

MENYU YARATISH, KENGAYTIRILGAN MENYU, KONTEKS MENYU. MENYUDA KOMPONENTALARDAN FOYDALANISH.

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Annotation

Ushbu maqolada Android Studio muhitida menu yaratish texnologiyalari, xususan, oddiy menu (Options Menu), kengaytirilgan menu (SubMenu) va kontekst menyular (Context Menu)ning yaratilishi, ularning funksional imkoniyatlari va foydalanuvchiga qulay interfeys taqdim etishdagi roli tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, menyuda komponentalardan, ya'ni interaktiv tugmalar, ikonalar, guruhlangan bo'limlar kabi elementlardan qanday foydalanish mumkinligi bo'yicha amaliy misollar keltirilgan. Android ilovalarini ishlab chiqishda menyularni to'g'ri tashkil qilish ilova samaradorligi va foydalanuvchi tajribasini oshirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Android Studio, menu, options menu, context menu, subMenu, foydalanuvchi interfeysi, mobil ilova, komponentalar, XML, menu dizayni.

Annotation

This article analyzes the technologies for creating menus in the Android Studio environment, in particular, the creation of a simple menu (Options Menu), an extended menu (SubMenu) and a context menu (Context Menu), their functionality and role in providing a user-friendly interface. Also, practical examples of how to use components in the menu, i.e. elements such as interactive buttons, icons, grouped sections, etc., are presented. When developing Android applications, the correct organization of menus is an important factor in improving the efficiency of the application and user experience.

Key words: Android Studio, menu, options menu, context menu, subMenu, user interface, mobile app, components, XML, menu design.

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются технологии создания меню в среде Android Studio, в частности, создание простого меню (Options Menu), расширенного меню (SubMenu) и контекстного меню (Context Menu), их функционал и роль в обеспечении удобного интерфейса. Также приводятся практические примеры использования компонентов в меню, т.е. таких элементов, как интерактивные кнопки, иконки, сгруппированные разделы и т.д. При разработке Android-приложений правильная организация меню является важным фактором повышения эффективности работы приложения и пользовательского опыта.

Ключевые слова: Android Studio, меню, меню параметров, контекстное меню, подменю, пользовательский интерфейс, мобильное приложение, компоненты, XML, дизайн меню.

Kirish

Mobil ilovalar bugungi kunda hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Android operatsion tizimi asosida yaratilgan ilovalar esa o‘zining keng imkoniyatlari va moslashuvchanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ilova interfeysi foydalanuvchi bilan muloqotda bo‘lishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ayniqsa, menyular — foydalanuvchiga turli funksiyalarga qulay kirishni ta’minlovchi muhim elementlar hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada Android Studio muhitida menyu yaratish, kengaytirilgan menyular (expanded menus) va kontekst menyularini ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha asosiy tamoyillar, shuningdek menyuda komponentalardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Android ilovalarida menyuning ahamiyati.

Menyu — foydalanuvchiga ma’lum buyruq yoki harakatlarni tanlash imkonini beruvchi interfeys elementi hisoblanadi. Android ilovalarda menyular odatda **ActionBar**, **PopupMenu**, yoki **Navigation Drawer** shaklida bo‘лади. Bular foydalanuvchi tajribasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi va ilovaning intuitiv ishlatalishini ta’minlaydi.

Oddiy menu yaratish (Options Menu).

Android Studio'da menu yaratish uchun XML fayldan foydalaniladi. Misol uchun:

```
<!-- res/menu/main_menu.xml -->  
<menu xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">  
<item android:id="@+id/action_settings"  
    android:title="Sozlamalar"  
    android:icon="@drawable/ic_settings"  
    android:showAsAction="ifRoom"/>  
</menu>
```

Bu menyuni onCreateOptionsMenu() funksiyasi orqali faollashtirish mumkin:

```
java  
@Override  
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {  
    getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.main_menu, menu);  
    return true;  
}
```

Kengaytirilgan menu (SubMenu va Drop-down).

Kengaytirilgan menyular foydalanuvchiga ko‘proq variantlarni taklif etadi.

SubMenu orqali menu ichida qo‘shimcha bo‘limlar yaratish mumkin:

```
@Override  
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {  
    SubMenu subMenu = menu.addSubMenu("Qo‘shimcha");  
    subMenu.add("Variant 1");  
    subMenu.add("Variant 2");  
    return super.onCreateOptionsMenu(menu);  
}
```

Kontekst menyular (Context Menu).

Kontekst menyular foydalanuvchi ma'lum elementni bosib turganda yoki tanlaganda chiqadigan menyulardir. Masalan, ListView yoki TextView elementlariga konteks menu bog'lash:

```
registerForContextMenu(myTextView);  
  
{@Override  
public void onCreateContextMenu(ContextMenu menu, View v,  
ContextMenu.ContextMenuItemInfo menuInfo) {  
super.onCreateContextMenu(menu, v, menuInfo);  
menu.setHeaderTitle("Amallar");  
menu.add(0, v.getId(), 0, "Nusxa olish");  
menu.add(0, v.getId(), 0, "O'chirish");  
}}
```

Komponentalardan foydalanish.

Menyular faqat matndan iborat bo'lib qolmasdan, unda turli **komponentalar** ham qo'llanilishi mumkin:

Ikonlar: Har bir menu elementiga ikon qo'shish foydalanuvchining vizual idrokini kuchaytiradi.

Switch yoki CheckBox: Ba'zi menyularda foydalanuvchi tanlovlarni belgilash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

SearchView: Toolbar ichida qidiruv menyusi sifatida qo'llanadi.

```
<item android:id="@+id/action_search"  
      android:title="Qidiruv"  
      android:icon="@drawable/ic_search"  
      android:showAsAction="collapseActionView|ifRoom"  
      android:actionViewClass="android.widget.SearchView" />
```

Xulosa

Android ilovalarda foydalanuvchi interfeysi elementlari ichida menu alohida o'ringa ega. Oddiy menyular, kengaytirilgan menyular va kontekst menyular foydalanuvchiga ilovadan maksimal darajada foydalanish imkonini beradi. Android

Studio orqali XML va Java kodlari yordamida menyularni yaratish, ularni komponentalar bilan boyitish foydalanuvchi tajribasini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Ushbu yondashuv zamonaviy ilovalarni ergonomik, tushunarli va qulay qiladi. Shuningdek, menyularda komponentalardan foydalanish dastur funksionalligini yanada kengaytirish imkonini beradi.

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