# startActivity(Intent)

### literally, starting new activity

```
class FromActivity{
  fun onClickButton(){
    startActivity(Intent(this, ToActivity::class.java))
  }
}
```

startActivity

public void startActivity (Intent intent)

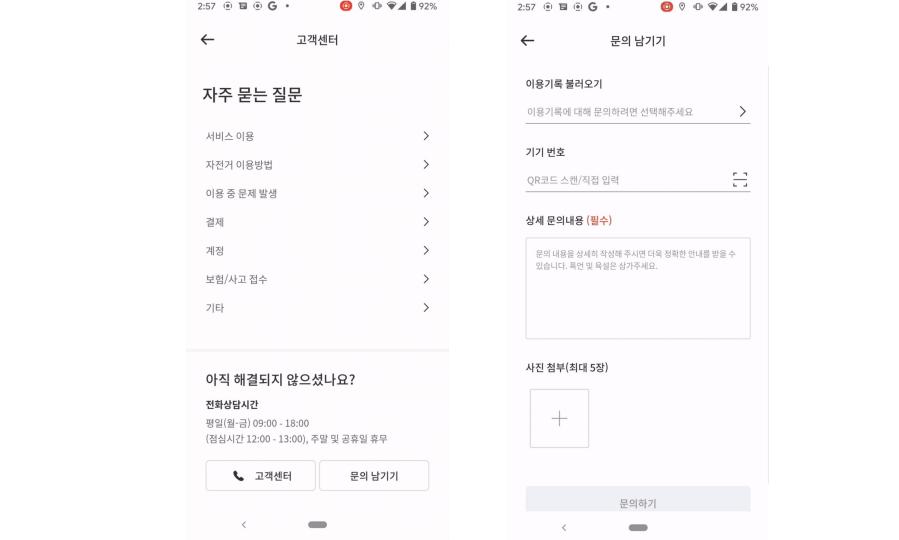
pseudo code

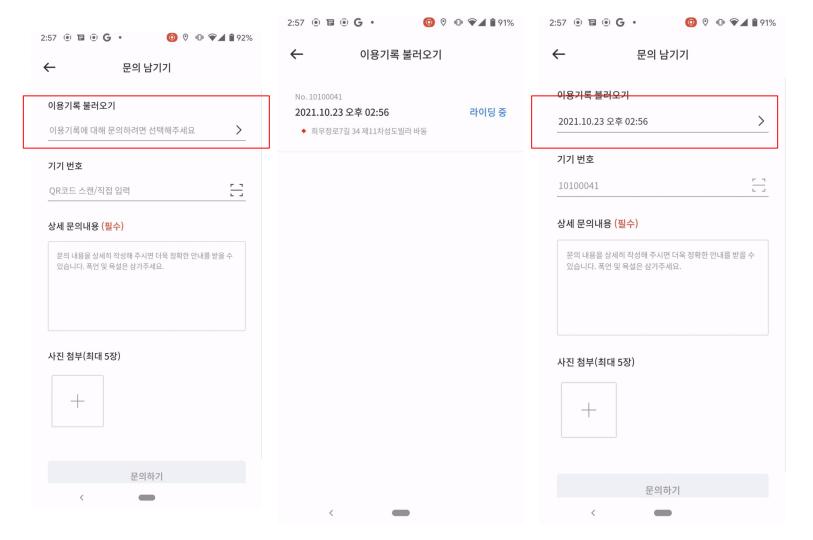
Same as startActivity(android.content.Intent, android.os.Bundle) with no options specified.

**Parameters** 

intent

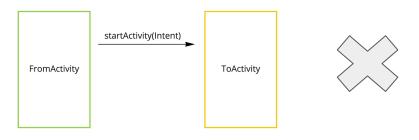
Intent: The intent to start.

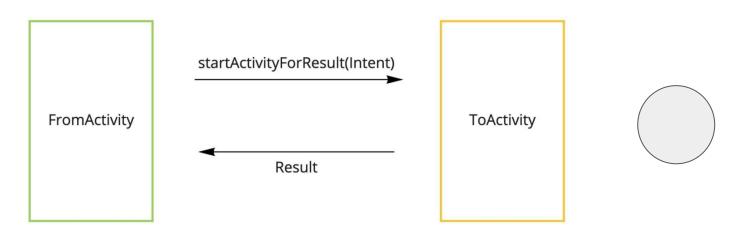




## Getting a result from an activity

startActivityForResult [Deprecated 2]





miro

#### pseudocode

```
class FromActivity{
  companion object{
    const val REQUEST_CODE = 123
    const val RESULT CODE = 456
  fun startToActivity(){
    // [0] "From" activity에서 "To" activity로 전달해줄 데이터 지정
    val intent = Intent(this, ToActivity::class.java).putExtra("KEY", "VALUE")
    // [1] "From" activity에서 "To" activity 실행
    startActivityForResult(intent, REQUEST CODE)
  // [4] "FromActivity"의 onActivityResult 실행
  override fun onActivityResult(requestCode: Int, re
t?){
    super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode,
    if(requestCode == REQUEST_CODE){
      if(resultCode == RESULT_CODE){
        // [5] REQUEST CODE, RESULT CODE를 통해
        // "From" -> "To" -> "From"로 되돌아온 케이스임을
        textView.text = data.getStringExtra("RESULT_
```

```
class ToActivity{
 fun finishToActivity(){
   // [2] "To" activity에서 "From" activity로 전달해줄 데이터 지정
   val resultIntent = Intent().putExtra("RESULT_KEY", "RESULT_VALUE")
   setResult(RESULT CODE, resultIntent)
   // [3] "To" activity 종료
   finish()
```

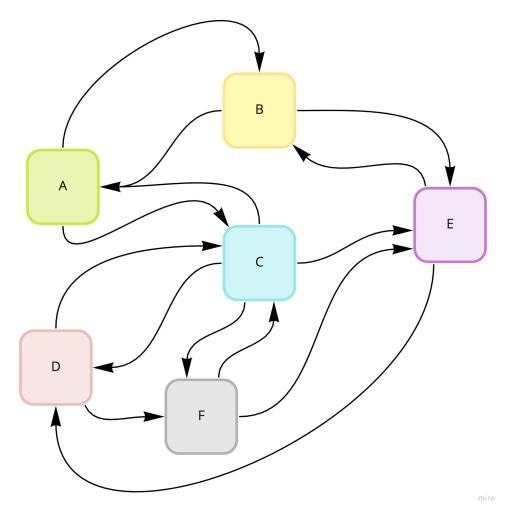
"To" activity

#### pseudocode

```
class FromActivity{
  companion object{
    const val REQUEST_CODE = 123
    const val RESULT_CODE = 456
  fun startToActivity(){
    // [0] "From" activity에서 "To" activity로 전달해줄 데이터 지정
    val intent = Intent(this, ToActivity::class.java).putExtra("KEY", "VALUE")
    // [1] "From" activity에서 "To" activity 실행
    startActivityForResult(intent, REQUEST_CODE)
  // [4] "FromActivity"의 onActivityResult 실행
  override fun onActivityResult(requestCode: Int, resultCode: Int, data: Inten
t?){
    super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data)
    if(requestCode == REQUEST_CODE){
      if(resultCode == RESULT_CODE){
        // [5] REQUEST_CODE, RESULT_CODE를 통해
        // "From" -> "To" -> "From"로 되돌아온 케이스임을 판단하여 분기 처리
        textView.text = data.getStringExtra("RESULT_KEY")
```

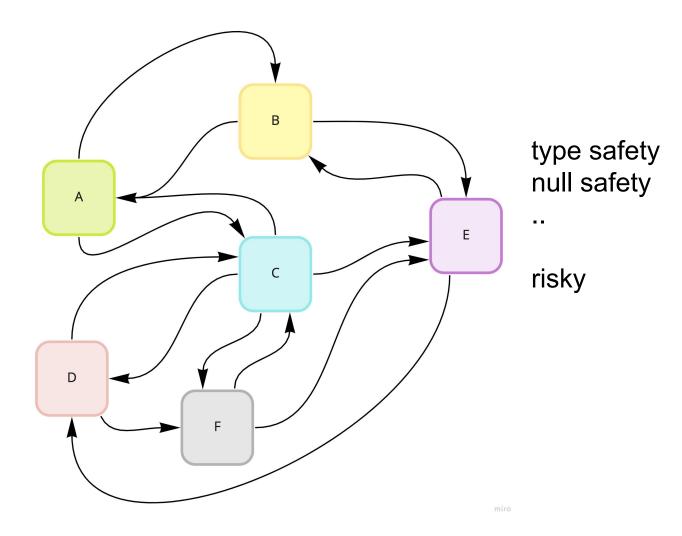






complex situations? ex. multiple "from" activity ex. multiple "to" activity

>> cubersome



### registerForActivityResult [New way ]

```
class FromActivity{
 companion object{
   const val REQUEST_CODE = 123
   const val RESULT_CODE = 456
 private val toActivityLauncher
 = registerForActivityResult(ActivityResultContracts.StartActivityForResult()){
  result->
   if(requestCode == REQUEST_CODE){
     if(resultCode == RESULT_CODE){
       textView.text = data.getStringExtra("RESULT_KEY")
 fun startToActivity(){
   val intent = Intent(this, ToActivity::class.java)
   intent.putExtra("KEY", "VALUE")
   toActivityLauncher.launch(intent)
```

# ActivityResultContract 활용하기 [Even better ]



#### 

abstract class ActivityResultContract<I : Any?, 0 : Any?>

#### Known direct subclasses

ActivityResultContracts.CaptureVideo, ActivityResultContracts.CreateDocument, ActivityResultContracts.GetContent, ActivityResultContracts.GetMultipleContents, ActivityResultContracts.OpenDocumentTree, ActivityResultContracts.OpenDocuments, ActivityResultContracts.OpenMultipleDocuments, ActivityResultContracts.PickContact, ActivityResultContracts.RequestMultiplePermissions, ActivityResultContracts.RequestPermission, ActivityResultContracts.StartActivityForResult, ActivityResultContracts.TakePicturePreview, ActivityResultContracts.TakePicture.ActivityResultContracts.TakePicturePreview, ActivityResultContracts.TakePicture.ActivityResultContracts.TakeVideo, WatchFaceEditorContract

#### pseudocode

```
class ToContract: ActivityResultContract<String?, String?>>() {
    override fun createIntent(context: Context, input: Any?): Intent {
         return Intent(context, ToActivity::class.java)
    override fun parseResult(resultCode: Int, intent: Intent?): String? {
         return when (resultCode) {
              RESULT_CODE -> {
                   intent?.getStringExtra("date")
              else -> null
                                                        class FromActivity{
                                                          private val toActivityLauncher = registerForActivityResult(ToContract()){
                                                           it?.let{
                                                            // 결과값 처리
                                                          fun startToActivity(){
                                                           val intent = Intent(this, ToActivity::class.java)
```

toActivityLauncher.launch(intent)

### Before & After 개선 사항 정리

기존 방식의 불편함을 되새기면서 새로운 방식의 편리함에 좀 더 취해 보자.

### before 복잡한 분기. 중복된 코드. 가독성 👎

→ onActivityResult에 길고 복잡한 if-else 블록들이 불가피하게 존재했다. 그리고 각 분기를 구분하기 위해 각 종 RESULT\_CODE, REQUST\_CODE들도 필요했고, 겹치지 않게 하기 위한 관리도 필요했다.

after ActivityResultContract의 구현체에서 분기를 상당수 미리 처리할 수 있다. 최후 결과값에 대한 처리 로 직만 ActivityResultCallback에서 작성하면 된다.

#### before type safety 및 null safety 침해

→ startActivityForResult 및 setResult의 인풋은 Intent일 뿐. 해당 Intent를 통해 전달되는 데이터들 자체의 type safety 및 null safety가 보장되지 않았다.

after createIntent, parseResult에서 명시적으로 type safety 및 null safety를 정의해줌으로써 안전성이 보장된다.