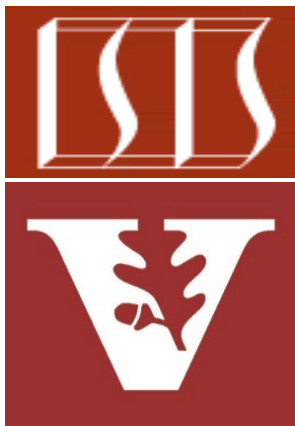


Introduction to Android Activities

(Part 1)



Douglas C. Schmidt

d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu

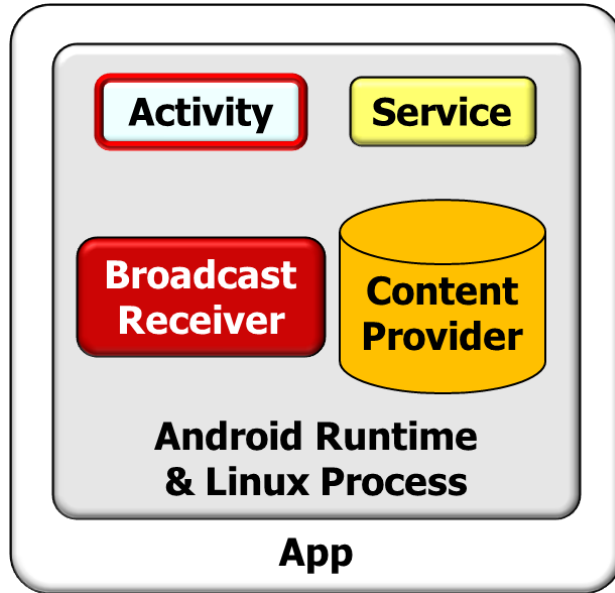
www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

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



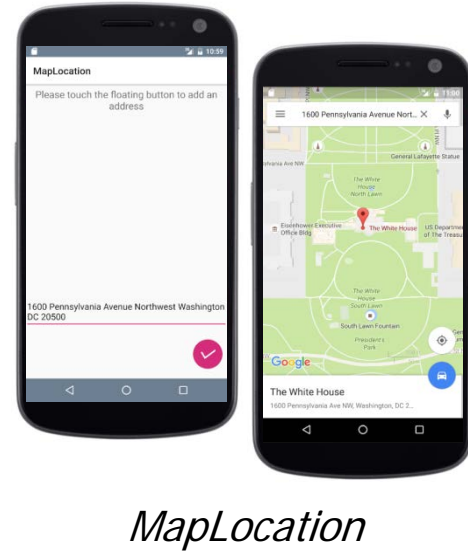
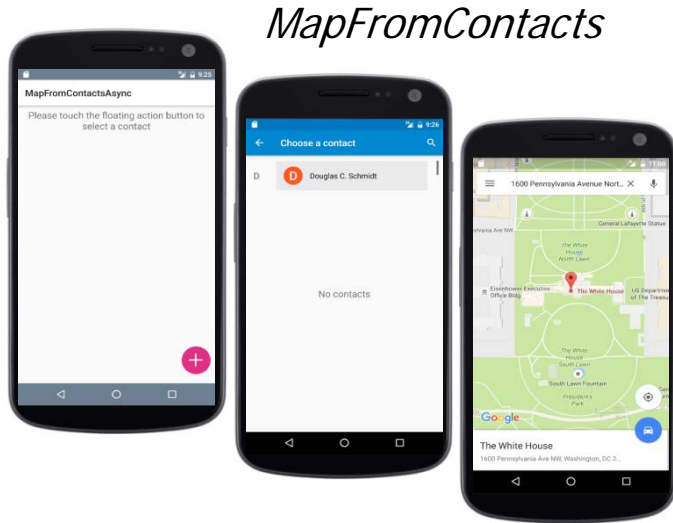
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Know how an activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen



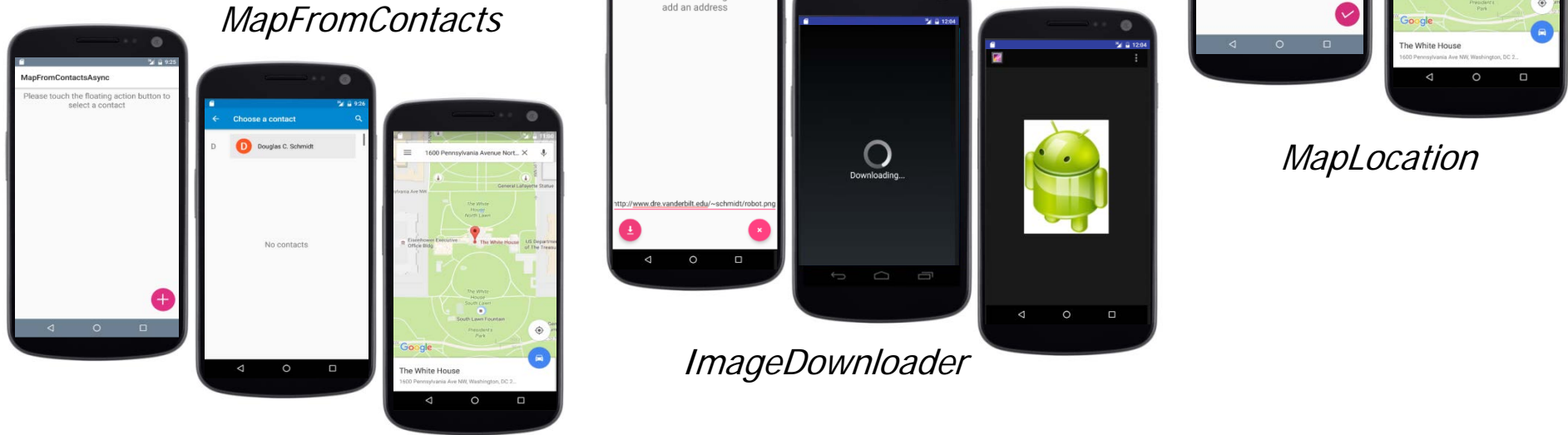
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Know how an activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen
- Recognize the various apps used as case studies throughout this module



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- Recognize the various apps used as case studies throughout this module



The source code for all these apps is available at www.gitlab.com

Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Know how an activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen
- Recognize the various apps used as case studies throughout this module
- Understand the general steps used to implement an activity



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

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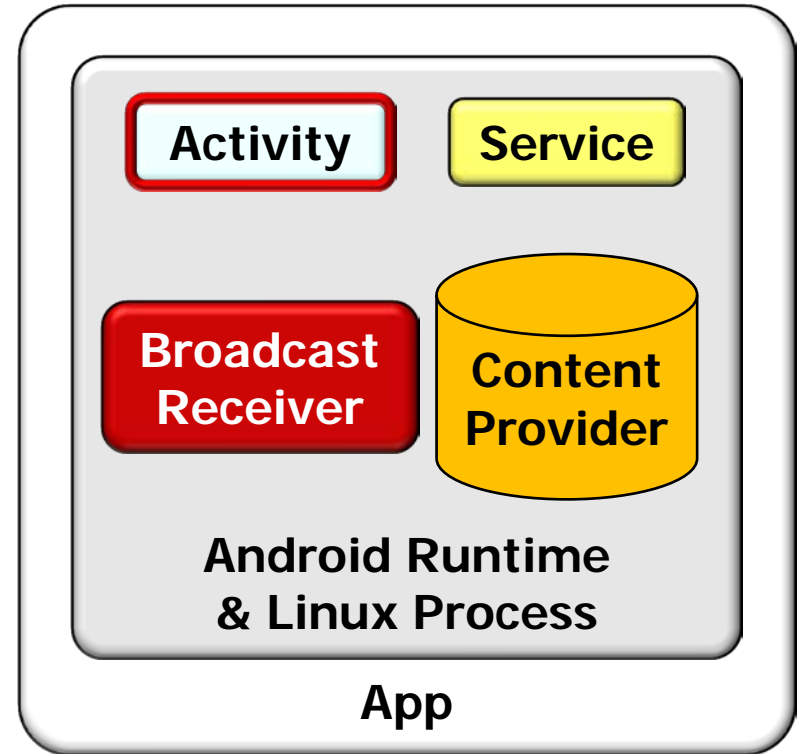


Part 2 will then show how these steps are applied in the MapLocation app

Overview of Android Activities

Overview of Android Activities

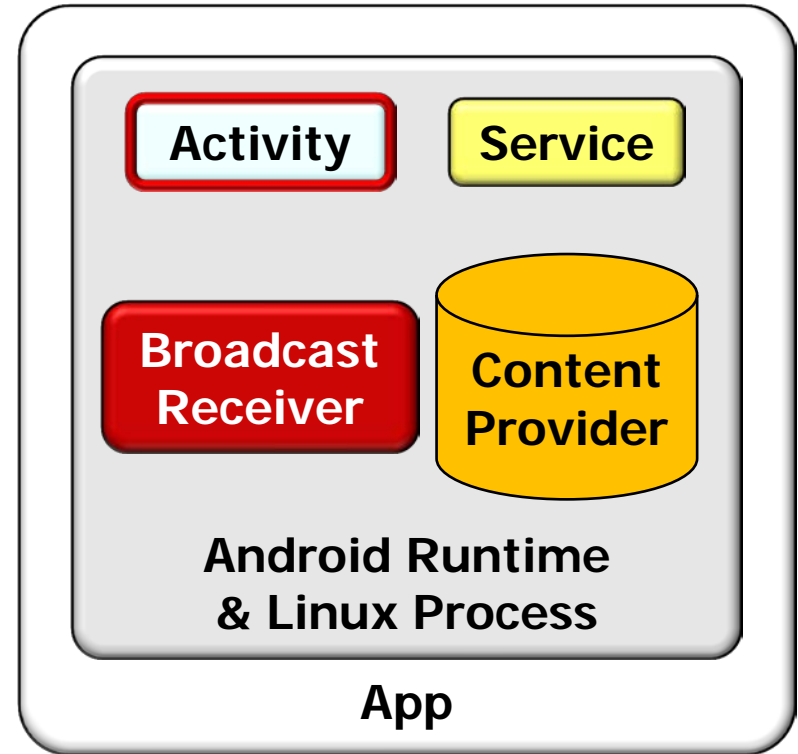
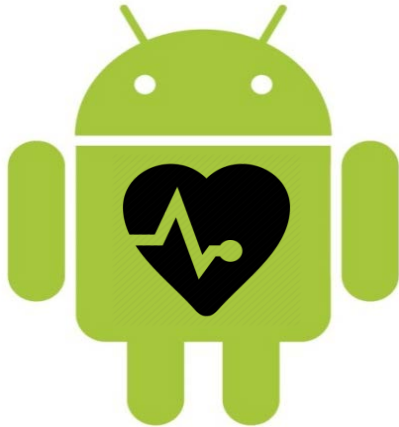
- An Activity is the most common type of Android component



See developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Activity.html

Overview of Android Activities

- An Activity is the most common type of Android component
- It's at the heart of all Android apps



See developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Activity.html

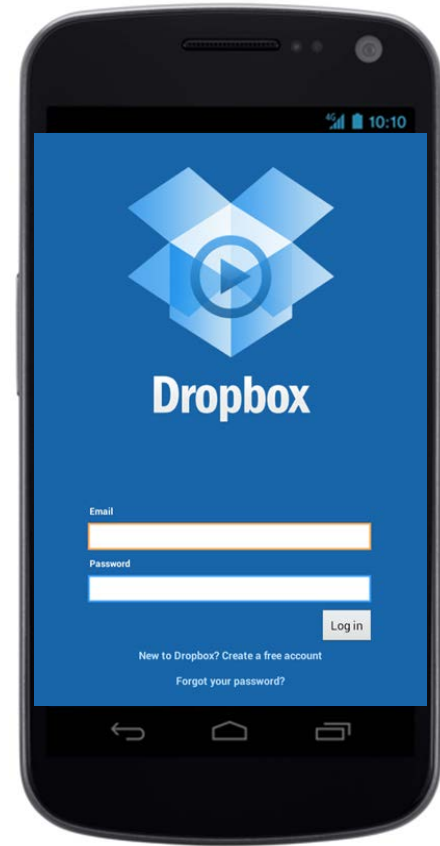
Overview of Android Activities

- An activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen



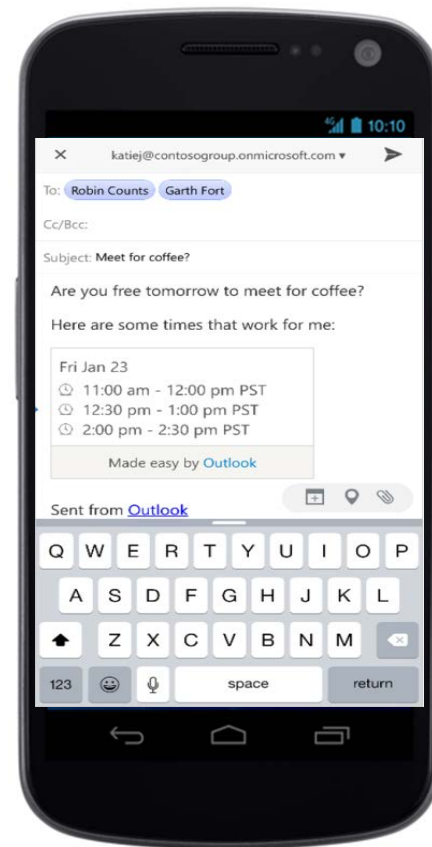
Overview of Android Activities

- An activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen, e.g.
 - Showing a login prompt



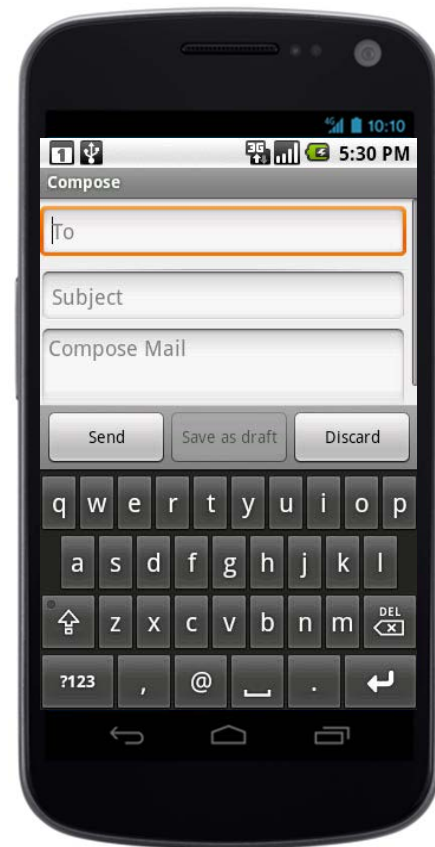
Overview of Android Activities

- An activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen, e.g.
 - Showing a login prompt
 - Reading an email message



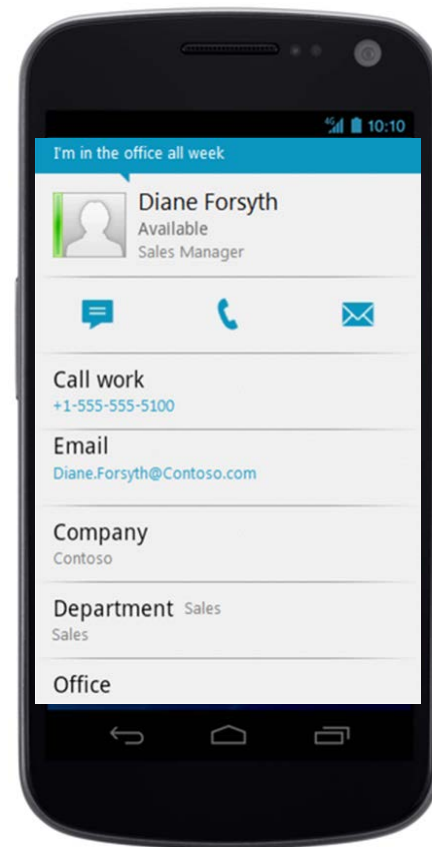
Overview of Android Activities

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 - Showing a login prompt
 - Reading an email message
 - Composing an email message



Overview of Android Activities

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 - Reading an email message
 - Composing an email message
 - Viewing a contact



Overview of Android Activities

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 - Browsing the Internet



Overview of Android Activities

- An activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen, e.g.
 - Showing a login prompt
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 - Browsing the Internet
 - Downloading



Overview of Android Activities

- An activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen, e.g.
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Overview of Android Activities

- An activity defines a user-facing operation that's displayed on a device screen, e.g.
 - Showing a login prompt
 - Reading an email message
 - Composing an email message
 - Viewing a contact
 - Browsing the Internet
 - Downloading & displaying an image



Activities needn't provide a user-facing operation, though this is a common use-case

Overview of Android Activities

- An Android app may contains more than one activity

```
<application
    android:allowBackup="true"
    android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
    android:label="DownloadImageViewer"
    android:supportsRtl="true"
    android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
    <activity
        android:name=".activities.MainActivity"
        android:label="DownloadImageViewer"
        android:windowSoftInputMode="adjustPan" >
        <intent-filter...>
    </activity>

    <activity
        android:name=".activities.DownloadImageActivity"
        android:theme="@android:style/Theme.NoTitleBar" >
        <intent-filter...>
    </activity>

    <provider...>
</application>
```

See developer.android.com/guide/components/activities.html

Overview of Android Activities

- An Android app may contains more than one activity
- These activities are described in the AndroidManifest.xml file

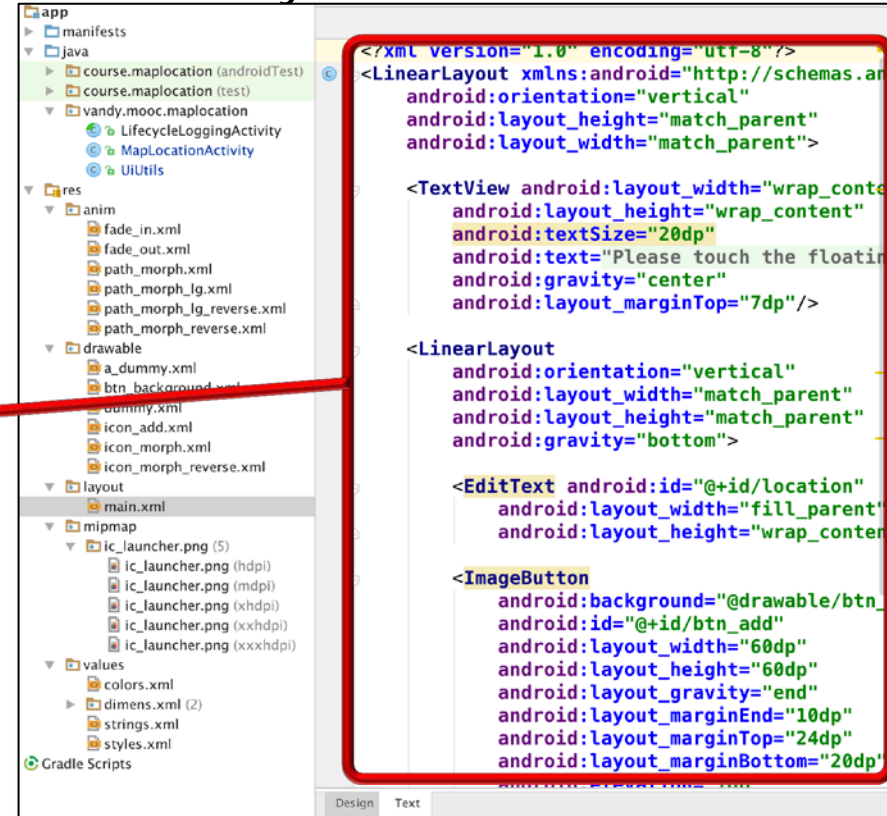


```
<application
    android:allowBackup="true"
    android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
    android:label="DownloadImageViewer"
    android:supportsRtl="true"
    android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
    <activity
        android:name=".activities.MainActivity"
        android:label="DownloadImageViewer"
        android:windowSoftInputMode="adjustPan" >
        <intent-filter...>
    </activity>
    <activity
        android:name=".activities.DownloadImageActivity"
        android:theme="@android:style/Theme.NoTitleBar">
        <intent-filter...>
    </activity>
    <provider...>
</application>
```

See developer.android.com/guide/topics/manifest/manifest-intro.html

Overview of Android Activities

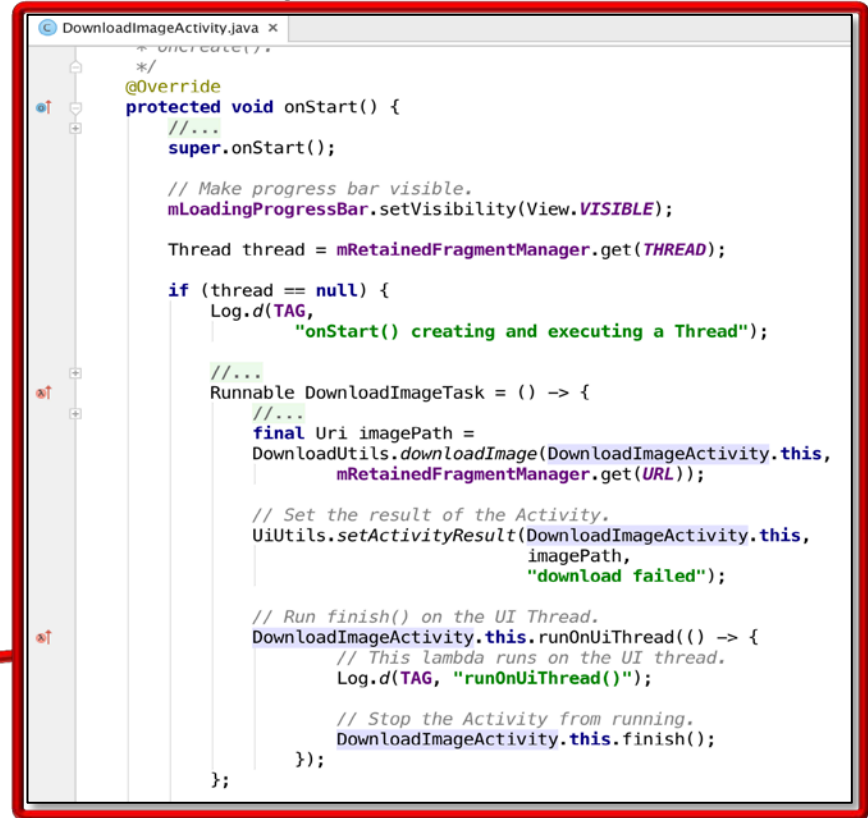
- An Android app may contain more than one activity
 - These activities are described in the AndroidManifest.xml file
- Other meta-data defines activity resources



See developer.android.com/guide/topics/resources/accessing-resources.html

Overview of Android Activities

- An Android app may contains more than one activity
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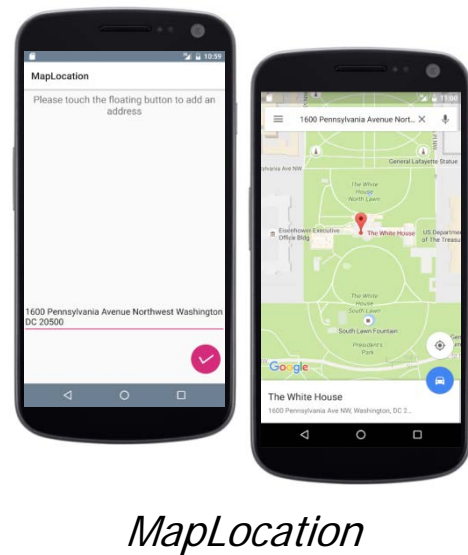
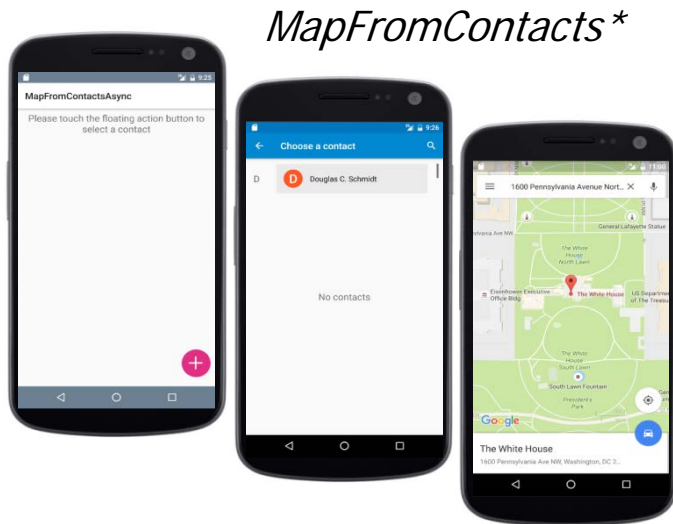


Activity code itself is typically written in Java

Overview of Case Study Apps

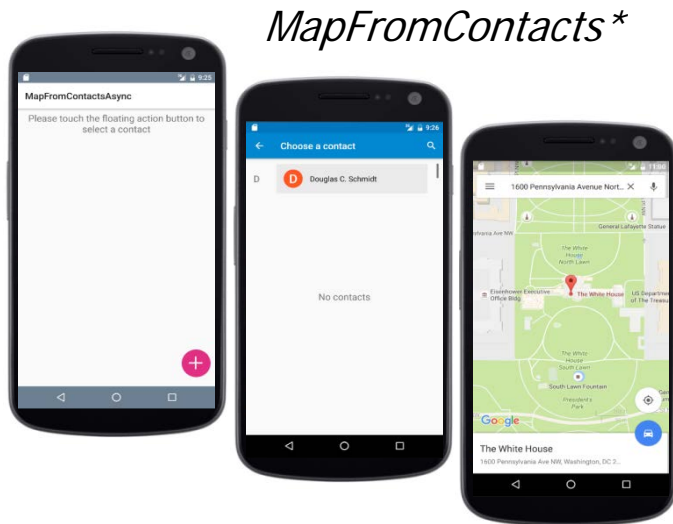
Overview of Case Study Apps

- Throughout this module we'll illustrate key elements & properties of activities via several representative apps



Overview of Case Study Apps

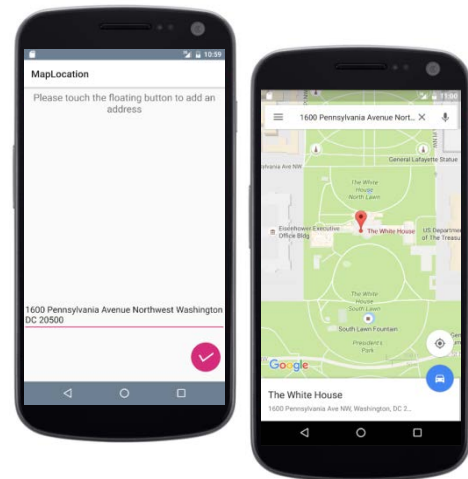
- Throughout this module we'll illustrate key elements & properties of activities via several representative apps
- One app will look familiar, but the others are new



*MapFromContacts**



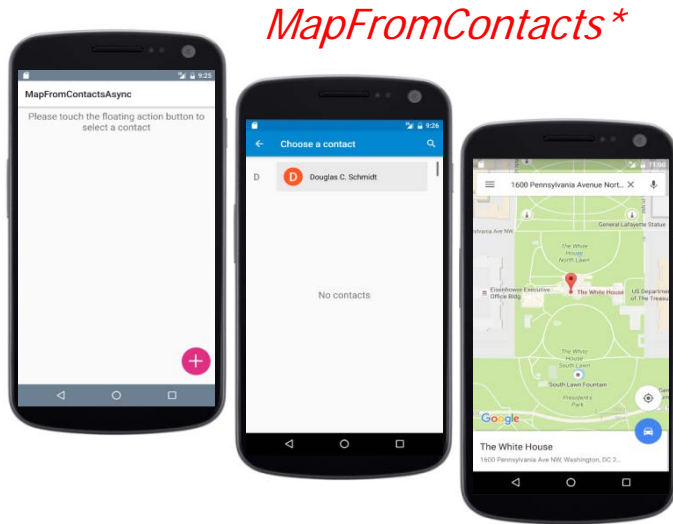
ImageDownloader



MapLocation

Overview of Case Study Apps

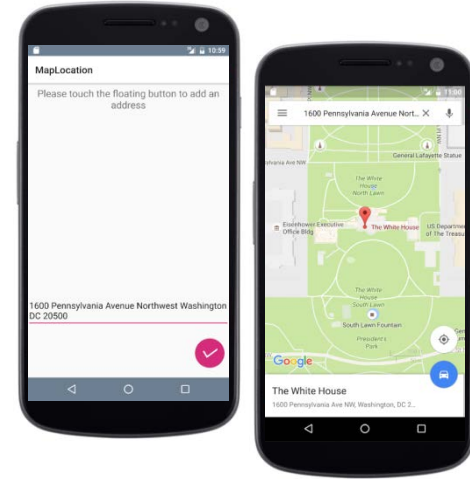
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*MapFromContacts**



ImageDownloader

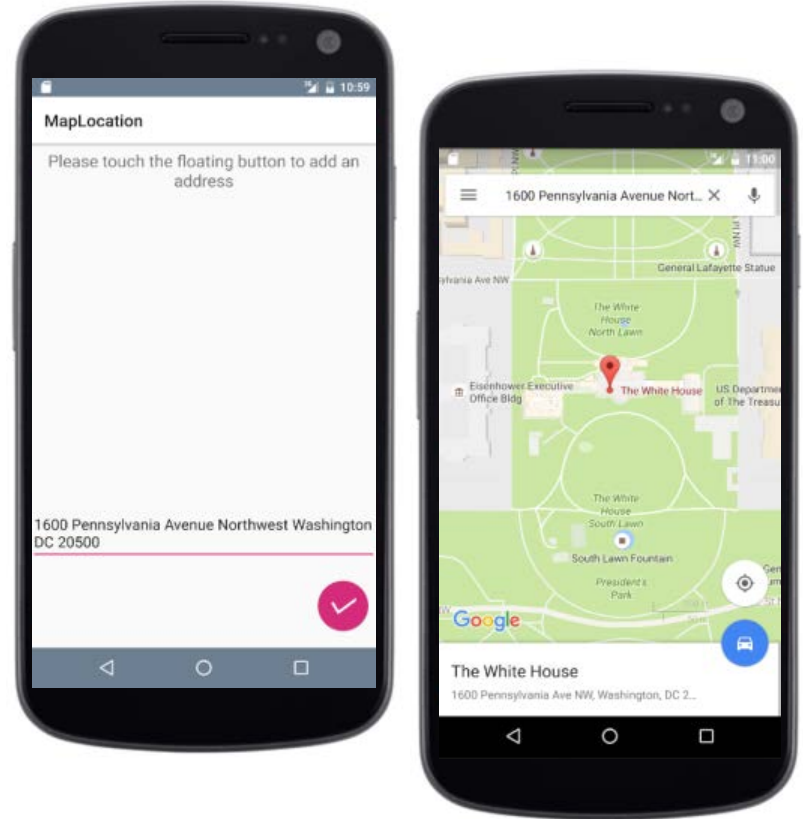


MapLocation

Source code for all these app case studies is available at gitlab.com/vandy-aad-2

Overview of MapLocation

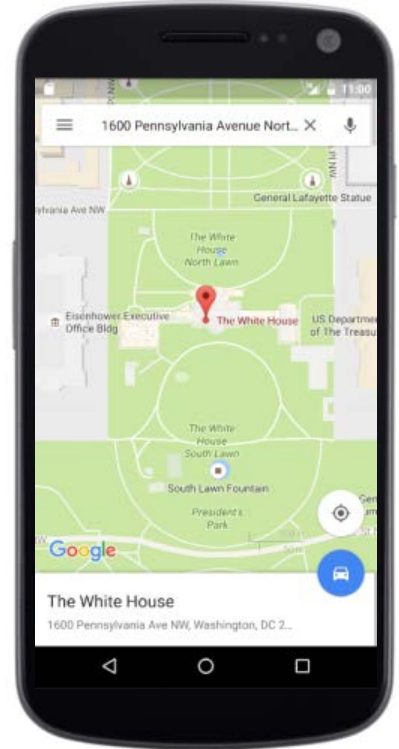
- This app uses an intent & an activity to map a location from an address given by the user



See gitlab.com/vandy-aad-2/MapLocation

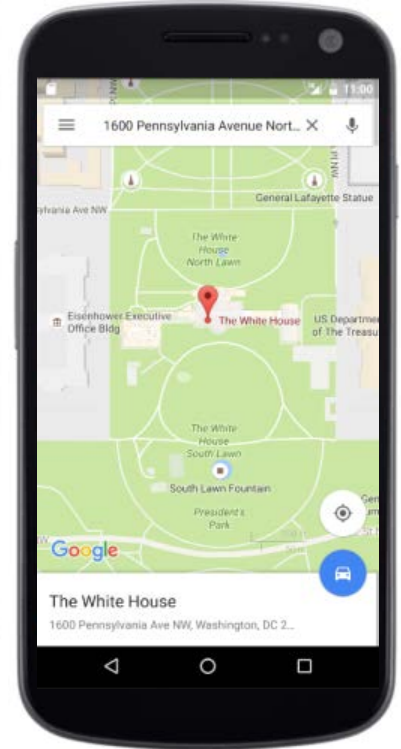
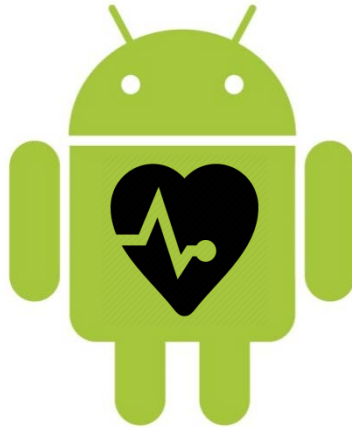
Overview of MapLocation

- This app uses an intent & an activity to map a location from an address given by the user
- Earlier we reviewed this app's code wrt its use of intents



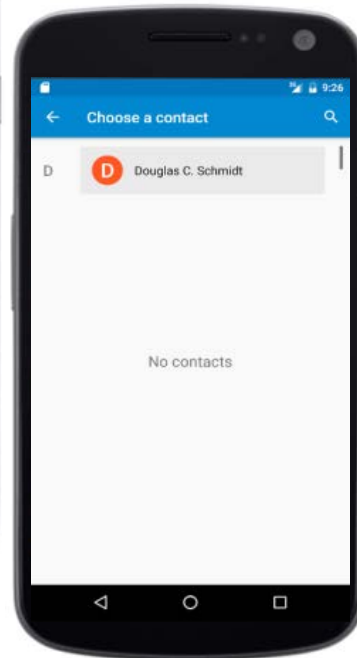
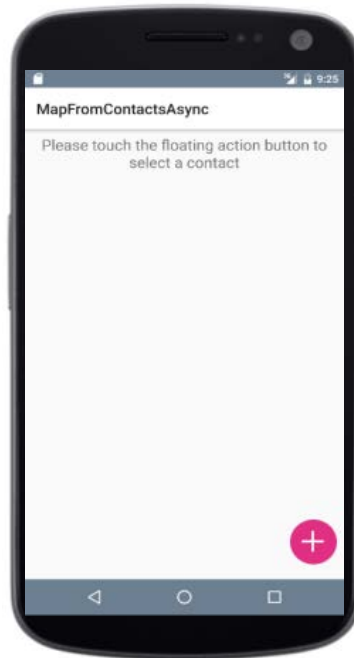
Overview of MapLocation

- This app uses an intent & an activity to map a location from an address given by the user
 - Earlier we reviewed this app's code wrt its use of intents
 - Now we'll review it wrt its use of activities



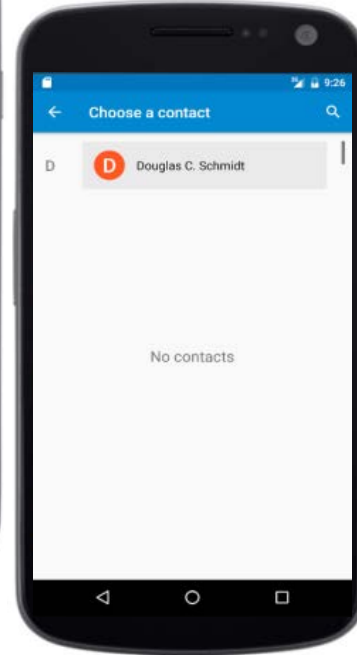
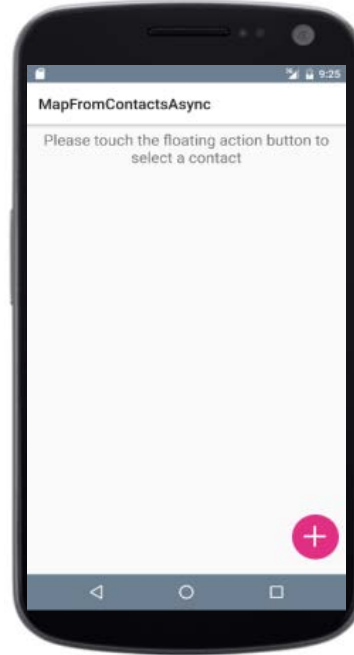
Overview of MapFromContacts*

- These apps uses an intent & an activity to map the address of a contact using Android concurrency frameworks



Overview of MapFromContacts*

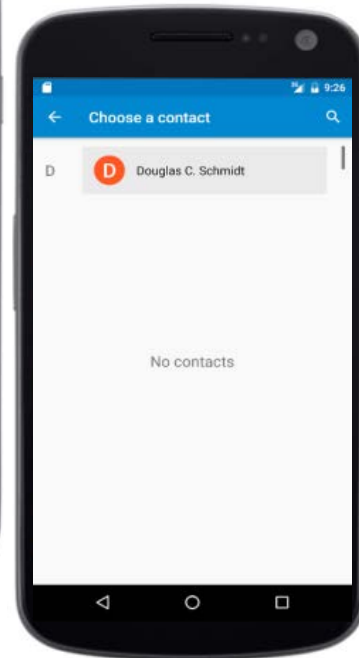
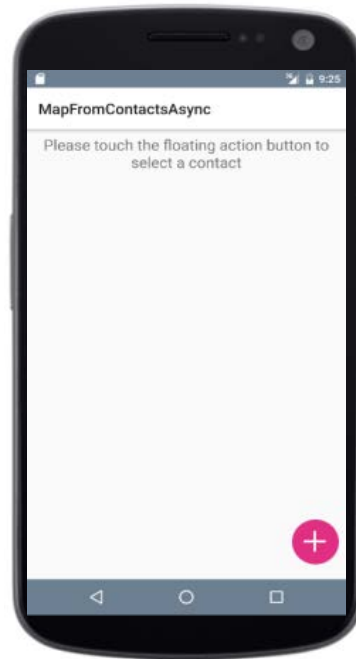
- These apps uses an intent & an activity to map the address of a contact using Android concurrency frameworks, e.g.
- HaMeR framework



See gitlab.com/vandy-aad-2/MapFromContactsHaMeR

Overview of MapFromContacts*

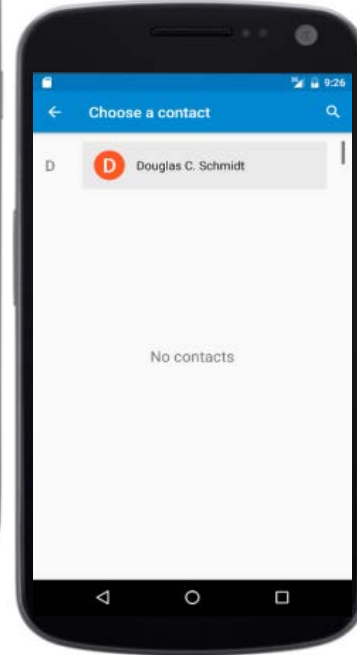
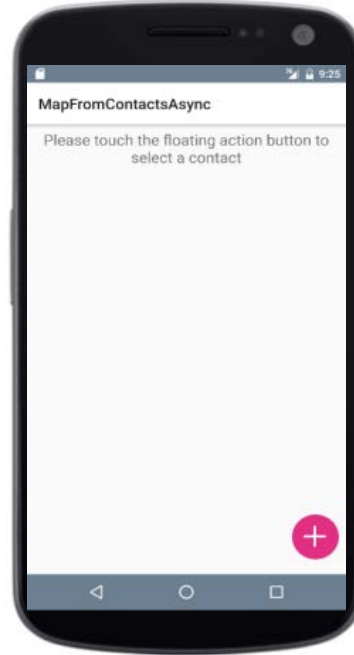
- These apps uses an intent & an activity to map the address of a contact using Android concurrency frameworks, e.g.
 - HaMeR framework
 - AsyncTask framework



See gitlab.com/vandy-aad-2/MapFromContactsAsync

Overview of MapFromContacts*

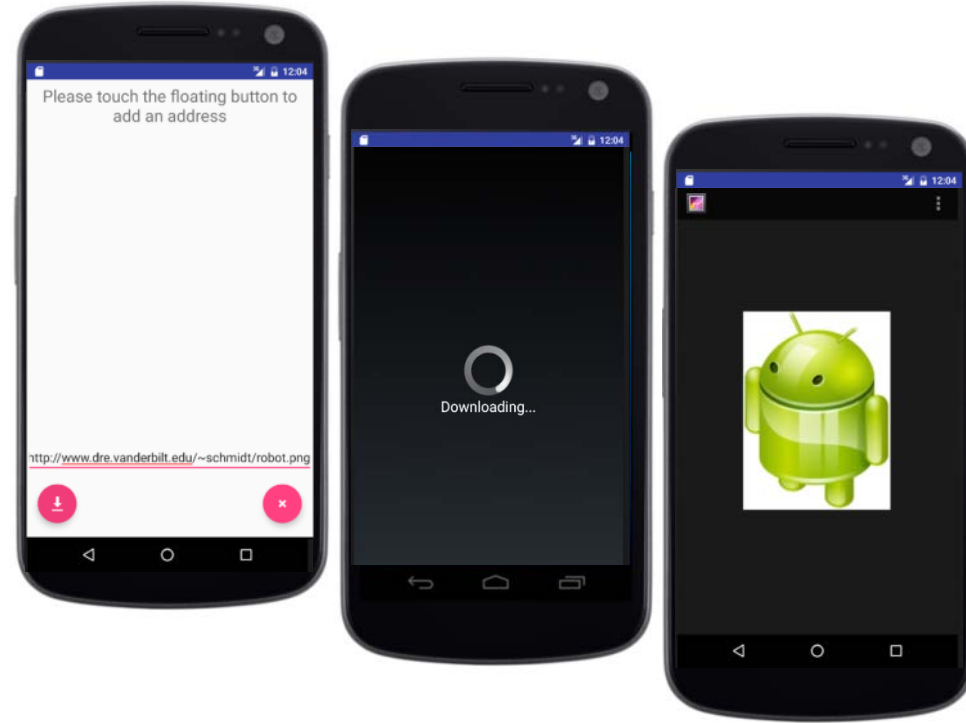
- These apps uses an intent & an activity to map the address of a contact using Android concurrency frameworks, e.g.
 - HaMeR framework
 - AsyncTask framework



We'll also examine this app's use of Content Providers in an upcoming course

Overview of ImageDownloader

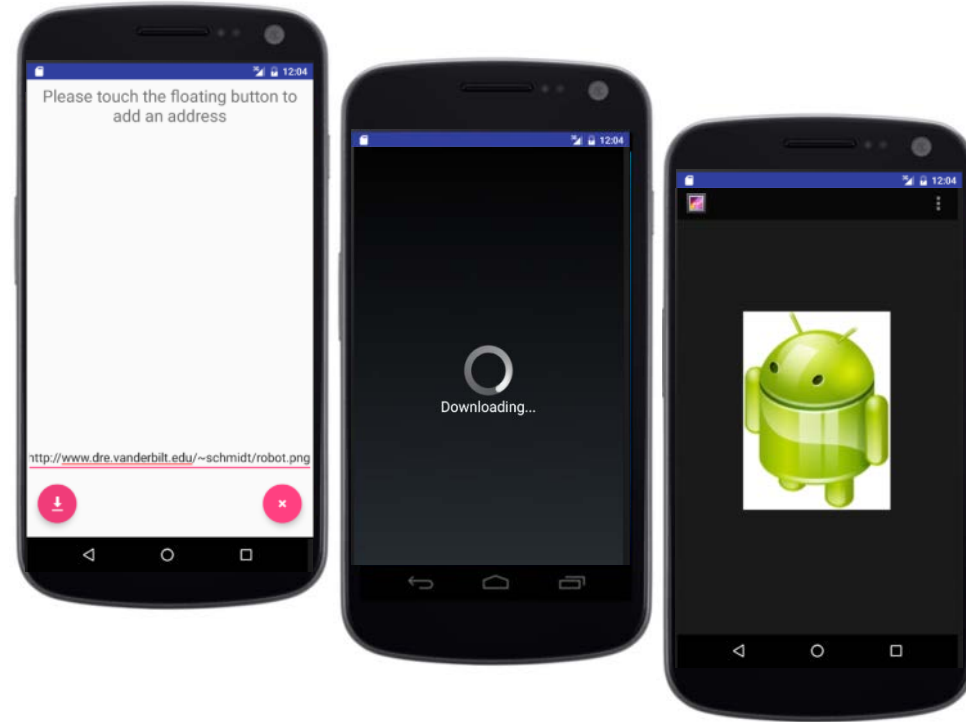
- This app uses an activity to prompt the user for a URL to an image & then uses intents & other activities to download the image & view it



See gitlab.com/vandy-aad-2/ImageDownloader

Overview of ImageDownloader

- This app uses an activity to prompt the user for a URL to an image & then uses intents & other activities to download the image & view it



We'll also analyze variants of ImageDownloader in later courses

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps

public class

Summary: Constants | Inherited Constants | Fields | Ctors | Methods | Protected Methods | Inherited Methods | [Expand All]

Added in API level 1

Activity

extends `ContextThemeWrapper`
implements `ComponentCallbacks2` `KeyEvent.Callback` `LayoutInflater.Factory2` `View.OnCreateContextMenuListener` `Window.Callback`

`java.lang.Object`
↳ `android.content.Context`
↳ `android.content.ContextWrapper`
↳ `android.view.ContextThemeWrapper`
↳ `android.app.Activity`

► Known Direct Subclasses
`AccountAuthenticatorActivity`, `ActivityGroup`, `AliasActivity`, `ExpandableListActivity`, `FragmentActivity`, `ListActivity`, `NativeActivity`

► Known Indirect Subclasses
`ActionBarActivity`, `LauncherActivity`, `PreferenceActivity`, `TabActivity`

Class Overview

An activity is a single, focused thing that the user can do. Almost all activities interact with the user, so the Activity class takes care of creating a window for you in which you can place your UI with `setContentView(View)`. While activities are often presented to the user as full-screen windows, they can also be used in other ways: as floating windows (via a theme with `windowIsFloating` set) or embedded inside of another activity (using `ActivityGroup`). There are two methods almost all subclasses of Activity will implement:

- `onCreate(Bundle)` is where you initialize your activity. Most importantly, here you will usually call `setContentView(int)` with a layout resource defining your UI, and using `findViewById(int)` to retrieve the widgets in that UI that you need to interact with programmatically.
- `onPause()` is where you deal with the user leaving your activity. Most importantly, any changes made by the user should at this point be committed (usually to the `ContentProvider` holding the data).

To be of use with `Context.startActivity()`, all activity classes must have a corresponding `<activity>` declaration in their package's `AndroidManifest.xml`.

See developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Activity.html

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
- Extend the Activity class

```
public class LifecycleLoggingActivity  
    extends Activity {  
    ...
```

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
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```
public class LifecycleLoggingActivity  
    extends Activity {  
    ...  
}
```

Provides a common interface for interacting with a user, including operations performed when moving between lifecycle states

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
 - Extend the Activity class
 - Override selected lifecycle methods

```
public class LifecycleLoggingActivity
    extends Activity {
    protected void onCreate
        (Bundle savedInstanceState) {...}
    protected void onStart() {...}
    protected void onRestart() {...}
    protected void onResume() {...}
    protected void onPause() {...}
    protected void onStop() {...}
    protected void onDestroy() {...}
    ...
}
```


Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
 - Extend the Activity class
 - Override selected lifecycle methods

Subclasses can override lifecycle hook methods to do necessary work when an Activity changes state

```
public class LifecycleLoggingActivity
    extends Activity {

    protected void onCreate
        (Bundle savedInstanceState) {...}
    protected void onStart() {...}
    protected void onRestart() {...}
    protected void onResume() {...}
    protected void onPause() {...}
    protected void onStop() {...}
    protected void onDestroy() {...}
    ...
}
```

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
 - Extend the Activity class
 - Override selected lifecycle methods
 - Define other methods & nested classes needed to implement the Activity

```
public class MapLocationActivity
    extends LifecycleLoggingActivity {
    ...
    public void mapAddress(View view)
    {...}

    private void startMap() {...}

    private Intent makeMapsIntent
        (String address) { ... }

    private Intent makeBrowserIntent
        (String address) { ... } ...
```

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
 - Extend the Activity class
 - Override selected lifecycle methods
 - Define other methods & nested classes needed to implement the Activity

```
public class MapLocationActivity
    extends LifecycleLoggingActivity {
    ...
    public void mapAddress(View view)
    {...}
```

This method is connected to a button via a layout XML file

```
private void startMap() {...}
```

```
private Intent makeMapsIntent
    (String address) { ... }
```

```
private Intent makeBrowserIntent
    (String address) { ... } ...
```

Steps for Implementing an Android Activity

- Implementing an Activity involves multiple steps, e.g.
 - Extend the Activity class
 - Override selected lifecycle methods
 - Define other methods & nested classes needed to implement the Activity
- Update the AndroidManifest.xml file to include the Activity so Android knows about it

```
<manifest ...  
    package="vandy.mooc.maplocation">  
    ...  
    <application  
        <activity  
            android:name=  
                ".MapLocationActivity"  
            <intent-filter> ...  
            </...>  
        </...>  
    ...
```

If Activities aren't exported in AndroidManifest.xml they won't be accessible to other apps

See developer.android.com/guide/topics/manifest/manifest-intro.html

End of the Introduction to Android Activities (Part 1)