Android Intent Resolution & Filtering (Part 1)



Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Institute for Software Integrated Systems Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA



1. Understand the purpose of the AndroidManifest.xml file



App Manifest

Every application must have an AndroidManifest.xml file (with precisely that name) in its root directory. The manifest file presents essential information about your app to the Android system, information the system must have before it can run any of the app's code. Among other things, the manifest does the following:

- It names the Java package for the application. The package name serves as a unique identifier for the application.
- It describes the components of the application the activities, services, broadcast
 receivers, and content providers that the application is composed of. It names the classes
 that implement each of the components and publishes their capabilities (for example, which
 Intent messages they can handle). These declarations let the Android system know what
 the components are and under what conditions they can be launched.
- · It determines which processes will host application components.
- It declares which permissions the application must have in order to access protected parts
 of the API and interact with other applications.
- It also declares the permissions that others are required to have in order to interact with the
 application's components.
- It lists the Instrumentation classes that provide profiling and other information as the
 application is running. These declarations are present in the manifest only while the
 application is being developed and tested; they're removed before the application is
 published.
- It declares the minimum level of the Android API that the application requires.

Knowledge of AndroidManifest.xml is necessary to understand intent filtering

- 1. Understand the purpose of the AndroidManifest.xml file
- 2. Recognize the structure & functionality of elements in AndroidManifest.xml

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
       <action /> ... <data />
      </...> ...
    </...>
    <service>
    </...>
    <receiver>
      <intent-filter> ... </...>
    </...>
```

- 1. Understand the purpose of the AndroidManifest.xml file
- 2. Recognize the structure & functionality of elements in AndroidManifest.xml

We'll discuss other aspects of this file further in upcoming lessons

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
       <action /> ... <data />
      </...> ...
    </...>
    <service>
    </...>
    <receiver>
      <intent-filter> ... </...>
    </...>
```

- 1. Understand the purpose of the AndroidManifest.xml file
- 2. Recognize the structure & functionality of elements in AndroidManifest.xml

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
       <action /> ... <data />
      </...> ...
    </...>
    <service>
    </...>
    <receiver>
      <intent-filter> ... </...>
    </...>
```

 Android needs certain info to execute an app

```
<manifest> ...
<application>
...
```



```
</application>
</manifest>
```

- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package

<manifest ...
package="com.android.email">



- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
       <action /> ... <data />
      </...> ...
    </...>
    <service>
    </...>
    <receiver>
      <intent-filter> ... </...> ...
    </...>
```



- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities, e.g.
 - Which components are exported

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
       <action /> ... <data />
      </...> ...
    </...>
    <service>
    </...>
    <receiver>
      <intent-filter> ... </...> ...
    </...>
```



- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities, e.g.
 - Which components are exported
 - Component names & which processes will host the components

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
       <action /> ... <data />
      </...> ...
    </...>
    <service
     android:name=
        ".model.service.PalantiriService"
     android:process=":palantirService">
    </...>
```

- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities, e.g.
 - Which components are exported
 - Component names & which processes will host the components
 - What intents are handled by components

```
<manifest> ...
  <application>
    <activity>
      <intent-filter>
         <action android:name=
          "android.intent.action.MAIN"
         <category android:name=</pre>
      "android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"
         />
      </...>
     </...>
```

- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities
 - Which permissions the app must have
 - & permissions other apps need to interact with this app components

•••

Later versions of Android have changed so users grant permissions to apps while the app is running, not when they install the app

- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities
 - Which permissions the app must have
 - Minimum & target API levels of Android the app requires

- Android needs certain info to execute an app, e.g.
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities
 - Which permissions the app must have
 - Minimum & target API levels of Android the app requires

minSdkVersion 24

versionName "1.0"

versionCode 1

targetSdkVersion 24

Gradle can provide this information instead of putting it in AndroidManifest.xml

- Android needs certain info <manifest> ... to execute an app, e.g. <application>
 - Name of app Java package
 - App components, classes,
 & capabilities
 - Which permissions the app must have
 - Minimum & target API levels of Android the app requires
 - etc.





</application>
</manifest>

 The AndroidManifest.xml file provides a central place to convey this information

App Manifest

Every application must have an AndroidManifest.xml file (with precisely that name) in its root directory. The manifest file presents essential information about your app to the Android system, information the system must have before it can run any of the app's code. Among other things, the manifest does the following:

- It names the Java package for the application. The package name serves as a unique identifier for the application.
- It describes the components of the application the activities, services, broadcast
 receivers, and content providers that the application is composed of. It names the classes
 that implement each of the components and publishes their capabilities (for example, which
 Intent messages they can handle). These declarations let the Android system know what
 the components are and under what conditions they can be launched.
- · It determines which processes will host application components.
- It declares which permissions the application must have in order to access protected parts
 of the API and interact with other applications.
- It also declares the permissions that others are required to have in order to interact with the
 application's components.
- It lists the Instrumentation classes that provide profiling and other information as the
 application is running. These declarations are present in the manifest only while the
 application is being developed and tested; they're removed before the application is
 published.
- It declares the minimum level of the Android API that the application requires.



 <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  </application>
```



- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Implement part of app's visual user interface

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  </application>
```



- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Implement part of app's visual user interface
 - All activities must be represented by<activity> elements in manifest file

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
```



</application>

- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Implement long-duration background operations

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  </application>
```



- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Implement long-duration background operations
 - All services must be represented by<service> elements in manifest file

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  </application>
```



- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Implement long-duration background operations
 - All services *must* be represented by<service> elements in manifest file
 - Services generally should not have intent filters

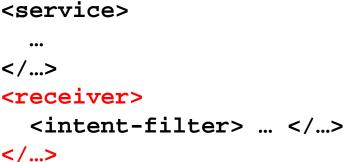


</...>

</...>

- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - **Activities**
 - Services
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Apps can receive broadcast intents even when other app components aren't running

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
```



</application>



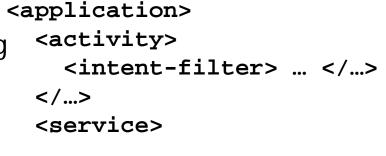
</...>

</...>

<receiver>

</application>

- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Apps can receive broadcast intents even when other app components aren't running
 - Use of manifest file is optional for receivers



<intent-filter> ... </...>



- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Content Providers
 - Supply structured access to data managed by app

```
<application>
  <activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
```



</application>

<application>

- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Content Providers
 - Supply structured access to data managed by app
 - All app providers must be defined in a <provider> element in the manifest file

```
<activity>
  <intent-filter> ... </...>
</...>
<service>
</...>
<receiver>
  <intent-filter> ... </...>
</...>
```

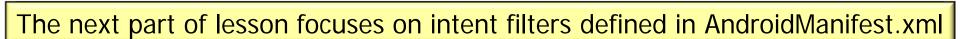
See developer.android.com/guide/topics/manifest/provider-element.html

</application>

<application>

- <application> is a container that includes tags for specifying the app components, e.g.
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Content Providers

```
<activity>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  <service>
  </...>
  <receiver>
    <intent-filter> ... </...>
  </...>
  </application>
```



End of Android Intent Resolution & Filtering (Part 1)