Android Studio Test Review

1. Language used to layout Android screens	XML
2. Language used to code Android screens	Java
3. In Android, the file you delete and start over.	XML
4. In Android, the file you should not delete.	Java
5. In Android, the file with the ifs, loops, arrays and findViewByID code.	Java
6. In Android, the file with tags and attributes.	XML
7. What is inflation?	The process of translating the XML to Java
8. Where is the inflation coded?	Top of onCreate in Java
9. Place where you run code in Android studio.	Emulator
10. What is the term for the process of converting an XML file to a java file?	Inflation
11. In Android, the place where you test if your code works.	Emulator
12. Name 4 types of Views	ImageView TextView EditText Button
13. A View that can be typed in	EditText
14. A View that would hold a logo	ImageView
15. A View that would hold a QR Code	ImageView
16. A View that would display a String to the view	TextView
17. A View that always needs an ID	EditText
18. Name 3 View Groups	LinearLayout RelativeLayout GridLayout
19. An item that is added to an app screen for the user to manipulate	View
20. What is the difference between Views and ViewGroups?	ViewGroups hold Views and tell them how to position themselves on the screen.

21. A Parent view	LinearLayout (also RelativeLayout or GridLayout)
22. A ViewGroup that positions Views in vertical or horizontal lines	LinearLayout
23. A ViewGroup that positions Views relative to each other or the edges of the screen	RelativeLayout
24. A ViewGroup that positions Views in a grid with a specific number of rows and columns.	GridLayout
25. General term for a widget on an android screen	View
26. What is a tag?	A piece of formatting code to make a View in XML.
27. Start of a tag	<
28. End of a tag	/>
29. A term for properties that change how a view is drawn on the screen	Attributes
30. When is the id attribute needed?	If the view changes when the App is running
31. When is the onClick attribute needed?	If the view can be clicked when the App runs.
32. An attribute used to choose the direction of a Linear Layout	Orientation
33. What are the two Linear Layout orientations?	Horizontal, Vertical
34. The parameter of the method associated with an onClick	View view
35. An attribute that is needed if the View can be clicked	onClick
36. An attribute that is needed if the View can be changed	Id
37. An attribute that is needed if the editText needs to have its text used	Id
38. The property used to link a button with a java method	onClick
39. The two mandatory attributes	Layout_width, Layout_height

40. Where is padding?	Inside the button
41. Where are margins?	Outside the button
42. Dp stands for?	Density Independent Pixels
43. Sp stands for?	Scale Independent Pixels
44. Do DP and SP mean the same thing?	Yes.
45. Are DP and SP interchangeable?	Yes.
46. What are four units of measure for view height?	DP, SP, Wrap_content, Match_parent
47. Can view ids have uppercase letters?	Yes
48. What are the variable naming rules?	Can't start with # No spaces No special characters No keywords
49. What additional items need to be named with the variable naming rules in Android?	OnClicks Ids AndroidPictures
50. What additional rule applies to Android Picture names?	They can't contain a capital letter.
51. Can onClick method names have capital letters?	Yes
52. Can android picture names have capital letters?	No
53. Can view ids, onClick names, or android picture names start with a number?	No
54. Can view ids, onClick names, or android picture names contain a number? (not at front)	Yes
55. Can view ids, onClick names, or android picture names contain a space?	No
56. Can view ids, onClick names, or android picture names contain a special character?	No
57. What is the hex code for red?	#FF0000
58. What is the hex code for green?	#00FF00
59. What is the hex code for blue?	#0000FF
60. What colour is red + green?	Yellow
61. What colour is green + blue?	Cyan
62. What colour is red + blue?	Magenta
63. What folder stores pictures in Android?	drawable

64. Benefits of Android Studio	1. Very powerful. Can test out complete functionality of android apps. 2. Can create programs to run on many android phones. 3. Uses XML. Easy to design screens. 4. Has coder friendly functionality, like auto complete. 5. Free.
65. Negatives of Android Studio	1. Complex interface. Hard to learn. 2. Memory Hog. 3. Generates thousands of files for each program. 4. The peel board's firewall hates it. 5. Emulator is fussy.
66. Why is dp used instead of pixels?	1. Phone resolutions get better, pixels get smaller. 2. If we used pixels our views would get smaller. 3. DP uses a proportion of the screen and resizes appropriately for better resolutions.
67. What is inflation?	The process of translating XML file to java. Occurs in the onCreate method in java
68. What is the problem with inflation?	Ids get lost. You must "find" them again in java using the "findViewById"
69. What is the benefit of inflation?	You get to make screens in XML and code functionality in java – that is the best of both languages.
70. Why is XML useful?	1. It is a language that is designed to layout screens. 2. It uses tags, attributes and ViewGroups. 3. Tags and attributes are easy to understand and use. 4. ViewGroups allow easy positioning of Views. Tradeoff: It ONLY lays out screens. It does that one task really, really well. But it doesn't do anything else.