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This tutorial describes how to hide the status bar on different versions of Android. Hiding bar status (and optional, navigation bar) allows the content to use more display space, thus providing a more immersive user experience. Figure 1 shows an app with a visible state bar: Figure 1. Visible state bar. Figure 2 shows an app with a hidden state bar. Note that the action bar is also hidden. You should never show the bar without bar status. Figure 2. Hidden bar status. Hide the status bar on Android 4.0 and Below You can hide the status bar on Android 4.0 (API level 14) and below by installing WindowManager flags. You can do this by programmatically or by setting the topic of activity in your app's manifest file. Setting an activity theme in the application manifest file is the preferred approach if the status bar should always remain hidden in your app (although, strictly speaking, you could program override the topic if you like). For example: `android:theme="@android:style/Theme.Holo.NoActionBar.Fullscreen"` The benefits of using an activity theme are that it's easier to maintain and less error-prone than setting up a software flag. This leads to smoother user interface transitions because the system has the information it needs to visualize the user interface before instantly differentiating the core activities of your application. In addition, you can program to install WindowManager flags. This approach makes it easier to hide and display status blocking when a user interacts with your app: MainActivity: Activity class - override onCreate pleasure (savedInstanceState: Bundle?) Super.onCreate (savedInstanceState) / If the Android version is lower than Jellybean, use this call to hide the status bar! if (Build.VERSION.SDK\_INT <= 16) { window.setFlags(WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG\_FULLSCREEN, WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG\_FULLSCREEN); setContentView(R.layout.activity\_main) } @Override (bundle) (the super.onCreate (savedInstanceState); if the android version is lower than jellybean, use this 'call to hide the 'status bar build.version.sdk\_int 16) getWindow (WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG\_FULLSCREEN, WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG\_FULLSCREEN); setContentView (R.layout.activity\_main); When you set WindowManager flags (whether through an activity theme or programmatically), the flags remain in effect unless your app clears them. You can use FLAG\_LAYOUT\_IN\_SCREEN to set your activity layout to use the same screen area that's when you've enabled FLAG\_FULLSCREEN. This prevents your content from resizing when the status bar hides and shows. Hide the Status Bar on Android 4.1 and Higher You can hide the status bar on Android 4.1 (API level 16) and higher by using setSystemUiVisibility(). 16) { (= getWindow()).setFlags(WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG\_FULLSCREEN, WindowManager.LayoutParams.FLAG\_FULLSCREEN); } setContentView(R.layout.activity\_main); } ... } When you set the Status Bar on Android 4.1 and Higher You can hide the status bar on Android 4.1 (API level 16) and higher by using setSystemUiVisibility(). &gt; &gt; Sets the flags of the user interface at the individual view level. these settings are aggregated to the window level. Using setSystemUiVisibility to customize the UI flags gives you more control over the bar system than using WindowManager flags. This snippet hides the state bar: / Hide the status bar. window.decorView.systemUiVisibility = View.SYSTEM\_UI\_FLAG\_FULLSCREEN... Remember that you should never show the bar if the bar states are hidden, so hide that too if necessary. actionBar?.hide() View decor and getWindow (.getDecorView); Hide the status of the bar. int uiOptions = View.SYSTEM\_UI\_FLAG\_FULLSCREEN; decorView.setSystemUiVisibility(uiOptions); Remember that you should never show the bar if the status bar is hidden, so hide that too if necessary. ActionBar actionBar - actionBar.hide(); Note this: Once the UI flags have been cleared (e.g. by navigating the action), your app should reset them if you want to hide the bars again. In response to changes in the visibility of the user interface, you can discuss how to listen to changes in the user interface visibility so that your application can respond accordingly. Where you set the flags of the user interface, it matters. If you hide system bars in the onCreate method of your activity and the user clicks Home, system bars will reappear. When the user reopens the action, onCreate will not be named, so the system bars will remain visible. If you want the system user interface to change as the user moves in and out of your activity, set the UI flags in onResume or onWindowFocusChanged. The SystemUiVisibility set has an effect only if the view from which you call it is visible. Moving away from the view means that the flags installed with setSystemUiVisibility must be cleared. To get content behind the status desk on Android 4.1 and above, you can customize the app's content to appear behind the status bar so that the content doesn't change as the state bar is hidden and shown. Use SYSTEM\_UI\_FLAG\_LAYOUT\_FULLSCREEN to do this. You may also need to use SYSTEM\_UI\_FLAG\_LAYOUT\_STABLE to help your app maintain a stable layout. With this approach, it becomes your responsibility to ensure that critical parts of the app's user interface (such as built-in controls in the Maps app) are not covered by the bar system. It could Your app is unusable. In most cases, you can handle this by adding the android:fitsSystemWindows attribute to the XML layout file, which is actually installed. This regulates the ups ups and ups of the parent ViewGroup to leave room for system windows. That's enough for most applications. In some cases, however, you may need to change the default ups upsize to get the desired layout for your app. To directly manipulate how your content is stacked against system bars (which occupy space known as window contents wreaths), override fitSystemWindows (Rect insets). Teh Teh The method is called by the view hierarchy when the window changes to allow the window to adjust its contents accordingly. By overpreparing this method, you can process the branches (and therefore the layout of your application) as you want. Imagine if you are working with an android navigation box that contains more than one child's fragment and the situation is that the toolbar of parental activity should be hidden in one of the child's fragments, but will show in other child fragments, this simple solution will help you. Part of the code fragments that I usually document here are the problems I encountered and how I was able to solve them. Although I have found a working solution, I am open to learning from other people who have different solutions or who believe there is a need for improvement with my solution. So if you have a decision on how to hide the activity toolbar from a child's snippet, use the comment box and share your decision. @Override void on The Rezuma - super.onResume (); Objects.requireNonNull ((AppCompatActivity) Objects.requireNonNull ((getActivity ()))getSupportActionBar ())hide (); - @Override void on Stop () - super.onStop (); Objects.requireNonNull ((AppCompatActivity) Objects.requireNonNull ((getActivity ()))getSupportActionBar ())show (); This is basically getting an activity certificate and using the getSupportActionBar method to get an ActionBar activity instance. Calling a hide-and-seek instance of ActionBar hides the toolbar from parent activity. The action bar is an important part of the android design element. It provides a consistent, familiar view of devices, easy navigation, and switching views with tabs and drops, and provides functionality to indicate the user's location in the app. Although, Action Bar is a good and important feature for android apps, but sometimes we have to hide it in some scenarios. I'll teach you how to hide the action bar. There are several ways to achieve this.1) Hide the action bar constantly from styles.xml if you want To hide the action bar throughout the app (Activity, Fragments) everywhere, you can simply go to res >gt; values of the styles.xml and change the theme of the basic app, as mentioned below.2) Hide the action bar for a specific action: You can directly hide the action bar for a specific action by specifying the noActionBar theme in your activity tag in the manifesto file. To do this, just go to the root of your projects and open the Android Manifesto file and add one line of code, as mentioned below.3) Hide the bar of action with a custom theme: Sometimes you want to style your app in a custom way, and there is to hide the action bar. A simple and convenient method is to create a different style of extension of the user theme and add two paragraphs to the theme. Example: If you want to use a theme called Mytheme, you create another theme called NoActionBar and add these two lines as follows:4) Hide The Bar Action Programmatically: We discussed methods to hide the action bar without touching our actual classes as it worked well. However, we can also do the same by adding a few lines of code to our activity class. Let me show you how we can make it out of our class activities. Thus, the following lines of code can be added to the onCreate method of our activities. Kotlin:Java:4) Hide the action bar using the ManagerYou window can install the WindowManager flag as an alternative. This makes it easier to hide or show the action bar as the user interacts with your app. Again in your onCreate action method just add these lines. Keep in mind that you have to specify these specific lines before you installContentView () or your app will crash. That's all for these textbooks. Since we have discussed different approaches to achieving this task, and all the approaches discussed are valid, you can choose whatever approach you want according to your needs. Thank you....!!! Originally published 20/february/2020 20/february/2020 hide toolbar menu android fragment

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