

WEEKEND TRIPLE TREAT

3 Bras at ₹999

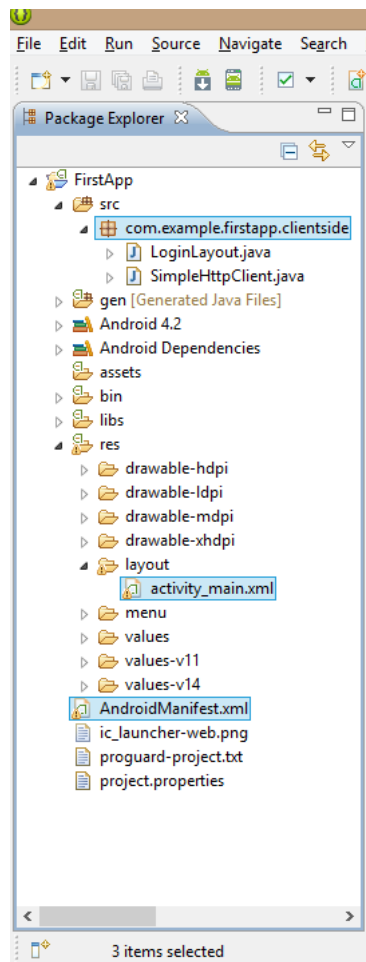
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Login Application For Android

Below is a simple android application for login. It accepts user name and password from the user and sends to remote server application for validation/authentication. Finally displays the result to the user.



Step 1: Create the layout for the application.

FirstApp/res/layout/activity_main.xml

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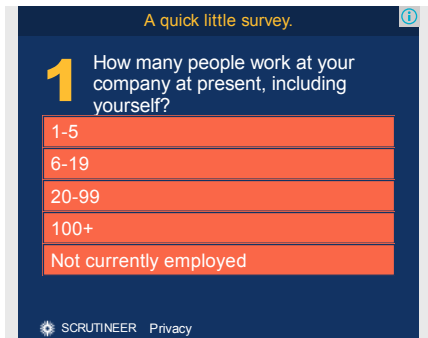




```

        android:layout_alignTop="@id/tv_pw"
        android:layout_below="@id/et_un"
        android:inputType="textPassword"/>"
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn_login"
    android:layout_width="100dip"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_below="@id/et_pw"
    android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
    android:layout_marginTop="15dip"
    android:layout_marginLeft="160dip"
    android:text="Login" />
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/tv_error"
    android:layout_width="400dip"
    android:layout_height="100dip"
    android:textSize="7pt"
    android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
    android:layout_below="@id/btn_login"
    android:layout_marginRight="9dip"
    android:layout_marginTop="15dip"
    android:layout_marginLeft="120dip"
    android:textColor="#AA0000"
    android:text="" />
</RelativeLayout>

```



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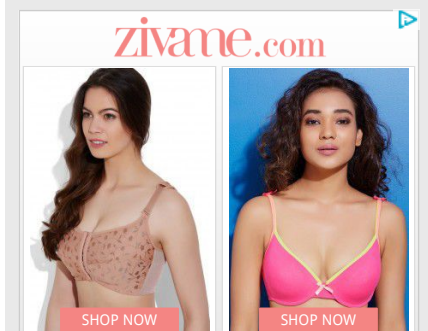
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Step 2: Create a java class to create UI threads.

com.example.firstapp.clientside.LoginLayout.java

```

/**
 *
 */
package com.example.firstapp.clientside;

/**
 * @author Prabu
 *
 */
import java.util.ArrayList;

import org.apache.http.NameValuePair;
import org.apache.http.message.BasicNameValuePair;

import com.example.firstapp.R;

import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.TextView;

@SuppressLint("NewApi")

```

Note: Please use your IP address in below statement;

```
response = SimpleHttpClient.executeHttpPost("http://192.168.1.3:8084/LoginServer/login.do",
postParameters);
```

http://192.168.1.3:8084/LoginServer/login.do is the url of my server application's servlet.

Step 3: Create a java class to post the username and password to a remote server.

Normally the database and other resources like servlets will reside in separate computer and the Android application will communicate with that computer to authenticate the user. That's why we are creating this java class.

com.example.firstapp.clientside.SimpleHttpClient.java

```

/**
 *
 */
package com.example.firstapp.clientside;

/**
 * @author Prabu
 *
 */
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.ArrayList;

import org.apache.http.HttpResponse;
import org.apache.http.NameValuePair;
import org.apache.http.client.HttpClient;
import org.apache.http.client.entity.UrlEncodedFormEntity;
import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpGet;
import org.apache.http.client.methods.HttpPost;
import org.apache.http.conn.params.ConnManagerParams;
import org.apache.http.impl.client.DefaultHttpClient;
import org.apache.http.params.HttpConnectionParams;
import org.apache.http.params.HttpParams;

```

Step 4: Add permissions to access internet

To be able to access the internet from the application (To send the user name and the password to the remote machine) we need to add permissions using following line to the AndroidManifest.xml file

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

So your final AndroidManifest.xml file will look like;

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.example.firstapp"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0" >

    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
        android:targetSdkVersion="16" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"/>
    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
        <activity
            android:name="com.example.firstapp.clientside.Login"
            android:label="@string/app_name" >
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

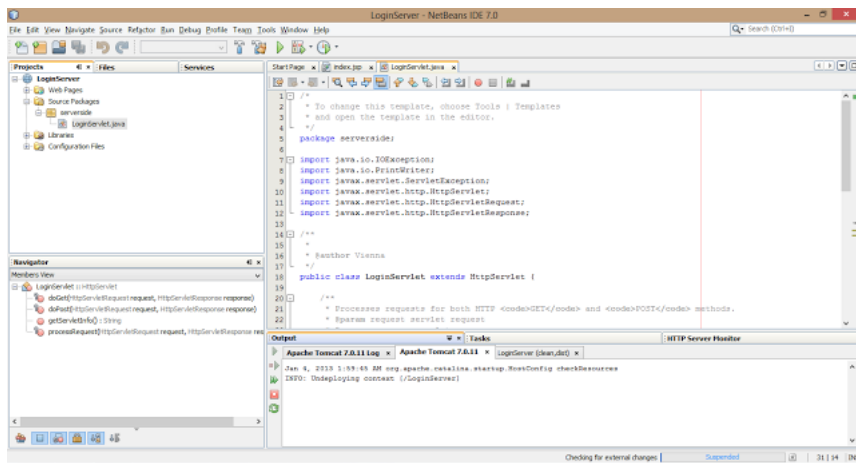
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>

</manifest>

```

Step 5: Create the login server application

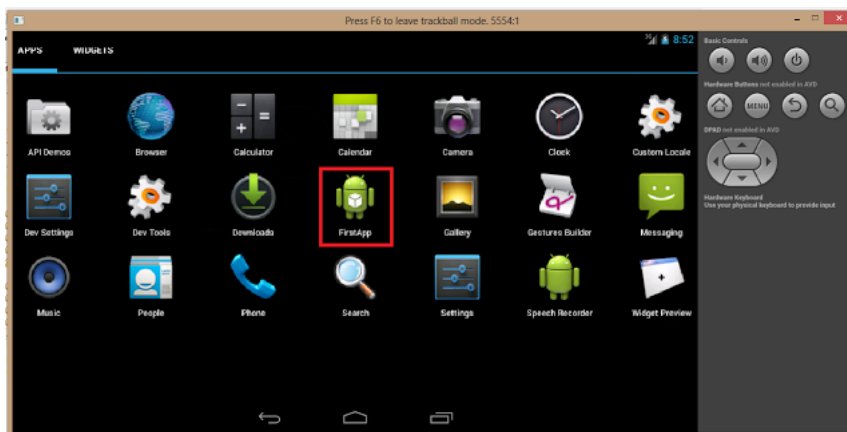
We are done at the android application side. Now we need the server application to check the user name and the password. Here I have used a simple web application with a servlet. This application runs in a Tomcat server. You can have your own logic to validate the username and the password in the servlet. You can do database operations etc. But here I am just doing static validation of the username and password.

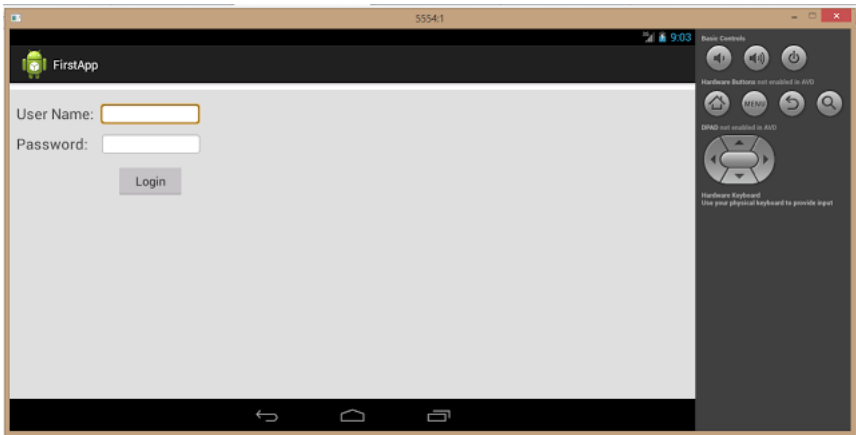


LoginServlet.java



Step 6: We are done and ready to run the application.





Note that this application is just to demonstrate how to make a communication with a remote application. It is always recommended to consider using AsyncTask while making network calls.

This example has been upgraded with SSL support and AsyncTaskSupport [here](#). Have a look..

Please dont forget to share your views !!

Source code of the android app: [LoginApp.zip](#)

Source code of the server app: [LoginServer.zip](#)

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OK (2)

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52 comments :

Anonymous January 8, 2013 at 10:52 PM



Code is simple and easy to understand. thanks

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Anonymous [March 7, 2013 at 2:49 PM](#)

awsome...

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Anonymous [March 25, 2013 at 10:51 PM](#)

When i press the login button i get import android.os.NetworkOnMainThreadException; in username box. how to fix it

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X [March 25, 2013 at 11:16 PM](#)

According with the new StrictGuard policy, running long tasks on the Main UI thread is not possible. So I have created a new thread and given my network logic in the new thread.

```
new Thread(new Runnable() {  
    //Network/long running task goes here  
})
```

Please refer step2. I have clearly mentioned. This will resolve your issue.

It is recommended to use AsyncTask for such long running/networking tasks to avoid lagging of your application.

To know how to use AsyncTask please refer [AsyncTask tutorial](#)

[Reply](#)



Anonymous [April 5, 2013 at 10:09 PM](#)

I always get incorrect username or password error.

[Reply](#)

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_admin [April 22, 2013 at 3:53 PM](#)

Hi,

please post the error stack trace so that we can narrow down the issue.



kathtaz1315 [July 30, 2013 at 6:27 AM](#)

i also get the same result

the error is:

```
Unable to start service Intent { act=com.android.email.ACCOUNT_INTENT } U=0:
not found
07-30 00:51:53.271: D/ExchangeService(758): !!! Email application not found;
stopping self
07-30 00:51:53.281: W/ActivityManager(293): Unable to start service Intent {
act=com.android.email.ACCOUNT_INTENT } U=0: not found
07-30 00:51:53.291: D/ExchangeService(758): !!! EAS ExchangeService,
onStartCommand, startingUp = true, running = false
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): Service
com.android.exchange.ExchangeService has leaked ServiceConnection
com.android.emailcommon.service.ServiceProxy$ProxyConnection@40ce8588
that was originally bound here
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758):
android.app.ServiceConnectionLeaked: Service
com.android.exchange.ExchangeService has leaked ServiceConnection
com.android.emailcommon.service.ServiceProxy$ProxyConnection@40ce8588
that was originally bound here
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
android.app.LoadedApk$ServiceDispatcher.(LoadedApk.java:969)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
android.app.LoadedApk.getServiceDispatcher(LoadedApk.java:863)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
android.app.ContextImpl.bindService(ContextImpl.java:1418)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
android.app.ContextImpl.bindService(ContextImpl.java:1407)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
android.content.ContextWrapper.bindService(ContextWrapper.java:473)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.emailcommon.service.ServiceProxy.setTask(ServiceProxy.java:157)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.emailcommon.service.ServiceProxy.setTask(ServiceProxy.java:145)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.emailcommon.service.AccountServiceProxy.getId(AccountSe
rviceProxy.java:116)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.exchange.ExchangeService.getId(ExchangeService.java:1249)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.exchange.ExchangeService$7.run(ExchangeService.java:1856)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.emailcommon.utility.Utility$2.doInBackground(Utility.java:551)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
com.android.emailcommon.utility.Utility$2.doInBackground(Utility.java:549)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
android.os.AsyncTask$2.call(AsyncTask.java:287)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.run(FutureTask.java:234)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:10
80)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:5
73)
07-30 00:51:53.301: E/ActivityThread(758): at
java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:856)
```

Reply



Navtej Singh Jabbal April 19, 2013 at 8:33 PM

Hey.. the application looks good but I did not understand the URL used to call the server application. I am trying to execute this with a local host. So I do not know which URL to give. How is it that the login.do file is generated?

Reply

▼ Replies



_admin April 22, 2013 at 4:04 PM

Hi Navtej singh,
Looks like you have missed the step5.

login.do is the separate servlet running in tomcat server. I have created a web project in netbeans with this servlet and that runs in tomcat server. The android application communicates with this server app.

You have to give the url of this server application.



Milan Harkhani May 18, 2014 at 2:26 AM

use your ip address instead of "localhost"it might be work



Anonymous November 15, 2014 at 1:24 AM

@Navej Singh --> I have been trying to execute this code word-for-word... but I keep getting a connection to "my IP address": "Port" is refused. Any ideas as to why this happens?

[Reply](#)



Joan Sanchez May 28, 2013 at 12:40 AM

Hello, it works ! Good tutorial. but, there is something that i don't understand. I don't understand this:

Why i have to do click twice in the button login ?

[Reply](#)

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Wil July 3, 2013 at 10:52 PM

I would like to know this as well. Kinda lame.



compiletimeerror CTE August 15, 2013 at 7:04 PM

The application sends data to another server that runs somewhere else. It takes time to do the network operation. Maybe you need to wait for few more seconds to see if it actually requires second press (of the login button). During network operation, it may look like the application is not responding. To avoid this we normally use async task to perform the network operations.

[Reply](#)



KAVITA JAGTAP July 16, 2013 at 12:38 PM

Hi

thanks for logic. But I need more about this. Means once I logged in then I need to store the cookies so I can remain login in page transition and in various request.

[Reply](#)



Santosh Kumar August 15, 2013 at 11:00 AM

same as above this code take little bit time when we click on login button

[Reply](#)

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compiletimeerror CTE August 15, 2013 at 7:00 PM

The application sends data to another server that runs somewhere else. It takes time to do the network operation. I do not see any other lag in the application.

[Reply](#)



avinash sankrit September 7, 2013 at 1:51 AM

thanx dear finally done !!

[Reply](#)



Anonymous September 13, 2013 at 9:04 AM

Hello every body,

I have a problem in step 5,

Would you explain me how to create the login server application?

[Reply](#)

▼ Replies



compiletimeerror CTE September 13, 2013 at 11:36 PM

It is a separate servlet running in tomcat server. I have created a dynamic web project in netbeans with this servlet and that runs in tomcat server. The android application communicates with this server app using its url.

compiletimeerror CTE September 13, 2013 at 11:58 PM



From netbeans IDE,

1. Choose File > New Project (Ctrl-Shift-N) from the main menu. Under Categories, select Java Web. Under Projects, select Web Application then click Next. Give a project name and finish the setup.
 2. In projects view, right click on source packages and create new package with any name. (I have named it as serverside).
 3. Right click on the newly created package and create new servlet and name it as LoginServlet
 4. Copy, paste the code we have given in step 5
 5. Save it. Run the project on server.
- Note: you need to have tomcat or glassfish configured on netbeans to run this.

From the Eclipse IDE, select File > New > Project to view the project wizards. Type Web in the Wizards box, and the New Project window filters the wizards to show the ones that match. This is an easy way to locate the wizard you want instead of going through each item.

1. Choose Dynamic Web Project from the list and create the project
2. Expand the project explorer, right click on src and create new package.
3. Right click on the newly created package and create new Servlet and name it as LoginServlet
4. Copy, paste the code we have given in step 5
5. Right click on project > Run as > Run on server > select any of the server you have > finish

[Reply](#)



sami iqbal November 9, 2013 at 8:04 PM

faceing error at is empty.....!! plz help

```
if (null != errorMsg && !errorMsg.isEmpty()) {
```

[Reply](#)

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compiletimeerror CTE November 9, 2013 at 8:21 PM

What is the error you are facing?
Give us more information about the error!

[Reply](#)



sami iqbal November 11, 2013 at 9:07 PM

This method isEmpty() is undefined for the type string.
This is the error and one more thing i can not understand your 5 step can you explain me pleasure!!! how you can do it. Actually i am totally new in android world.....

[Reply](#)

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compiletimeerror CTE November 13, 2013 at 12:15 AM

isEmpty() method is available since java 1.6. From your error message, we think that your workspace is using java version <1.6.
Please go to Eclipse preference->java->compiler and change the compiler version to 1.6

About the step:5

It is a separate servlet running in tomcat server. I have created a dynamic web project in netbeans with this servlet and that runs in tomcat server.
The android application communicates with this server app using its url.

Please read previous comments, we have already explained this!!!



sami iqbal November 21, 2013 at 1:57 AM

it's compiler version is already 1.6.....:-(

[Reply](#)



Anonymous November 27, 2013 at 5:09 PM

Can you give me the code for registration ?
With username, password and phonenumber

[Reply](#)

**Lejin** January 8, 2014 at 9:21 AM

This is a nice tutorial but i have to tap the login button twice. I have waited a long time after a single tap and nothing happens , but if i tap twice then the result is printed instantly can you please help me ?

[Reply](#)

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**_admin** March 29, 2014 at 10:59 PM

The main thread doesn't wait for the response from server. It immediately renders the view. We recommend to use asyncTask while doing a network operation.

[Reply](#)**Brandon Milambo** January 19, 2014 at 2:47 AM

I tried to use your tutorial to fix my app's registrationActivity.java which was running on the Main thread, It resulted in My app finally registering by sending the data to my online database but it crashes straight away giving me this error:

```
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): FATAL EXCEPTION: Thread-116
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): Process: com.milamboltd.barz, PID: 2052
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052):
android.view.ViewRootImpl$CalledFromWrongThreadException: Only the original thread that
created a view hierarchy can touch its views.
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.view.ViewRootImpl.checkThread(ViewRootImpl.java:6006)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.view.ViewRootImpl.invalidateChildInParent(ViewRootImpl.java:855)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.view.ViewGroup.invalidateChild(ViewGroup.java:4320)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.view.View.invalidate(View.java:10919)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.view.View.invalidate(View.java:10874)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.widget.TextView.checkForRelayout(TextView.java:6598)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.widget.TextView.setText(TextView.java:3824)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.widget.TextView.setText(TextView.java:3682)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
android.widget.TextView.setText(TextView.java:3657)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at
com.milamboltd.barz.LoginActivity$1$1.run(LoginActivity.java:68)
01-18 15:48:04.361: E/AndroidRuntime(2052): at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:841)
If you could help me fix my code below I know I am almost there ??
```

[Reply](#)

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**_admin** January 20, 2014 at 9:59 PM

It seems you are trying to update your View (Layout) from some other thread. Try to 'return' the value to your Main Activity class and update the view from there.

If this doesn't help, please post your code block here so that we can understand better.

[Reply](#)**Bart Win** February 21, 2014 at 11:28 PM

hey is it possible to just get a full source code in zip package of this ????? Thanks R.!

[Reply](#)

▼ Replies

**_admin** February 25, 2014 at 11:24 PM

Please find the source code zip above.

[Reply](#)**Sourav Suman** March 12, 2014 at 2:19 AM



i am getting error as: connection to localhost:8084 refused..please help

[Reply](#)



Srini Vasan March 19, 2014 at 7:14 PM

whats the different between webservice and httpclient

[Reply](#)



Zalhan Paula March 20, 2014 at 3:37 PM

You said that `http://192.168.1.3:8084/LoginServer/login.do` is the url of your server application's servlet.

I've created the servlet in NetBeans but what do I have to write as URL in response = `SimpleHttpClient.executeHttpPost("??")` ? I've made a copy from servlet project and put it in tomcat->webapp->ROOT and I tried the following URL response = `SimpleHttpClient.executeHttpPost("http://10.0.2.2:8080/LoginServer/LoginServlet", postParameters);` but it doesn't work

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_admin March 29, 2014 at 10:54 PM

1. check your ip address
2. LoginServer should be the your application name
3. LoginServlet should be the name of servlet mapping in web.xml

[Reply](#)



Anonymous March 29, 2014 at 3:20 PM

This is working perfectly in the emulator, but says connection refused on the actual device. what could be the problem?

[Reply](#)

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_admin March 29, 2014 at 10:51 PM

In first case, both server and client are in same machine. So no problem. But in second case they are in different devices. To access the sever app from android mobile, your server app should be hosted on internet. One simple way is creating a web service and hosting it on internet.

see this post to know to create a simple web service

<http://www.compiletimeerror.com/2013/09/creating-java-web-service-using-axis-2.html>

see this post to know how to access the web service from android application

<http://www.compiletimeerror.com/2013/09/accessing-web-service-from-android.html>

[Reply](#)



Ian May 5, 2014 at 2:30 AM

Hello, good tutorial, however, a export de apk file and install it in android devices with android 4.0 and i only get "Se ha detenido la ejecución de la app": the app has been sttoped.

I have tried in 3 different devices.

[Reply](#)



Bibash Shah May 5, 2014 at 2:56 PM

I am not getting any response from server. Even `System.out.println` is blank in logcat. Could you please explain me why??

[Reply](#)



ViJAY Jaiswal May 26, 2014 at 12:40 AM

```
[2014-05-26 00:37:46 - FirstApp] Starting activity
com.example.firstapp.clientside.LoginLayout on device emulator-5554
[2014-05-26 00:37:49 - FirstApp] ActivityManager: Starting: Intent {
act=android.intent.action.MAIN
cat=[android.intent.category.LAUNCHER]
cmp=com.example.firstapp/.clientside.LoginLayout }
[2014-05-26 00:37:49 - FirstApp] New package not yet registered with the system. Waiting 3
seconds before next attempt.
```

```
[2014-05-26 00:37:52 - FirstApp] Starting activity com.example.firstapp.clientside.LoginLayout
on device emulator-5554
[2014-05-26 00:37:54 - FirstApp] ActivityManager: Starting: Intent {
act=android.intent.action.MAIN
cat=[android.intent.category.LAUNCHER]
cmp=com.example.firstapp/.clientside.LoginLayout }
[2014-05-26 00:37:54 - FirstApp] ActivityManager: Error type 3
[2014-05-26 00:37:54 - FirstApp] ActivityManager: Error: Activity class
{com.example.firstapp/com.example.firstapp.clientside.LoginLayout} does not exist.
```

I am getting above error.Please help.

[Reply](#)



majid kh June 2, 2014 at 2:09 AM

hi

i want to connect to an access point router that is connect to an imbedded web server with IP address: <http://192.168.1.100>. when i click on login button i face to this error:

HTTP 1.0 401 Error. Unauthorized Access

You are not authorized to access this server. please help me

[Reply](#)



Anonymous August 9, 2014 at 11:04 AM

hi

i want create picture password for android moblie .how to write code for it pls helpme.....

[Reply](#)



Anonymous November 15, 2014 at 1:07 AM

Hi, I have been trying to use this code "word for word" since I have not been able to get any response, [except for the IP address part], But when I click on the Login button, There is no response at all. Could anyone please tell why this is happening. ?

[Reply](#)



Rusbel Rubio Peña March 4, 2015 at 10:12 PM

Good morning , I have a couple of questions , as I am completely neophyl in android development. This source code shown , supports the development environment Google Android Studio ?. I see this in Netbeans , which is according to your experience the best IDE for Android development.

Thank You

[Reply](#)

▼ Replies



_admin March 5, 2015 at 12:03 AM

Hello Rusbel,

Android application shown in this example above is developed in Eclipse with ADT.

The server application was developed on Netbeans.

As per Google, Android Studio is now the official IDE for Android. So this will be best choice.

[Reply](#)



Rusbel Rubio Peña March 4, 2015 at 10:29 PM

One more question , if my web service is hosted on a secure site with https protocol, what changes would take the code above , additional factors have to be considered for the code to work ?. Some have an example?

Thank You

[Reply](#)

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_admin March 5, 2015 at 12:06 AM

Hello Rusbel,

You may want to check this tutorial;

<http://www.compiletimeerror.com/2013/01/login-application-for-android-android.html>

[Reply](#)



Rusbel Rubio Peña March 6, 2015 at 6:48 PM

Hello, I have a new question!
I have to develop an Android application that connects to a web service developed in ASP.Net 4.5.
Through the connection with the Wsb, The Android application must obtain a datatable object type, which contains rows and columns of information, presented in the Android application to the user.
How could you do this? that object can return the Wsb that contains rows and columns, perhaps a list?
I really appreciate your ideas, and if anyone knows an example of this is of great value.
Thanks to All

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Veena patel Naluvala March 16, 2015 at 8:13 PM

im getting an error message as:175.101.0.229:8080 timed out plzzz someone help meee.....

[Reply](#)



Ahmad Budairi April 15, 2015 at 4:14 AM

Ho can we use ListView on netbean. Please explain to me!

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