

BÀI TẬP BUỔI 4

Học phần: Phát triển ứng dụng trên thiết bị di động_TN216

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1. Tạo ứng dụng mới SuDungScrollView: chọn mẫu Empty Views Activity. Thực hiện tiếp các yêu cầu sau:
 - Thiết kế giao diện cho MainActivity sử dụng LinearLayout kết hợp với ScrollView gồm 1 TextView, 1 ImageView, 1 EditText, và 1 Button

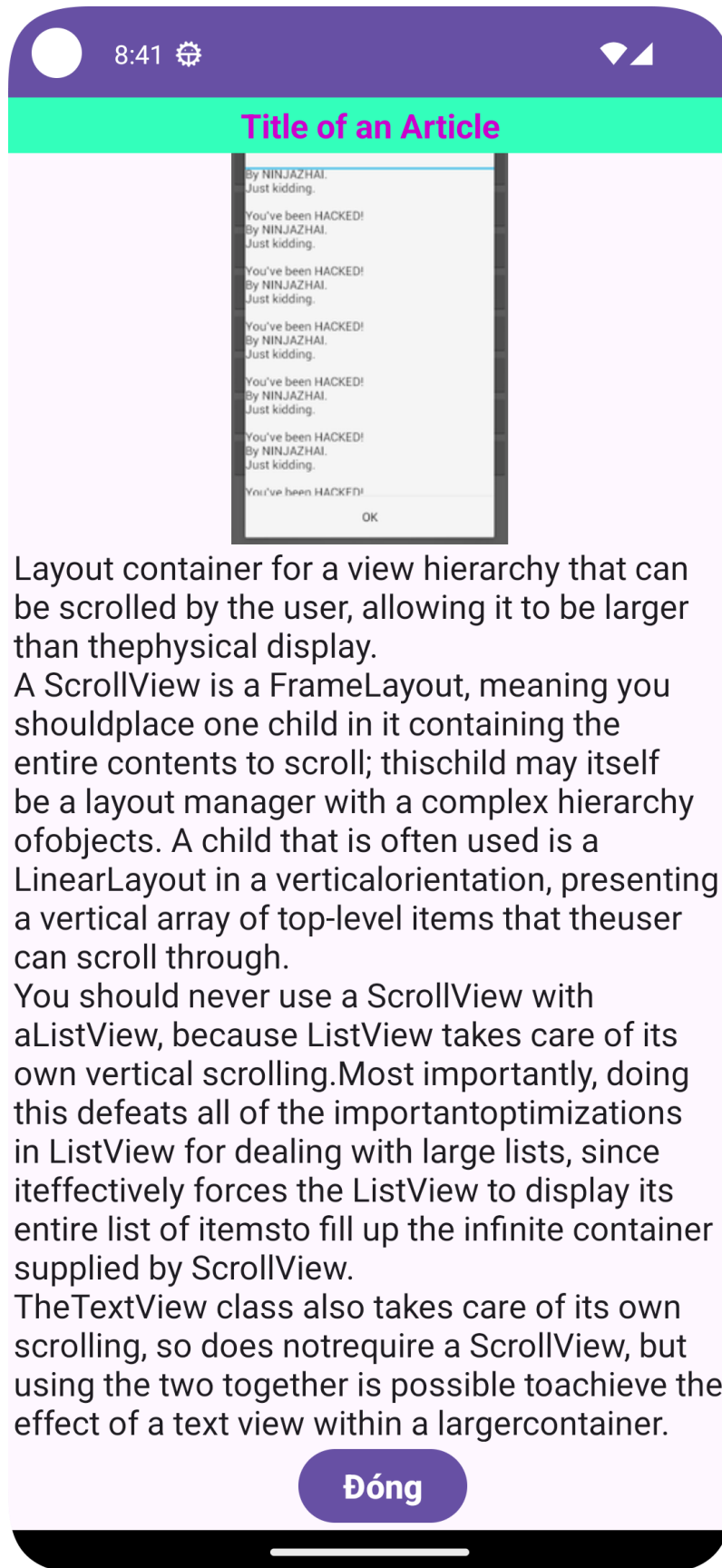
```
10      tools:context=".MainActivity">
11      <TextView
12          style="@style/TitleStyle"
13          android:text="Title of an Article"
14      />
15      <ScrollView
16          android:layout_width="match_parent"
17          android:layout_height="0dp"
18          android:layout_weight="1" >
19          <LinearLayout
20              android:layout_width="match_parent"
21              android:layout_height="wrap_content"
22              android:orientation="vertical" >
23              <ImageView
24                  android:layout_width="150dp"
25                  android:layout_height="250dp"
26                  android:contentDescription="scrollview"
27                  android:scaleType="fitCenter"
28                  android:layout_gravity="center"
29                  android:src="@drawable/scrollview" />
30              <TextView
31                  android:id="@+id/txt_content"
32                  style="@style/TextStyle" />
33          </LinearLayout>
34      </ScrollView>
35      <Button
36          android:id="@+id/btn_dong"
37          style="@style/ButtonStyle"
38          android:layout_gravity="center"
39          android:onClick="DongActivity"
40          android:text="Đóng" />
41  </LinearLayout>
```

- Trong MainActivity.java: thêm mã lệnh hiển thị thông tin trong ScrollView và mã lệnh cho sự kiện của nút lệnh đóng Activity

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```
35         "TextView class also takes care of its own scrolling, so does not" +
36         "require a HorizontalScrollView, but using the two together is" +
37         "possible to achieve the effect of a text view within a larger" +
38         "container.\nHorizontalScrollView only supports horizontal scrolling." +
39         "For vertical scrolling, use either ScrollView or ListView.";
40     @Override
41     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
42         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
43         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
44
45         TextView txtContent = findViewById(R.id.txt_content);
46         txtContent.setText(strContent);
47     }
48
49     1 usage
50     public void DongActivity(View view) {
51         finish();
52     }
```

2. Thực thi



Layout container for a view hierarchy that can be scrolled by the user, allowing it to be larger than the physical display.

A `ScrollView` is a `FrameLayout`, meaning you should place one child in it containing the entire contents to scroll; this child may itself be a layout manager with a complex hierarchy of objects. A child that is often used is a `LinearLayout` in a vertical orientation, presenting a vertical array of top-level items that the user can scroll through.

You should never use a `ScrollView` with a `ListView`, because `ListView` takes care of its own vertical scrolling. Most importantly, doing this defeats all of the important optimizations in `ListView` for dealing with large lists, since it effectively forces the `ListView` to display its entire list of items to fill up the infinite container supplied by `ScrollView`.

The `TextView` class also takes care of its own scrolling, so does not require a `ScrollView`, but using the two together is possible to achieve the effect of a text view within a larger container.

