1. अपना पहला ऐप बनाना

#### अवलोकन

यह अध्याय Android का परिचय है, जहाँ आप अपना परिवेश सेट करेंगे और Android विकास के मूल सिद्धांतों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेंगे। इस अध्याय के अंत तक, आपको स्क्रैच से Android ऐप बनाने और इसे वर्चुअल या भौतिक Android डिवाइस पर इंस्टॉल करने के लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान प्राप्त हो जाएगा। आप AndroidManifest.xml फ़ाइल के महत्व का विश्लेषण और समझने में सक्षम होंगे, और अपने ऐप को कॉन्फ़िगर करने और मटीरियल डिज़ाइन से UI तत्वों को लागू करने के लिए Gradle बिल्ड टूल का उपयोग कर सकेंगे।

## परिचय

Android दुनिया में सबसे ज़्यादा इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला मोबाइल फ़ोन ऑपरेटिंग सि-स्टम है, जिसकी वैश्विक बाज़ार में 70% से ज़्यादा हिस्सेदारी है (देखें

#### https://gs.statcounter.com/osmarket-share/mobile/worldwide

)। यह Android सीखने और वैश्विक पहुँच वाले ऐप बनाने के ज़रिए योगदान देने और प्र-भाव डालने के बेहतरीन अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। Android के लिए नए डेवलपर के लिए.



सीखने और उत्पादक बनने के लिए कई मुद्दों से निपटना होगा। यह पुस्तक इन मुद्दों को संबो-धित करेगी। टूलिंग और डेवलपमेंट एनवायरन-मेंट सीखने के बाद, आप Android ऐप बनाने के लिए बुनियादी अभ्यासों का पता लगाएँगे। हम डेवलपर्स द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली वास्त-विक दुनिया की विकास चुनौतियों की एक वि-स्तृत श्रृंखला को कवर करेंगे और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न तकनीकों का पता लगाएँगे।

इस अध्याय में, आप सीखेंगे कि एक बुनियादी Android प्रोजेक्ट कैसे बनाया जाता है और उसमें सुविधाएँ कैसे जोड़ी जाती हैं। आपको Android Studio के व्यापक विकास परिवेश से परिचित कराया जाएगा और आपको उत्पादक रूप से काम करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए सॉफ़्टवेयर के मुख्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में बताया जाएगा। Android Studio एप्लिकेशन विकास के लिए सभी उपकरण प्रदान करता है, लेकिन ज्ञान नहीं। यह पहला अध्याय आपको ऐप बनाने और Android प्रोजेक्ट के सबसे सामान्य क्षेत्रों को कॉन्फ़िगर करने के लिए सॉफ़्टवेयर का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने के बारे में मार्गदर्शन करेगा।

आइये, एंड्रॉयड प्रोजेक्ट बनाना शुरू करें।

## Android Studio के साथ Android प्रोजेक्ट बनाना

Android ऐप्स बनाने के मामले में उत्पादक होने के लिए, **Android Studio का** उपयोग करने के तरीके के बारे में आश्वस्त होना आव-

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श्यक है। यह Android विकास के लिए आधिकारिक **एकीकृत विकास वातावरण** ( IDE) है, जिसे JetBrains के IntelliJ IDEA IDE पर बनाया गया है और Google में Android Studio टीम द्वारा विकसित किया गया है। आप इस कोर्स में ऐप्स बनाने और क्रमिक रूप से अधिक उन्नत सुविधाएँ जोड़ने के लिए इसका उपयोग करेंगे।

The development of Android Studio has followed the development of the IntelliJ IDEA IDE. The fundamental features of an IDE are of course present, enabling you to optimize your code with suggestions, shortcuts, and standard refactoring. The programming language you will be using throughout this course to create Android apps is Kotlin. Since Google I/O 2017 (the annual Google developer conference), this has been Google's preferred language for Android app development. What really sets Android Studio apart from other Android development environments is that Kotlin was created by JetBrains, the company that created IntelliJ IDEA, the software Android Studio is built on. You can, therefore, benefit from established and evolving first-class support for Kotlin.

Kotlin was created to address some of the shortcomings of Java in terms

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of verbosity, handling null types, and adding more functional programming techniques, amongst many other issues. As Kotlin has been the preferred language for Android development since 2017, taking over from Java, you will be using it in this book.

Getting to grips and familiarizing yourself with Android Studio will enable you to feel confident working on and building Android apps. So, let's get started creating your first project.

#### Note

The installation and setup of Android Studio are covered in the Preface. Please ensure you have completed those steps before you continue.

# Exercise 1.01: Creating an Android Studio Project for Your App

This is the starting point for creating a project structure your app will be built upon. The template-driven approach will enable you to create a basic project in a short timeframe whilst setting up the building blocks you can use to develop your app. To complete

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this exercise, perform the following steps:

Note

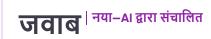
The version of Android Studio you will be using is v4.1.1 (or above).

 Upon opening Android Studio, you will see a window asking whether you want to create a new project or open an existing one. Select Create New Project. The start up window will appear as follows:



Figure 1.1: Android Studio version 4.1.1

2. Now, you'll enter a simple wizard-driven flow, which greatly simplifies the creation of your first Android project. The next screen you will see has a large number of options for the initial setup you'd like your app to have:



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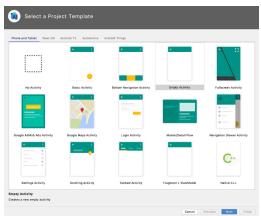
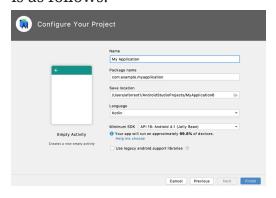


Figure 1.2: Starting a project template for your app

3. Welcome to your first introduction to the Android development ecosystem. The word displayed in most of the project types is Activity. In Android, an **Activity** is a page or screen. The options you can choose from on the preceding screen all create this initial screen differently. The descriptions describe how the first screen of the app will look. These are templates to build your app with. Select **Empty** Activity from the template and click on next.

The project configuration screen is as follows:



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Figure 1.3: Project configuration

- 4. The preceding screen configures your app. Let's go through all the options:
  - a. Name: Similar to the name of your Android project, this name will appear as the default name of your app when it's installed on a phone and visible on Google Play. You can replace the Name field with your own or set it now to the app you are going to create.
  - b. Package name: This uses the standard reverse domain name pattern for creating a name. It will be used as an address identifier for source code and assets in your app. It is best to make this name as clear and descriptive and as closely aligned with the purpose of your app as possible. Therefore, it's probably best to change this to use one or more sub-domains (such as

com.sample.shop.myshop). As shown in *Figure 1.3*, the Name of the app (in lowercase with spaces removed) is appended to the domain.

**c. Save location**: This is the local folder on your machine where the app will be initially

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stored. This can be changed in the future, so you can probably keep the default or edit it to something different (such as <code>Users/MyUser/android/projects</code>). The default location will vary with the operating system you are using.

- **d. Language Kotlin**: This is Google's preferred language for Android app development.
- e. Minimum SDK: Depending on which version of Android Studio you download, the default might be the same as displayed in Figure 1.3 or a different version. Keep this the same. Most of Android's new features are made backward compatible, so your app will run fine on the vast majority of older devices. However, if you do want to target newer devices, you should consider raising the minimum API level. There is a link, Help Me **Choose**, to a dialog that explains the feature set that you have access to with a view to development on different versions of Android and the current percentage of devices worldwide running each Android version.

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f. (Checkbox) use legacy
android.support libraries.

Leave this unchecked. You will be using AndroidX libraries, which are the replacement for the support libraries that were designed to make features on newer versions of Android backward compatible with older versions, but it provides much more than this. It also contains newer Android components called Jetpack, which, as the name suggests, "boost" your Android development and provide a host of rich features you will want to use in your app, thereby simplifying common operations. Once you have filled in all these details, select Finish. Your project will be built and you will then be presented with the following screen or similar: You can immediately see the activity that has been created (MainActivity) in one tab and the layout used for the screen in the other tab (activity\_main.xml). The application structure folders are in the left panel.

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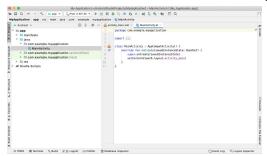


Figure 1.4: Android Studio default project

In this exercise, you have gone through the steps to create your first Android app using Android Studio. This has been a template-driven approach that has shown you the core options you need to configure for your app.

In the next section, you will set up a virtual device and see your app run for the first time.

# Setting Up a Virtual Device and Running Your App

As a part of installing Android
Studio, you downloaded and
installed the latest Android SDK
components. These included a base
emulator, which you will configure
to create a virtual device to run
Android apps on. The benefit is that
you can make changes and quickly

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see them on your desktop whilst developing your app. Although virtual devices do not have all the features of a real device, the feedback cycle is often quicker than going through the steps of connecting a real device.

Also, although you should ensure your app runs as expected on different devices, you can standardize it by targeting a specific device by downloading an emulator skin even if you don't have the real device if this is a requirement of your project.

The screen you will have seen (or something similar) when installing Android Studio is as follows:

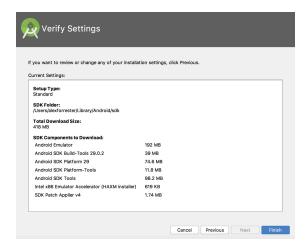


Figure 1.5: SDK components

Let's take a look at the SDK components that are installed and how the virtual device fits in:



- Android Emulator: This is the base emulator, which we will configure to create virtual devices of different Android makes and models.
- Android SDK Build-Tools:
   Android Studio uses the build tools to build your app. This process involves compiling, linking, and packaging your app to prepare it for installation on a device.
- Android SDK Platform: This is the version of the Android platform that you will use to develop your app. The platform refers to the API level. The Android version for API level 30 is 11 and the name is Android 11. Before the release of Android 10, the version of Android was also known by a code name, which was different from the version name. The code names used to follow a sweets/dessert theme; therefore, the name Jelly Bean was selected above in the Create Project wizard for configuring the minimum API level of your project. From Android 10, the versioning will no longer have a code name that is different from the version name. (The versions of the Build-Tools and Platform

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will change as new versions are released)

- Android SDK Platform-Tools:
  - These are tools you can use, ordinarily, from the command line, to interact with and debug your app.
- Android SDK Tools: In contrast to the platform tools, these are tools that you use predominantly from within Android Studio in order to accomplish certain tasks, such as the virtual device for running apps and the SDK manager to download and install platforms and other components of the SDK.
- Intel x86 Emulator Accelerator (HAXM installer): If your OS provides it, this is a feature at the hardware level of your computer you will be prompted to enable, which allows your emulator to run more quickly.
- **SDK Patch Applier v4**: As newer versions of Android Studio become available, this enables patches to be applied to update the version you are running.

With this knowledge, let's start with the next exercise of this chapter.

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## Exercise 1.02: Setting Up a Virtual Device and Running Your App on It

We set up an Android Studio project to create our app in *Exercise 1.01*, Creating an Android Studio Project for Your App, and we are now going to run it on a virtual device. You can also run your app on a real device, but in this exercise, you will use a virtual device. This process is a continuous cycle whilst working on your app. Once you have implemented a feature, you can verify its look and behavior as you require. For this exercise, you will create a single virtual device, but you should ensure you run your app on multiple devices to verify that its look and behavior are consistent. Perform the following steps:

1. In the top toolbar in Android Studio, you will see two dropdown boxes next to each other pre-selected with app and No

devices:

Figure 1.6: Android Studio toolbar

The app is the configuration of

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our app that we are going to run.

- As we haven't set up a virtual device yet, it says **No devices**.
- 2. In order to create a virtual device, click on the AVD Manager (AVD stands for Android Virtual Device) to open the virtual devices window/screen. The option to do this can also be accessed from the Tools menu:

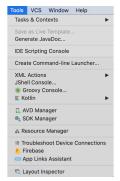


Figure 1.7: AVD Manager in the Tools menu

3. Click the button or toolbar option to open the Your Virtual Devices window:

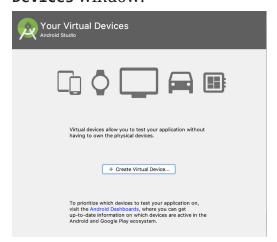


Figure 1.8: The Your Virtual Devices window

4. Click the **Create Virtual Device...** button as shown in *Figure 1.8*:



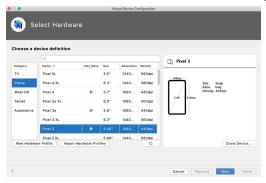


Figure 1.9: Device definition creation

5. We are going to choose the Pixel
3 device. The real (non-virtual device) Pixel range of devices are developed by Google and have access to the most up-to-date versions of the Android platform. Once selected, click the Next button:

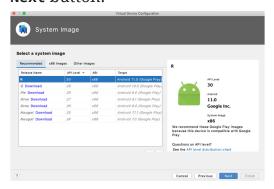
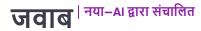


Figure 1.10: System Image
The R name displayed here is the initial code/release name for
Android 11. Select the latest system image available. The
Target column might also show
(Google Play) or (Google APIs) in the name. Google APIs mean that the system image comes pre-installed with Google Play
Services. This is a rich feature set of Google APIs and Google apps



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that your app can use and interact with. On first running the app, you will see apps such as Maps and Chrome instead of a plain emulator image. A Google Play system image means that, in addition to the Google APIs, the Google Play app will also be installed.

6. You should develop your app
with the latest version of the
Android platform to benefit from
the latest features. On first
creating a virtual device, you
will have to download the
system image. If a Download link
is displayed next to Release
Name, click on it and wait for the
download to complete. Select the
Next button to see the virtual
device you have set up:



Figure 1.11: Virtual device configuration
You will then see a final configuration screen.

7. Click **Finish** and your virtual device will be created. You will then see your device highlighted:



Figure 1.12: Virtual devices listed

8. Press the right arrow button under the **Actions** column to run up the virtual device:



Figure 1.13: Virtual device launched

Now that you've created the virtual device and it's running, you can go back into Android Studio to run your app.

9. The virtual device you have set up and started will be selected. Press the green triangle/play button to launch your app:



Figure 1.14: App launch configuration





Figure 1.15: App running on a virtual device

In this exercise, you have gone through the steps to create a virtual device and run the app you created on it. The Android Virtual Device Manager, which you have used to do this, enables you to create the device (or range of devices) you would like to target your app for. Running your app on the virtual device allows a quick feedback cycle to verify how a new feature development behaves and that it displays the way you expect it to.

Next, you will explore the AndroidManifest.xml file of your project, which contains the information and configuration of your app.

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## The Android Manifest

The app you have just created, although simple, encompasses the core building blocks that you will use in all of the projects you create. The app is driven from the AndroidManifest.xml file, a manifest file that details the contents of your app. It has all the components, such as activities, content providers, services, receivers, and the list of permissions that the app requires to implement its features. For example, the camera permission is required to capture a photo in an app. You can find it in the Project view under MyApplication | app | src | main. Alternatively, if you are looking at the Android view, it is located at app | manifests | AndroidManifest.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0"
encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
xmlns:android="http://sche
mas.android.com/apk/res/an
droid"
    package="com.example.m
yapplication">
```



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```
<!--Permissions like
camera go here-->
    <application
        android:allowBacku
p="true"
        android:icon="@mip
map/ic launcher"
        android:label="@st
ring/app name"
        android:roundIcon=
"@mipmap/ic launcher round
        android:supportsRt
l="true"
        android:theme="@st
yle/Theme.MyApplication">
        <activity
android:name=".MainActivit
٧"
android:screenOrientation=
"portrait">
            <intent-</pre>
filter>
              <action
android:name="android.inte
nt.action.MAIN" />
             <category
android:name="android.inte
nt.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-
filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

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A typical manifest file in general terms is a top-level file that describes the enclosed files or other data and associated metadata that forms a group or unit. The Android Manifest takes this concept and applies it to your Android app as an XML file. The distinguishing feature of the app specified is the package defined at the manifest XML root:

package="com.example.myapp
lication"

Every Android app has an application class that allows you to configure the app. By default, in version 4.1.1 of Android Studio, the following XML attributes and values are created in the application element:

#### • android:allowBackup="true":

This backs up a user's data from apps that target and run on Android 6.0 (API level 23) or later upon reinstall or switching devices.

## android:icon="@mipmap/ic\_launcher":

The resources Android uses are referenced in XML preceded by the @ symbol and mipmap refers to the folder where launcher icons are stored.

• android:label="@string/app\_name": This is the name you specified

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when you created the app. It's also currently displayed in the toolbar of the app and will be shown as the name of the app on the user's device in the launcher. It is referenced by the @ symbol followed by a string reference to the name you specified when you created the app.

- android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic\_launcher\_r
   Depending on the device the
   user has, the launcher icons may
   be square or round. roundIcon is
   used when the user's device
   displays round icons in the
   launcher.
- android:supportsRt1="true":
   This specifies whether the app
   and its layout files support right-to-left language layouts.
- android:theme="@style/Theme.MyApplication of the specifies the theme of your app in terms of text styles, colors, and other styles within your app.

After the **<application>** element opens, you define the components your app consists of. As we have just created our app, it only contains the first screen shown in the following code:

<activity
android:name=".MainActivit
y">

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The next child XML node specified is as follows:

#### <intent-filter>

Android uses intents as a mechanism for interacting with apps and system components.

Intents get sent and the intent filter registers your app's capability to react to these intents.

<android.intent.action.MAIN> is the main entry point into your app, which, as it appears in the enclosing XML of .MainActivity, specifies that this screen will be started when the app is launched.

android.intent.category.LAUNCHER states that your app will appear in the launcher of your user's device.

As you have created your app from a template, it has a basic manifest that will launch the app and display an initial screen at startup through an **Activity** component. Depending on which other features you want to add to your app, you may need to add permissions in the Android Manifest file.

Permissions are grouped into three different categories: normal, signature, and dangerous.

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- Normal permissions include
   accessing the network state, Wi Fi, the internet, and Bluetooth.
   These are usually permitted
   without asking the user's consent
   at runtime.
- **Signature** permissions are those shared by the same group of apps that have to be signed with the same certificate. This means these apps can share data freely, but other apps can't get access.
- Dangerous permissions are centered around the user and their privacy, for example, sending SMS, access to accounts and location, and reading and writing to the filesystem and contacts.

These permissions have to be listed in the manifest, and, in the case of dangerous permissions from Android Marshmallow API 23 (Android 6 Marshmallow) onward, you must also ask the user to grant the permissions at runtime.

In the next exercise, we will configure the Android Manifest file.

## Exercise 1.03: Configuring the Android Manifest Internet Permission

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The key permission that most apps require is access to the internet.

This is not added by default. In this exercise, we will fix that and, in the process, load a WebView, which enables the app to show web pages.

This use case is a very common one in Android app development as most commercial apps will display a privacy policy, terms and conditions, etc. As these documents are likely to be common to all platforms, the usual way to display them is to load a web page. Perform the following steps:

- Create a new Android Studio project as you did in Exercise
   Creating an Android Studio Project for Your App.
- 2. Switch tabs to the MainActivity class. From the main project window, it's located in MyApplication | app | src | main | java | com | example | myapplication. This follows the package structure you defined when creating the app. Alternatively, if you are looking at the Android view within the project window, it is located at app | java | com | example | myapplication.

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You can change what the Project window displays by opening up the Tool window by selecting View | Tool Windows | Project - this will select Project view. The drop-down options on the top of the Project window allow you to change the way you view your project, with the most commonly used displays being Project and Android.



Figure 1.16 Tool Windows dropdown On opening it, you'll see that it

has the following content or similar:

```
package
com.example.myapplicati
on
import
androidx.appcompat.app.
AppCompatActivity
import
android.os.Bundle
class MainActivity:
AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun
onCreate(savedInstanceS
tate: Bundle?) {
```

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You'll examine the contents of this file in more detail in the next section of this chapter, but for now, you just need to be aware that the

setContentView(R.layout.Activity\_main)
statement sets the layout of the
UI you saw when you first ran
the app in the virtual device.

3. Use the following code to change this to the following:

```
package
com.example.myapplicati
on
import
androidx.appcompat.app.
AppCompatActivity
import
android.os.Bundle
import
android.webkit.WebView
class MainActivity :
AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun
onCreate(savedInstanceS
tate: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(
savedInstanceState)
```

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```
val webView =
WebView(this)
    webView.setting
s.javaScriptEnabled =
true
    setContentView(
webView)
    webView.loadUrl
("https://www.google.co
m")
    }
}
```

So, you are replacing the layout file with a WebView. The val keyword is a read-only property reference, which can't be changed once it has been set.

JavaScript needs to be enabled in the WebView to execute

JavaScript.

Note

We are not setting the type, but Kotlin has type inference, so it will infer the type if possible. So, specifying the type explicitly with

val webView: WebView =

WebView(this) is not necessary.

Depending on which programming languages you have used in the past, the order of defining the parameter name and type may or may not be familiar. Kotlin follows Pascal notation, that is, name followed by type.

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4. Now, run the app up and the text will appear as shown in the screenshot here:



Figure 1.17 No internet permission error message

5. This error occurs because there is no INTERNET permission added in your AndroidManifest.xml file. (If you get the error

net::ERR\_CLEARTEXT\_NOT\_PERMITTED,
this is because the URL you are
loading into the WebView is not
HTTPS and non-HTTPS traffic is
disabled from API level 28,
Android 9.0 Pie and above.) Let's
fix that by adding the internet
permission to the manifest. Open
up the Android Manifest and add
the following to above the

<uses-permission
android:name="android.p
ermission.INTERNET" />

<application> tag:

Your manifest file should now look like the following:

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



```
<manifest</pre>
xmlns:android="http://s
chemas.android.com/apk/
res/android"
    package="com.exampl
e.myapplication">
    <uses-permission</pre>
android:name="android.p
ermission.INTERNET" />
    <application
        android:allowBa
ckup="true"
        android:icon="@
mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="
@string/app name"
        android:roundIc
on="@mipmap/ic launcher
round"
        android:support
sRtl="true"
        android:theme="
@style/AppTheme">
        <activity
android:name=".MainActi
vity">
            <intent-</pre>
filter>
                 <action
android:name="android.i
ntent.action.MAIN" />
                 <catego
ry android:name=
"android.intent.categor
y.LAUNCHER" />
```

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Uninstall the app from the virtual device before running up the app again. You need to do this as app permissions can sometimes get cached. Do this by long pressing on the app icon and selecting the App Info option that appears and then pressing the Bin icon with Uninstall text below it.

Alternatively, long press the app icon and then drag it to the Bin

6. Install the app again and see the web page appear in the WebView:

icon with Uninstall text beside

it in the top-right corner of the

screen.



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Figure 1.18 App displaying the WebView

In this example, you learned how to add a permission to the manifest. The Android Manifest can be thought of as a table of contents of your app. It lists all the components and permissions your app uses. As you have seen from starting the app from the launcher, it also provides the entry points into your app.

In the next section, you will explore the Android build system, which uses the Gradle build tool to get your app up and running.

## Using Gradle to Build, Configure, and Manage App Dependencies

In the course of creating this project, you have principally used the Android platform SDK. The necessary Android libraries were downloaded when you installed Android Studio. These are not the only libraries, however, that are used to create your app. In order to configure and build your Android

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project or app, a build tool called Gradle is used. Gradle is a multipurpose build tool that Android Studio uses to build your app. By default, in Android Studio, it uses Groovy, a dynamically typed IVM language, to configure the build process and allows easy dependency management so you can add libraries to your project and specify the versions. Android Studio can also be configured to use Kotlin to configure builds, but, as the default language is Groovy, you will be using this. The files that this build and configuration information is stored in are named build.gradle. When you first create your app, there are two build.gradle files, one at the root/top level of the project and one specific to your app in the app module folder.

## Project-Level build.gradle file

Let's now have a look at the projectlevel **build.gradle** file. This is where you add configuration options common to all subprojects/modules, as shown in the following code:

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```
buildscript {
    ext.kotlin version =
"1.4.21"
    repositories {
        google()
        jcenter()
    }
    dependencies {
        classpath
"com.android.tools.build:g
radle:4.4.1"
        classpath
"org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotl
in-gradle-plugin:
$kotlin version"
        // NOTE: Do not
place your application
dependencies here;
        //they belong in
the individual module
build.gradle files
}
allprojects {
    repositories {
        google()
        jcenter()
    }
}
task clean(type: Delete) {
    delete
rootProject.buildDir
}
```

The **buildscript** block has build and configuration information to

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actually create your project, whilst the allprojects block specifies the configuration for all of the app's modules. Groovy works on a plugin system, so you can write your own plugin that does a task or series of tasks and plug it into your build pipeline. The two plugins specified here are the Android tools plugin, which hooks into the gradle build toolkit and provides Androidspecific settings and configuration to build your Android app, and the Kotlin gradle plugin, which takes care of compiling Kotlin code within the project. The dependencies themselves follow the Maven **Project Object Model (POM)** convention of groupId, artifactId, and versionId separated by ":" colons. So as an example, the Android tools plugin dependency above is shown as:

'com.android.tools.build:gradle:4.4.1'

The groupId is com.android.tools.build, the artifactId is gradle, and the versionId is 4.4.1. In this way, the build system locates and downloads these dependencies by using the repositories referenced in the repositories block.

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The specific versions of libraries can be specified directly (as is done with the Android tools plugin) in the dependency or added as variables.

The ext. prefix on the variable means it is a Groovy extension property and can be used in the app build.gradle file as well.

#### Note

The dependency versions specified in the previous code section and in the following sections of this and other chapters are subject to change, and are updated over time so are likely to be higher when you create these projects.

#### App-Level build.gradle

The **build.gradle** app is specific to your project configuration:

```
plugins {
    id

'com.android.application'
    id 'kotlin-android'
}
android {
    compileSdkVersion 30
    buildToolsVersion
"30.0.3"
    defaultConfig {
```

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```
applicationId
"com.example.myapplication
         minSdkVersion 16
         targetSdkVersion
30
         versionCode 1
         versionName "1.0"
        टेस्टइंस्ट्रमेंटेशनरनर
"androidx.test.runner.Andr
oidJUnitRunner"
        बिल्डटाइप्स {
             मुक्त करना {
                 minifyEnab
led गलत
                  proguardFi
les
getDefaultProguardFile(
'proguard-android-
optimize.txt'), 'proguard-
rules.pro'
        संकलन विकल्प {
             स्रोतसंगतता
JavaVersion.VERSION_1_8
             लक्ष्यसंगतता
JavaVersion.VERSION 1 8
        कोटलिनविकल्प {
             जेवीएमटार्गेट =
'1.8'
         }
    निर्भरताएँ {
```

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पिछले विवरण में वर्णित एंड्रॉयड और कोटलिन के लिए प्लगइन्स, **प्लगइन्स** पंक्तियों में आईडी द्वारा आपके प्रोजेक्ट पर लागू किए जाते हैं।

com.android.application प्लगइन द्वारा प्रदान किया गया android ब्लॉक **वह**  स्थान है जहाँ आप अपनी Android-विशिष्ट कॉन्फ़िगरेशन सेटिंग्स कॉन्फ़िगर करते हैं:

- compileSdkVersion: इसका उपयोग उस API स्तर को परिभाषित करने के लिए किया जाता है जिस पर ऐप संकलित किया गया है और ऐप इस API और उससे कम स्तर की सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर सकता है।
- buildToolsVersion : आपके ऐप को बनाने के लिए बिल्ड टूल्स का संस्करण। (डिफ़ॉल्ट रूप से buildToolsVersion लाइन आपके प्रोजेक्ट में जोड़ दी जाएगी, लेकिन बिल्ड टूल्स के हमेशा नवीनतम संस्करण का उप-योग करने के लिए आप इसे हटा सकते हैं)।
- defaultConfig: यह आपके ऐप का मूल कॉन्फ़िगरेशन है.
- applicationId: यह आपके ऐप के पै-केज पर सेट किया जाता है और यह ऐप पहचानकर्ता है जिसका उपयोग Google Play पर आपके ऐप को विशिष्ट रूप से पहचानने के लिए किया जाता है। यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसे पैकेज नाम से अलग किया जा सकता है।
- minSdkVersion: वह न्यूनतम API
   स्तर जिसे आपका ऐप सपोर्ट करता है। यह
   आपके ऐप को Google Play में इससे
   कम स्तर वाले डिवाइस पर दिखाए जाने से
   फ़िल्टर कर देगा।
- targetSdkVersion : वह API स्तर जिसे आप लक्षित कर रहे हैं। यह वह API स्तर है जिसके साथ आपका बनाया गया

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ऐप काम करने के लिए अभिप्रेत है और जिसके साथ इसका परीक्षण किया गया है।

- versionCode: आपके ऐप का वर्शन कोड निर्दिष्ट करता है। हर बार जब ऐप में कोई अपडेट करने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो वर्शन कोड को 1 या उससे अधिक से बढ़ाना पड़ता है।
- versionName: एक उपयोगकर्ता-अनु-कूल संस्करण नाम जो आमतौर पर XYZ के अर्थपूर्ण संस्करण का अनुसरण करता है, जहां X प्रमुख संस्करण है, Y लघु सं-स्करण है, और Z पैच संस्करण है, उदा-हरण के लिए, 1.0.3।
- testInstrumentationRunner : आपके UI परीक्षणों के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला टेस्ट रनर
- buildTypes: buildTypes के अंतर्गत , एक रिलीज़ जोड़ी जाती है जो आपके ऐप को रिलीज़ बिल्ड बनाने के लिए कॉन्फ़िगर करती है। minifyEnabled मान, यदि true पर सेट किया जाता है, तो किसी भी अप्रयुक्त कोड को हटाकर आपके ऐप का आकार छोटा कर देगा, साथ ही आपके ऐप को अस्पष्ट भी कर देगा। यह अस्पष्टीकरण चरण स्रोत कोड संदर्भों के नाम को abc() जैसे मानों में बदल देता है। यह आपके कोड को रिवर्स इंजीनियरिंग के लिए कम प्रवण बनाता है और निर्मित ऐप के आकार को और कम करता है।
- संकलन विकल्प : जावा स्रोत कोड ( स्रोत संगतता) और बाइट कोड (लक्ष्य संगतता) का भाषा स्तर
- kotlinOptions : jvm लाइब्रेरी जिसे
   kotlin gradle प्लगइन को उपयोग

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#### करना चाहिए

निर्भरता ब्लॉक आपके ऐप द्वारा Android प्लेटफ़ॉर्म SDK के शीर्ष पर उपयोग की जाने वाली लाइब्रेरी को निर्दिष्ट करता है, जैसा कि यहां दिखाया गया है:

#### निर्भरताएँ {

//आपका ऐप जिस कोटलिन संस्करण के साथ बनाया जा रहा है

#### कार्यान्वयन

"org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotl

in-stdlib-jdk7:
\$kotlin\_version"

//कोटलिन एक्सटेंशन, जेटपैक //एंड्रॉइड कोटलिन भाषा सुविधाओं वाला घटक

#### कार्यान्वयन

'androidx.core:core-

ktx:1.3.2'

//पिछड़े संगत समर्थन पुस्तकालय और जेटपैक घटक प्रदान करता है

#### कार्यान्वयन

'androidx.appcompat:appcom

pat:1.2.0'

//अपने ऐप को थीम और स्टाइल देने के लिए मटेरियल डिज़ाइन घटक

#### कार्यान्वयन

'com.google.android.materi

al:material:1.2.1'

//ConstraintLayout

ViewGroup को अलग से अपडेट

किया गया

//मुख्य एंड्रॉयड स्रोतों से

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#### कार्यान्वयन

'androidx.constraintlayout :constraintlayout:2.0.4'

//यूनिट परीक्षणों के लिए मानक परीक्षण लाइब्रेरी.

//'+' ग्रेडेल का डायनामिक संस्करण है जो डाउनलोड करने की अनुमित देता है //नवीनतम संस्करण। क्योंकि इससे परिवर्तन होने पर अप्रत्याशित बिल्ड हो सकते हैं //सभी परियोजनाएं निश्चित संस्करण '4.13.1' का उपयोग करेंगी

#### परीक्षण कार्यान्वयन

'junit:junit:4.+' //युआई टेस्ट रनर

androidTest

#### कार्यान्वयन

'androidx.test:runner:1.1.

2 '

//एंड्रॉइड UI परीक्षण बनाने के लिए लाइब्रेरी

androidTestImpleme

ntation

'androidx.test.espresso:es
presso-core:3.3.0'

}

इन लाइब्रेरीज़ को जोड़ने के लिए कार्यान्वयन संकेतन का अर्थ है कि उनकी आंतरिक निर्भर-ताएं आपके ऐप पर प्रदर्शित नहीं होंगी, जिससे संकलन तेज़ हो जाएगा।

आप यहाँ देखेंगे कि androidx घटक Android प्लेटफ़ॉर्म स्रोत के बजाय निर्भरता

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के रूप में जोड़े गए हैं। ऐसा इसलिए है ताकि उन्हें Android संस्करणों से स्वतंत्र रूप से अपडेट किया जा सके। androidx पुनः पैक की गई सहायता लाइब्रेरी और Jetpack घटक है। यह जोड़ने या सत्यापित करने के लिए कि आपकी gradle.properties फ़ाइल में androidx सक्षम है, आपको अपने प्रोजेक्ट के रूट पर gradle.properties फ़ाइल का निरीक्षण करना होगा और android.useAndroidX और android.enableJetifier गुणों को देखना होगा और सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि वे true पर सेट हैं।

अब आप gradle.properties फ़ाइल खोल सकते हैं, और आपको निम्नलिखित दि-खाई देगा:

- # प्रोजेक्ट-व्यापी ग्रेडेल सेटिंग्स.
- # IDE (जैसे Android Studio) उपयोगकर्ताः
- # IDE के माध्यम से कॉन्फ़िगर की गई Gradle सेटिंग्स \*ओवरराइड हो जाएंगी\*
- # इस फ़ाइल में निर्दिष्ट कोई भी सेटिंग
- # अपने बिल्ड वातावरण को कॉन्फ़िगर करने के तरीके के बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए यहां जाएं

#

http://www.gradle.org/docs
/current/userguide/build\_e
nvironment.html

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# डेमॉन प्रक्रिया के लिए प्रयुक्त JVM तर्कों को निर्दिष्ट करता है। # यह सेटिंग विशेष रूप से मेमोरी सेटिंग में बदलाव करने के लिए उपयोगी है।

org.gradle.jvmargs=-Xmx2048m -

#### Dfile.encoding=UTF-8

# कॉन्फ़िगर होने पर, Gradle इनक्यूबेटिंग समानांतर मोड में चलेगा।

# इस विकल्प का उपयोग केवल पृथक परियोजनाओं के साथ किया जाना चाहिए।

# अधिक जानकारी के लिए यहां जाएं

#

http://www.gradle.org/docs
/current/userguide/multi\_p
roject\_builds

- # .html#सेक
- #:डिकूपल्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स
- # org.gradle.समानांतर=सत्य
- # AndroidX पैकेज संरचना यह स्पष्ट करने के लिए कि कौन से पैकेज हैं
- # एंड्रॉइड ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम के साथ बंडल किया गया है, और जो पैकेज किए गए हैं
- # अपने ऐप के APK के साथ

#

https://developer.android. com/topic/libraries/suppor t-library/ #एंड्रॉयडx-आरएन जवाब | नया-AI द्वारा संचालित

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#### android.useAndroidX=सत्य

# AndroidX का उपयोग करने के लिए तृतीय-पक्ष लाइब्रेरीज़ को स्वचालित रूप से परिवर्तित करें android.enableJetifier=स त्य

# इस परियोजना के लिए कोटलिन कोड शैली: "आधिकारिक" या "अप्रचलित":

kotlin.code.style=आधिकारि क

जैसे ही आपने Android Studio टेम्प्लेट के

साथ प्रोजेक्ट बनाया, इसने इन फ़्लैग को true पर सेट कर दिया, साथ ही ऐप द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली प्रासंगिक androidx निर्भरता को ऐप की build.gradle फ़ाइल के dependencies ब्लॉक में जोड़ दिया। पहले से टिप्पणी की गई व्याख्या के अलावा, android.useAndroidX=true फ़्लैग बताता है कि प्रोजेक्ट पुराने सपोर्ट लाइब्रेरी के बजाय androidx लाइब्रेरी का उपयोग कर रहा है और android.enableJetifier=true थर्ड-पार्टी लाइब्रेरी में उपयोग की जाने वाली सपोर्ट लाइब्रेरी के किसी भी पुराने संस्करण को AndroidX फ़ॉर्मेंट में बदल देगा। kotlin.code.style=official कोड

The final Gradle file to examine is **settings.gradle**. This file shows which modules your app uses. On first creating a project with Android

स्टाइल को डिफ़ॉल्ट Android Studio के

बजाय आधिकारिक kotlin पर सेट करेगा।

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Studio, there will only be one module, app, but when you add more features, you can add new modules that are dedicated to containing the source of this feature rather than packaging it in the main app module. These are called feature modules, and you can supplement them with other types of modules such as shared modules, which are used by all other modules like a networking module. The settings.gradle file will look like this:

include ':app'
rootProject.name='My
Application'

# Exercise 1.04: Exploring how Material Design is used to theme an app

In this exercise, you will learn about Google's new design language,

Material Design, and use it to load a Material Design themed app.

Material Design is a design language created by Google that adds enriched UI elements based on real-world effects such as lighting, depth, shadows, and animations.

Perform the following steps:

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- Create a new Android Studio project as you did in Exercise
   Creating an Android Studio Project for Your App.
- Firstly, look at the dependencies block and find the material design dependency

```
implementation
'com.google.android.mat
erial:material:1.2.1'
```

3. Next, open the themes.xml file
 located at app | src | main | res
 | values | themes.xml:

```
<resources</pre>
xmlns:tools="http://sch
emas.android.com/tools"
>
    <!-- Base
application theme. -->
    <style
name="Theme.MyApplicati
on"
parent="Theme.MaterialC
omponents.DayNight.Dark
ActionBar">
        <!-- Primary
brand color. -->
        <item
name="colorPrimary">@co
lor/purple 500</item>
        <item
name="colorPrimaryVaria
nt">@color/purple 700</
item>
```

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```
<item
name="colorOnPrimary">@
color/white</item>
        <!-- Secondary
brand color. -->
        <item
name="colorSecondary">@
color/teal 200</item>
        <item
name="colorSecondaryVar
iant">@color/teal 700
item>
        <item
name="colorOnSecondary"
>@color/black</item>
        <!-- Status bar
color. -->
        <item
name="android:statusBar
Color"
tools:targetApi="l">?
attr/colorPrimaryVarian
t</item>
        <!-- Customize
your theme here. --
     </style>
</resources>
```

Notice that the parent of

Theme.MyApplication is

Theme.MaterialComponents.DayNight.DarkAc

The Material Design dependency added in the **dependencies** block is being used here to apply the theme of the app.

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4. If you run the app now, you will see the default Material themed app as shown in *Figure 1.15* 

In this exercise, you've learned how Material Design can be used to theme an app. As you are currently only displaying a TextView on the screen, it is not clear what benefits material design provides, but this will change when you start using Material UI design widgets more. Now that you've learned how the project is built and configured, in the next section, you'll explore the project structure in detail, learn how it has been created, and gain familiarity with the core areas of the development environment.

## Android Application Structure

Now that we have covered how the Gradle build tool works, we'll explore the rest of the project. The simplest way to do this is to examine the folder structure of the app. There is a tool window at the top left of Android Studio called Project, which allows you to browse the contents of your app. By default, it is open/selected when

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your Android project is first created. When you select it, you will see a view similar to the screenshot in Figure 1.19. (If you can't see any window bars on the left-hand side of the screen, then go to the top toolbar and select View |

Appearance | Tool Window Bars and make sure it is ticked). There are many different options for how to browse your project, but Android will be pre-selected. This view neatly groups the app folder structure together, so let's take a look at it.

Here is an overview of these files with more detail about the most important ones. On opening it, you will see that it consists of the following folder structure:

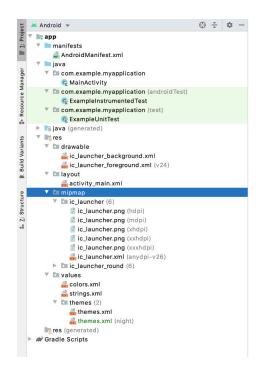




Figure 1.19: Overview of the files and folder structure in the app

The Kotlin file (MainActivity), which you've specified as running when the app starts, is as follows:

```
package
com.example.myapplication
import
androidx.appcompat.app.App
CompatActivity
import android.os.Bundle
class MainActivity :
AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun
onCreate(savedInstanceStat
e: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(sav
edInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.1
ayout.activity main)
    }
}
```

The **import** statements include the libraries and the source of what this activity uses. The class header **class** 

#### MainActivity:

AppCompatActivity() creates a
class that extends

AppCompatActivity. In Kotlin, the : colon character is used for both deriving from a class (also known as inheritance) and implementing an interface.

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MainActivity derives from androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity, which is the backward-compatible activity designed to make your app work on older devices.

Android activities have many callback functions that you can override at different points of the activity's life. This is known as the **Activity Lifecycle**. For this activity, as you want to display a screen with a layout, you override the **onCreate** function as shown here:

override fun
onCreate(savedInstanceStat
e: Bundle?)

The override keyword in Kotlin specifies that you are providing a specific implementation for a function that is defined in the parent class. The fun keyword (as you may have guessed) stands for function. The savedInstanceState:

Bundle? parameter is Android's mechanism for restoring previously saved state. For this simple activity, you haven't stored any state, so this value will be null. The question mark, ?, that follows the type declares that this type can be null.

The

super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)

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line calls through to the overridden method of the base class, and finally,

#### setContentView(R.layout.Activity\_main)

loads the layout we want to display in the activity; otherwise, it would be displayed as a blank screen as no layout has been defined.

Let's have a look at some other files (*Figure 1.19*) present in the folder structure:

- ExampleInstrumentedTest: This is an example UI test. You can check and verify the flow and structure of your app by running tests on the UI when the app is running.
- ExampleUnitTest: This is an
   example unit test. An essential
   part of creating an Android app
   is writing unit tests in order to
   verify that the source code works
   as expected.
- ic\_launcher\_background.xml/ic\_launcher\_f
  These two files together make up
  the launcher icon of your app in
  vector format, which will be
  used by the launcher icon file,
  ic\_launcher.xml, in Android API
  26 (Oreo) and above.
- activity\_main.xml: This is the layout file that was created by Android Studio when we created

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the project. It is used by

MainActivity to draw the initial
screen content, which appears
when the app runs:

```
<?xml version="1.0"</pre>
encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlay</pre>
out.widget.ConstraintLa
yout
xmlns:android="http://s
chemas.android.com/apk/
res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://s
chemas.android.com/apk/
res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http:/
/schemas.android.com/to
ols"
    android:layout widt
h="match parent"
    android:layout_heig
ht="match parent"
    tools:context=".Mai
nActivity">
    <TextView
        android:layout
width="wrap content"
        android:layout
height="wrap content"
        android:text="H
ello World!"
        app:layout cons
traintBottom toBottomOf
="parent"
```

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In order to support internationalization of your app and right-to-left (rt1) layouts, you should remove these attributes if they are present:

Replace them with the following:

In this way, start and end are determined by the app language, whereas left and right mean start

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and end only in left-to-right languages.

Most screen displays in Android are created using XML layouts. The document starts with an XML header followed by a top-level ViewGroup (which here is ConstraintLayout) and then one or more nested Views and ViewGroups.

The ConstraintLayout ViewGroup allows very precise positioning of views on a screen constraining views with parent and sibling views, guidelines, and barriers.

TextView, which is currently the only child view of **ConstraintLayout**, displays text on the screen through the android:text attribute. The positioning of the view horizontally is done by constraining the view to both the start and end of the parent, which, as both constraints are applied, centers the view horizontally. (start and end in leftto-right languages (1tr) are left and right, but right-to-left in non ltr languages). The view is positioned vertically in the center by constraining the view to both the top and the bottom of its parent. The result of applying all four

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constraints centers **TextView** both horizontally and vertically within **ConstraintLayout**.

There are three XML namespaces in the ConstraintLayout tag:

- xmlns:android refers to the Android-specific namespace and it is used for all attributes and values within the main Android SDK.
- The xmlns:app namespace is for anything not in the Android SDK.
   So, in this case,
   ConstraintLayout is not part of the main Android SDK but is added as a library.
- xmnls:tools refers to a
   namespace used for adding
   metadata to the XML, which is
   used to indicate here where the
   layout is used
   (tools:context=".MainActivity").

The two most important attributes of an Android XML layout file are android:layout\_width and android:layout\_height.

These can be set to absolute values, usually of density-independent pixels (known as dip or dp) that scale pixel sizes to be roughly equivalent on different density

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devices. More commonly, however, these attributes have the values of wrap\_content or match\_parent set for them. wrap\_content will be as big as required to enclose its contents only. match\_parent will be sized according to its parent.

There are other ViewGroups you can use to create layouts. LinearLayout lays out views vertically or horizontally, FrameLayout is usually used to display a single child view, and RelativeLayout is a simpler version of ConstraintLayout, which lays out views positioned relative to the parent and sibling views.

The ic\_launcher.png files are .png launcher icons that have an icon for every different density of devices. As the minimum version of Android we are using is API 16: Android 4.1 (Jelly Bean), these .png images are included as support for the launcher vector format was not introduced until Android API 26 (Oreo).

The ic\_launcher.xml file uses the vector files

(ic\_launcher\_background.xml/ic\_launcher\_for to scale to different density devices in Android API 26 (Oreo) and above.

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Note

In order to target different density devices on the Android platform, besides each one of the ic\_launcher.png icons, you will see in brackets the density it targets. As devices vary widely in their pixel densities, Google created density buckets so that the correct image would be selected to be displayed depending on how many dots per inch the device has.

The different density qualifiers and their details are as follows:

- **nodpi**: Density-independent resources
- **ldpi**: Low-density screens of 120 dpi
- mdpi: Medium-density screens of 160 dpi (the baseline)
- hdpi: High-density screens of 240 dpi
- xhdpi: Extra-high-density screens of 320 dpi
- xxhdpi: Extra-extra-high-density screens of 480 dpi
- xxxhdpi: Extra-extra-extra-highdensity screens of 640 dpi
- tvdpi: Resources for televisions (approx 213 dpi)

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The baseline density bucket was created at 160 dots per inch for medium-density devices and is called **mdpi**. This represents a device where an inch of the screen is **160** dots/pixels, and the largest display bucket is **xxxhdpi**, which has **640** dots per inch. Android determines the appropriate image to display based on the individual device. So, the Pixel 3 emulator has a density of approximately 443dpi, so it uses resources from the extraextra-high-density bucket (xxhdpi), which is the closest match. Android has a preference for scaling down resources to best match density buckets, so a device with 400dpi, which is halfway between the xhdpi and xxhdpi buckets, is likely to display the **480dpi** asset from the **xxhdpi** bucket.

To create alternative bitmap drawables for different densities, you should follow the 3:4:6:8:12:16 scaling ratio between the six primary densities. For example, if you have a bitmap drawable that's 48x48 pixels for medium-density screens, all the different sizes should be:

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- **36x36** (**0.75x**) for low density (**1dpi**)
- 48x48 (1.0x baseline) for medium density (mdpi)
- **72x72** (**1.5x**) for high density (hdpi)
- 96x96 (2.0x) for extra-high density (xhdpi)
- **144x144 (3.0x)** for extra-extrahigh density (**xxhdpi**)
- **192x192 (4.0x)** for extra-extra-extra-high density **(xxxhdpi)**

For a comparison of these physical launcher icons per density bucket, refer to the following table:

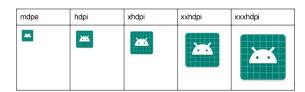


Figure 1.20: Comparison of principal density bucket launcher image sizes

#### Note

Launcher icons are made slightly larger than normal images within your app as they will be used by the device's launcher. As some launchers can scale up the image, this is to ensure there is no pixelation and blurring of the image.

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Now you are going to look at some of the resources the app uses. These are referenced in XML files and keep the display and formatting of your app consistent.

In the **colors.xml** file, you define the colors you would like to use in your app in hexadecimal format.

```
<?xml version="1.0"</pre>
encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
    <color
name="purple 200">#FFBB86F
C</color>
    <color
name="purple_500">#FF6200E
E</color>
    <color
name="purple 700">#FF3700B
3</color>
    <color
name="teal_200">#FF03DAC5<
/color>
    <color
name="teal_700">#FF018786<
/color>
    <color
name="black">#FF000000</co
lor>
    <color
name="white">#FFFFFFF</co</pre>
lor>
</resources>
```

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The format is based on the RGB color space, so the first two characters are for red, the next two for green, and the last two for blue, where #00 means none of the color is added to make up the composite color, and #FF means all of the color is added.

If you would like some transparency in the color, then precede it with two hexadecimal characters, from #00 for completely transparent to #FF for completely opaque. So, to create blue and 50% transparent blue characters, here's the format:

The **strings.xml** file displays all the text displayed in the app:

You can use hardcoded strings in your app, but this leads to duplication and also means you

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cannot customize the text if you want to make the app multilingual. By adding strings as resources, you can also update the string in one place if it is used in different places in the app.

Common styles you would like to use throughout your app are added to the themes.xml file.

```
<resources</pre>
xmlns:tools="http://schema
s.android.com/tools">
    <!-- Base application
theme. -->
    <style
name="Theme.MyApplication"
parent="Theme.MaterialComp
onents.DayNight.DarkAction
Bar">
        <!-- Primary brand
color. -->
        <item
name="colorPrimary">@color
/purple 500</item>
        <item
name="colorPrimaryVariant"
>@color/purple 700</item>
        <item
name="colorOnPrimary">@col
or/white</item>
        <!-- Secondary
brand color. -->
```

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```
<item
name="colorSecondary">@col
or/teal 200</item>
        <item
name="colorSecondaryVarian
t">@color/teal 700</item>
        <item
name="colorOnSecondary">@c
olor/black</item>
        <!-- Status bar
color. -->
        <item
name="android:statusBarCol
or" tools:targetApi="1">?
attr/colorPrimaryVariant/
item>
        <!-- Customize
your theme here. -->
    </style></resources>
```

It is possible to apply style information directly to views by setting android:textStyle="bold" as an attribute on TextView.

However, you would have to repeat this in multiple places for every TextView you wanted to display in bold. When you start to have multiple style attributes added to individual views, it adds a lot of duplication and can lead to errors when you want to make a change to all similar views and miss changing a style attribute on one view. If you define a style, you only have to

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change the style and it will update all the views that have that style applied to them. A top-level theme was applied to the application tag in the AndroidManifest.xml file when you created the project and is referred to as a theme that styles all views contained within the app. The colors you have defined in the colors.xml file are used here. In effect, if you change one of the colors defined in the colors.xml file, it will now propagate to style the app as well.

You've now explored the core areas of the app. You have added **TextView** views to display labels, headings, and blocks of text. In the next exercise, you will be introduced to UI elements that will allow the user to interact with your app.

# Exercise 1.05: Adding Interactive UI Elements to Display a Bespoke Greeting to the User

The goal of this exercise is to add the capability of users to add and edit text and then submit this information to display a bespoke greeting with the entered data. You

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will need to add editable text views to achieve this. The **EditText** View is typically how this is done and can be added in an XML layout file like this:

This uses an android style

TextAppearance.AppCompat.Title

to display a title as shown below:

First name:

Figure 1.21: EditText with hint

Although this is perfectly fine to enable the user to add/edit text, the material TextInputEditText and it's wrapper View TextInputLayout view gives some polish to the EditText display. Let's use the following code:

<com.google.android.ma
terial.textfield.TextInput
Layout</pre>

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```
android:id="@+id/f
irst name wrapper"
        style="@style/text
input greeting"
        android:layout wid
th="match parent"
        android:layout hei
ght="wrap content"
        android:hint="@str
ing/first name text">
        <com.google.androi</pre>
d.material.textfield.TextI
nputEditText
            android:id="@+
id/first name"
            android:layout
width="match parent"
            android:layout
height="wrap content" />
    </com.google.android.m
aterial.textfield.TextInpu
tLayout>
```

The output is as follows:



Figure 1.22: Material
TextInputLayout/TextInputEditText
with hint

TextInputLayout allows us to create a label for the TextInputEditText view and does a nice animation when the TextInputEditText view is focused (moving to the top of the

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field) while still displaying the label.
The label is specified with
android:hint.

You are going to change the Hello World text in your app so a user can enter their first and last name and further display a greeting on pressing a button. Perform the following steps:

1. Create the labels and text you
 are going to use in your app by
 adding these entries to app | src
 | main | res | values |
 strings.xml:

```
<resources>
    <string
name="app name">My
Application</string>
    <string
name="first name text">
First name:</string>
    <string
name="last name text">L
ast name:</string>
    <string
name="enter button text
">Enter</string>
    <string
name="welcome_to_the_ap
p">Welcome to the
app</string>
    <string
name="please enter a na
```

X

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```
me">Please enter a full
name!
      </string>
</resources>
```

2. Next, we are going to update our
 styles to use in the layout by
 adding the following styles to app
 | src | main | res | themes.xml
 after the Base application theme)

```
<resources</pre>
xmlns:tools="http://sch
emas.android.com/tools"
    <!-- Base
application theme. -->
    <style
name="Theme.MyApplicati
on"
parent="Theme.MaterialC
omponents.DayNight.Dark
ActionBar">
        <!-- Primary
brand color. -->
        <item
name="colorPrimary">@co
lor/purple_500</item>
        <item
name="colorPrimaryVaria
nt">@color/purple 700</
item>
        <item
name="colorOnPrimary">@
color/white</item>
```

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```
<!-- Secondary
brand color. -->
        <item
name="colorSecondary">@
color/teal 200</item>
        <item
name="colorSecondaryVar
iant">@color/teal_700
item>
        <item
name="colorOnSecondary"
>@color/black</item>
        <!-- Status bar
color. -->
        <item
name="android:statusBar
Color"
tools:targetApi="1">?
attr/colorPrimaryVarian
t</item>
        <!-- Customize
your theme here. -->
    </style>
    <style
name="text_input_greeti
ng"
parent="Widget.Material
Components.TextInputLay
out.OutlinedBox">
        <item
name="android:layout_ma
rgin">8dp</item>
    </style>
    <style
name="button_greeting">
```

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```
<item
name="android:layout ma
rgin">8dp</item>
        <item
name="android:gravity">
center</item>
    </style>
    <style
name="greeting_display"
parent="@style/TextAppe
arance.MaterialComponen
ts.Body1">
        <item
name="android:layout ma
rgin">8dp</item>
        <item
name="android:gravity">
center</item>
        <item
name="android:layout he
ight">40dp</item>
    </style>
    <style
name="screen_layout_mar
gin">
        <item
name="android:layout ma
rgin">12dp</item>
    </style>
</resources>
```

#### Note

The parents of some of the styles refer to material styles, so these styles will be applied directly to

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the views as well as the styles that are specified.

3. Now that we have added the styles we want to apply to views in the layout and the text, we can update the layout in activity\_main.xml in app | src | main | res | layout folder. The code below is truncated for space, but you can view the full source code using the link below. activity\_main.xml

```
10
      <com.google.andro</pre>
id.material.textfield.T
extInputLayout
11
          android:id="@
+id/first name wrapper"
12
          style="@style
/text input greeting"
          android:layou
13
t width="match parent"
14
          android:layou
t height="wrap content"
          android:hint=
15
"@string/first name tex
t"
16
          app:layout co
nstraintTop toTopOf="pa
rent"
          app:layout co
17
nstraintStart toStartOf
="parent">
18
```

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19 <com.google.a ndroid.material.textfie ld.TextInputEditText 20 android:i d="@+id/first name" 21 android:1 ayout width="match pare nt" 22 android:1 ayout height="wrap cont ent" /> 23 24 </com.google.andr oid.material.textfield. TextInputLayout> 25 <com.google.andro</pre> 26 id.material.textfield.T extInputLayout 27 android:id="@ +id/last name wrapper" style="@style 28 /text input greeting" android:layou t width="match parent" android:layou t height="wrap content" android:hint= 31 "@string/last name text 32 app:layout\_co nstraintTop toBottomOf= "@id/first name wrapper

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```
33
          app:layout co
nstraintStart toStartOf
="parent">
34
          <com.google.a
35
ndroid.material.textfie
ld.TextInputEditText
36
              android:i
d="@+id/last name"
37
              android:1
ayout width="match pare
nt"
38
              android:1
ayout height="wrap cont
ent" />
39
      </com.google.andr
40
oid.material.textfield.
TextInputLayout>
41
42
      <com.google.andro
id.material.button.Mate
rialButton
43
          android:layou
t width="match parent"
          android:layou
t height="wrap content"
45
          style="@style
/button greeting"
          android:id="@
+id/enter button"
47
          android:text=
"@string/enter button t
ext"
```

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```
48
          app:layout co
nstraintTop toBottomOf=
"@id/last name wrapper"
49
          app:layout co
nstraintStart toStartOf
="parent"/>
50
      <TextView
51
52
          android:id="@
+id/greeting display"
53
          android:layou
t width="match parent"
54
          style="@style
/greeting display"
55
          app:layout co
nstraintTop toBottomOf=
"@id/enter button"
56
          app:layout co
nstraintStart toStartOf
="parent" />
```

The complete code for this step can be found at

#### http://packt.live/35T5IMN.

You have added IDs for all the views so they can be constrained against their siblings and also provided a way in the activity to get the values of the TextInputEditText views. The style="@style.." notation applies the style from the themes.xml file.

4. Run the app and see the look and feel. If you select one of the

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**TextInputEditText** views, you'll see the label animated and move to the top of the view:

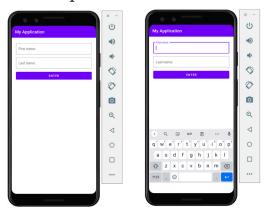


Figure 1.23: TextInputEditText fields with label states with no focus and with focus

- 5. Now, we have to add the interaction with the view in our activity. The layout by itself doesn't do anything other than allow the user to enter text into the EditText fields. Clicking the button at this stage will not do anything. You will accomplish this by capturing the entered text by using the IDs of the form fields when the button is pressed and then using the text to populate a TextView message.
- 6. Open MainActivity and complete the next steps to process the entered text and use this data to display a greeting and handle any form input errors.
- 7. In the **onCreate** function, set a click listener on the button so we



can respond to the button click and retrieve the form data by updating MainActivity to what is displayed below:

```
package
com.example.myapplicati
on
import
androidx.appcompat.app.
AppCompatActivity
import
android.os.Bundle
import
android.view.Gravity
import
android.widget.Button
import
android.widget.TextView
import
android.widget.Toast
import
com.google.android.mate
rial.textfield.TextInpu
tEditText
class MainActivity :
AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun
onCreate(savedInstanceS
tate: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(
savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(
R.layout.activity_main)
        findViewById<Bu</pre>
tton>
```

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```
(R.id.enter button)?.se
tOnClickListener {
            //Get the
greeting display text
            val
greetingDisplay =
findViewById<TextView>
(R.id.greeting_display)
            //Get the
first name
TextInputEditText value
            val
firstName =
findViewById<TextInputE</pre>
ditText>
(R.id.first name)?.text
.toString().trim()
            //Get the
last name
TextInputEditText value
            val
lastName =
findViewById<TextInputE</pre>
ditText>
(R.id.last_name)?.text.
toString().trim()
            //Check
names are not empty
here:
        }
    }
}
```

8. Then, check that the trimmed names are not empty and format

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the name using Kotlin's string templates:

```
if
(firstName.isNotEmpty()
lastName.isNotEmpty())
{
    val nameToDisplay =
firstName.plus("
").plus(lastName)
    //Use Kotlin's
string templates
feature to display the
name
    greetingDisplay?.te
xt =
${getString(R.string.we
lcome_to_the_app)}
${nameToDisplay}!"
```

9. Finally, show a message if the form fields have not been filled in correctly:

```
else {
    Toast.makeText(this
,
    getString(R.string.plea
    se_enter_a_name),
    Toast.LENGTH_LONG).
    apply{
        setGravity(Grav
    ity.CENTER, 0, 0)
        show()
    }
```

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}

The **Toast** specified is a small text dialog that appears above the main layout for a short time to display a message to the user before disappearing.

10. Run up the app and enter text into the fields and verify that a greeting message is shown when both text fields are filled in, and a pop-up message appears with why the greeting hasn't been set if both fields are not filled in. You should see the following display for each one of these cases:

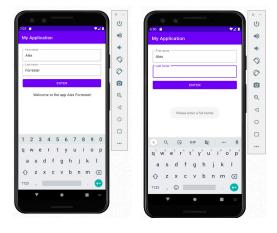


Figure 1.24: App with name filled in correctly and with error

The full exercise code can be viewed here: <a href="http://packt.live/39JyOzB">http://packt.live/39JyOzB</a>.

The preceding exercise has introduced you to adding interactivity to your app with **EditText** fields that a user can fill in, adding a click listener to respond



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to button events and perform some validation.

## Accessing Views in layout files

The established way to access Views in layout files is to use findViewById with the name of the View's id. So the enter\_button **Button** is retrieved by the syntax findViewById<Button> (R.id.enter\_button) after the layout has been set in setContentView(R.layout.activity\_main) in the Activity. You will use this technique in this course. Google has also introduced ViewBinding to replace **findViewById** which creates a binding class to access Views and has the advantage of null and type safety. You can read about this here: https://developer.android.com/topic/libraries/ binding.

#### **Further Input Validation**

Validating user input is a key concept in processing user data and you must have seen it in action many times when you've not entered a required field in a form. This is what the previous exercise was validating when it checked that

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the user had entered values into both the first name and last name field.

There are other validation options that are available directly within XML view elements. Let's say, for instance, you wanted to validate an IP address entered into a field. You know that an IP address can be four numbers separated by periods/dots where the maximum length of a number is 3. So, the maximum number of characters that can be entered into the field is 15, and only numbers and periods can be entered. There are two XML attributes that can help us with the validation:

- android:digits="0123456789.":
   Restricts the characters that can be entered into the field by listing all the permitted individual characters.
- android:maxLength="15":
   Restricts the user from entering more than the maximum number of characters an IP address will consist of.

So, this is how you could display this in a form field:

×

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```
<com.google.android.materi</pre>
al.textfield.TextInputLayo
ut
    style="@style/Widget.M
aterialComponents.TextInpu
tLayout.OutlinedBox"
    android:layout width="
match parent"
    android:layout height=
"wrap content">
    <com.google.android.ma
terial.textfield.TextInput
EditText
        android:id="@+id/i
p address"
        android:digits="01
23456789."
        android:layout wid
th="match parent"
        android:layout hei
ght="wrap content"
        android:maxLength=
"15" />
</com.google.android.mater
ial.textfield.TextInputLay
out>
```

This validation restricts the characters that can be input and the maximum length. Additional validation would be required on the sequence of characters and whether they are periods/dots or numbers, as per the IP address format, but it is the first step to assist the user in entering the correct characters.

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With the knowledge gained from the chapter, let's start with the following activity.

# Activity 1.01: Producing an App to Create RGB Colors

In this activity, we will look into a scenario that uses validation.
Suppose you have been tasked with creating an app that shows how the RGB channels of Red, Green, and Blue are added to the RGB color space to create a color. Each of the RGB channels should be added as two hexadecimal characters, where each character can be a value of 0-9 or A-F. The values will then be combined to produce a 6-character hexadecimal string that is displayed as a color within the app.

The aim of this activity is to produce a form with editable fields in which the user can add two hexadecimal values for each color. After filling in all three fields, the user should click a button that takes the three values and concatenates them to create a valid hexadecimal color string. This should then be converted to a color and displayed in the UI of the app.

The following steps will help you to complete the activity:

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- Create a new project called
   Colors
- Add a title to the layout constrained to the top of the layout.
- 3. Add a brief description to the user on how to complete the form.
- 4. Add three material

  TextInputLayout fields

  wrapping three

  TextInputEditText fields that

  appear under Title. These

  should be constrained so that

  each view is on top of the other

  (rather than to the side). Name

  the TextInputEditText fields

  Red Channel, Green Channel,

  and Blue Channel, respectively,

  and add a restriction to each

  field to only be able to enter two

  characters and add hexadecimal

  characters.
- 5. Add a button that takes the inputs from the three-color fields.
- 6. Add a view that will display the produced color in the layout.
- 7. Finally, display the RGB color created from the three channels in the layout.

The final output should look like this (the color will vary depending

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#### on the inputs):

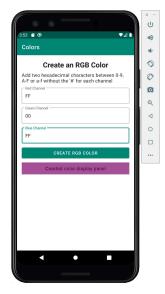


Figure 1.25: Output when the color is displayed

Note

The solution to this activity can be found at: <a href="http://packt.live/3sKj1cp">http://packt.live/3sKj1cp</a>.

The sources for all the exercises and the activity in this chapter are located here:

http://packt.live/2LLY9kb

Note

When loading all completed projects from the Github repository for this course into Android Studio for the first time, do not open the project using File | Open from the Top menu. Always use File | New | Import Project. This is needed to build the app correctly. When



opening projects after the initial import, you can use File | Open or File | Open Recent.

### Summary

इस अध्याय में Android विकास की नींव के बारे में बहुत कुछ बताया गया है। आपने Android Studio का उपयोग करके Android प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के तरीके से शुरुआत की और फिर वर्चुअल डिवाइस पर ऐप बनाए और चलाए। फिर अध्याय

AndroidManifest फ़ाइल की खोज करके आगे बढा, जो आपके ऐप की सामग्री और अन्-मति मॉडल का विवरण देता है, इसके बाद Gradle का परिचय और निर्भरता जोडने और अपना ऐप बनाने की प्रक्रिया है। इसके बाद Android एप्लिकेशन और फ़ाइलों और फ़ोल्डर संरचना के विवरण में जाना गया। ले-आउट और दृश्य पेश किए गए, और Google के मटीरियल डिज़ाइन के परिचय के साथ UI का निर्माण करने के तरीके को स्पष्ट करने के लिए अभ्यास दोहराए गए। अगला अध्याय गति-विधि जीवनचक्र, गतिविधि कार्यों और लॉन्च मोड, स्क्रीन के बीच डेटा को बनाए रखने और साझा करने और अपने ऐप्स के माध्यम से मज-बुत उपयोगकर्ता यात्रा बनाने के तरीके के बारे में सीखकर इस ज्ञान का निर्माण करेगा।

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