1. Which of the following are Android Layouts?
   - LinearLayout
   - RelativeLayout
   - BooleanLayout
   - TableLayout
   - ChairLayout
   - AbsoluteLayout
   - GridLayout
   - VectorLayout

2. How can you determine whether one of the above layouts recognizes and XML Attribute? Such as
   android:layout_gravity="right"

3. Suppose I define a LinearLayout to be nested directly within a RelativeLayout. And, within the
   LinearLayout, I define the xml-attribute
   android:layout_width="match_parent"
   Explain which of the two layouts use this attribute and what it does.

4. Assume the same situation as described above, with Linear and Relative layouts. Suppose I define
   the xml-attribute
   android:orientation="horizontal"
   If this attribute is defined within the LinearLayout, which layout does it apply to and what is its
   meaning?

5. Explain the two xml layout_width and layout_height values: wrap_content and match_parent. Give
   an example of when you'd use one for a button control as opposed to the other. What is the difference
   between match_parent and fill_parent?

6. Suppose that one of my app's layouts includes a button, but I do not define the xml-attribute:
   android:onClick="myButtonClicked"
   Is(Are) there any other way(s) that I can get an instance method in my java class (say MainActivity) to
   be called when the button is clicked? Explain them.

7. If my UI includes an EditText and I define the android xml-attribute input type, such as
   android:inputType="numberSigned\|numberDecimal"
   Describe the effects of defining the type in terms of the keyboard used for entering values and the
   values the user can enter. For example, can I enter two decimal points in the EditText defined with the
   attribute shown above?

8. Describe the effect when I set a hint for an EditText field.

9. Name five Android UI widgets (not view groups) that do not require an adapter.
10. Name 3 Android UI widgets that do require an adapter. Explain what an adapter does.