

CS 475/575

Broadcast Receivers
And Services

Broadcast Receivers

- One of the four primary application components:
 - activities
 - content providers
 - broadcast receivers
 - services

Broadcast Receivers

- Component that responds to system-wide announcements
- Android system sends multiple kinds of broadcasts
 - screen turned off, battery low, picture captured, SMS received, SMS sent
- Can also send custom user defined broadcast
- Really just **intents** that mean “something has happened”

SideBar – Intents Again

- Requesting please do something for me, (explicit or implicit)

```
// create intent to take picture with camera
Intent intent = new Intent(MediaStore.ACTION_IMAGE_CAPTURE);
startActivityForResult(intent, TAKE_PICTURE);
```

- Announcing something has happened

- Custom

```
//explicit intent
Intent broadcastIntent = new Intent();
broadcastIntent.setAction(ResponseReceiver.ACTION_RESP);
broadcastIntent.addCategory(Intent.CATEGORY_DEFAULT);
broadcastIntent.putExtra(ResponseReceiver.MSG, "Just a dynamic message");
```

- System

```
sendBroadcast(broadcastIntent);
android.bluetooth.a2dp.profile.action.CONNECTION_STATE_CHANGE
android.bluetooth.a2dp.profile.action.PLAYING_STATE_CHANGED
android.bluetooth.adapter.action.CONNECTION_STATE_CHANGED
android.bluetooth.adapter.action.DISCOVERY_FINISHED
android.bluetooth.adapter.action.DISCOVERY_STARTED
```

You cannot send a system broadcast but you can register to receive them

Broadcast Receivers

- Applications tell other applications what's happening with actions, intents and `sendBroadcast()`
- Receivers register to get these notifications
- Receivers should not display UI
 - may create status bar notifications
 - or start servers
- Just a gateway to other components, does very minimal work (10 seconds to ANR)

Broadcast Receivers - Java

- Classes that extend BroadcastReceiver that listen for a particular message

```
public class ManifestDeclaredReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {  
    @Override  
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {  
        //respond to the message  
    }  
}
```

- Created 2 different ways
 - Manifest (Static)
 - Java (Dynamic)

Broadcast Receiver Manifest Registered

```
<receiver android:name="MyReceiver" >  
  <intent-filter>  
    <action android:name="com.tetonsoftware.action.MYACTION" />  
  </intent-filter>  
</receiver>
```

- When program installed, OS reads manifest, sees there is a **broadcast receiver**, notes it and the **action (intent)** it is looking for
- If **intent with this action** sent, **broadcast receiver** invoked by OS. Even if original application closed!
- How to stop it? Can do it programmatically or uninstall
- **As of API 26 manifest registered broadcast receivers do not work for most system intents**

Broadcast Receiver - Dynamically Registered

Only works when app open

Define a broadcast receiver anywhere in Activity/Fragment like this:

```
mReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {  
    @Override  
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {  
        Log.d(TAG, "onRecieve"); //do something with intent  
    }  
}
```

Define IntentFilter in onCreate()

```
mIntentFilter=new IntentFilter("action_name");
```

Now register the BroadcastReceiver in onResume() and Unregister it in onPause

```
@Override  
protected void onResume() {  
    super.onResume();  
    registerReceiver(mReceiver, mIntentFilter);  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onPause() {  
    super.onPause();  
    unregisterReceiver(mReceiver);  
}
```


Sending a Custom Broadcast (you cannot send a system broadcast)

- Create an intent, set the broadcast action, set additional info and then send it.

```
//explicit intent
Intent broadcastIntent = new Intent();
broadcastIntent.setAction(ResponseReceiver.ACTION_RESP);
broadcastIntent.addCategory(Intent.CATEGORY_DEFAULT);
broadcastIntent.putExtra(ResponseReceiver.MSG, "Just a dynamic message");

sendBroadcast(broadcastIntent);
```

- Broadcast with no additional data

```
Intent intent = new Intent();
intent.setAction(ManifestDeclaredReceiver.ACTION_STRING);
sendBroadcast(intent);
```

BroadcastReceivers (Android Broadcast)

- What broadcasts are available?
- Check the Intent class
- <http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent.html>
 - search for "Broadcast Action"
- Also look in android-sdk\platforms\<number>\data\broadcast_actions.txt
- But be aware that you cannot manifest register for many system intents if you target API 26 and Above!
(see <https://developer.android.com/guide/components/broadcasts>)

Broadcasts

String	ACTION_CAMERA_BUTTON	Broadcast Action: The "Camera Button" was pressed.
String	ACTION_CHOOSER	Activity Action: Display an activity chooser, allowing the user to pick what they want to before proceeding.
String	ACTION_CLOSE_SYSTEM_DIALOGS	Broadcast Action: This is broadcast when a user action should request a temporary system dialog to dismiss.
String	ACTION_CONFIGURATION_CHANGED	Broadcast Action: The current device Configuration (orientation, locale, etc) has changed.
String	ACTION_CREATE_SHORTCUT	Activity Action: Creates a shortcut.
String	ACTION_DATE_CHANGED	Broadcast Action: The date has changed.
String	ACTION_DEFAULT	A synonym for ACTION_VIEW , the "standard" action that is performed on a piece of data.
String	ACTION_DELETE	Activity Action: Delete the given data from its container.
String	ACTION_DEVICE_STORAGE_LOW	Broadcast Action: A sticky broadcast that indicates low memory condition on the device This is a protected intent that can only be sent by the system.

Further

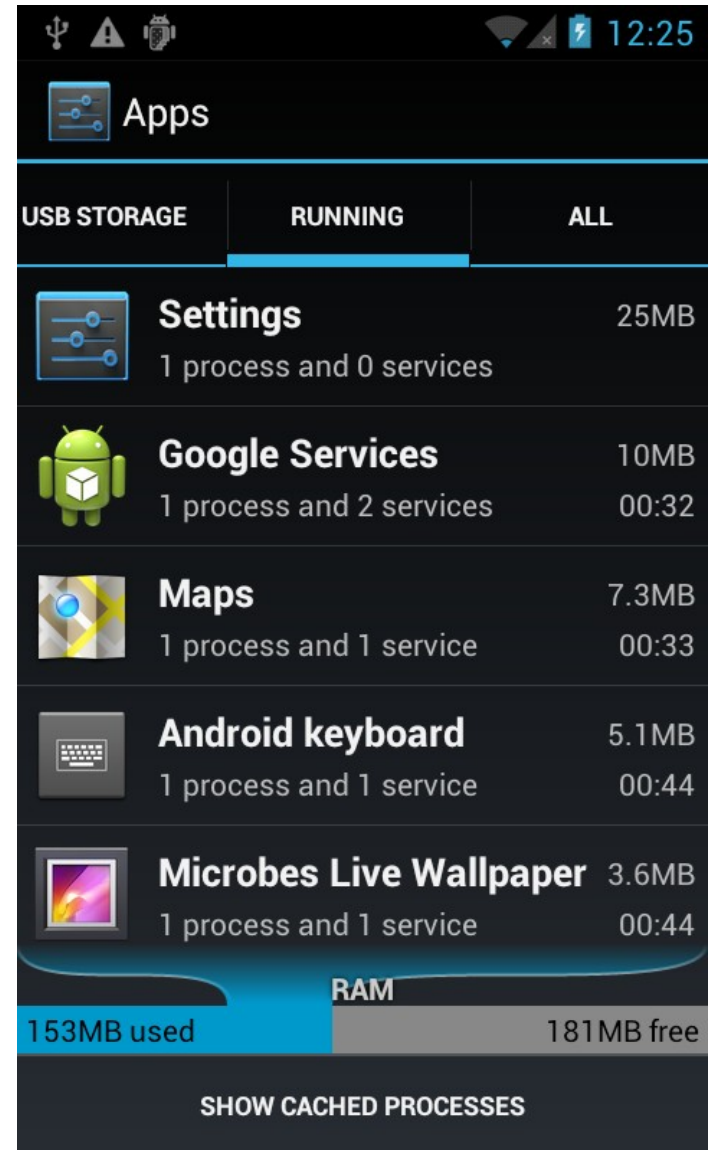
- <http://developer.android.com/guide/components/services.html>
- [http://
developer.android.com/reference/android/content/BroadcastReceiver.html](http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/BroadcastReceiver.html)
- <http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/AndroidBroadcastReceiver/article.html>
- <http://www.vogella.com/tutorials/AndroidServices/article.html>

Services

- One of the four primary application components:
 - activities
 - content providers
 - broadcast receivers
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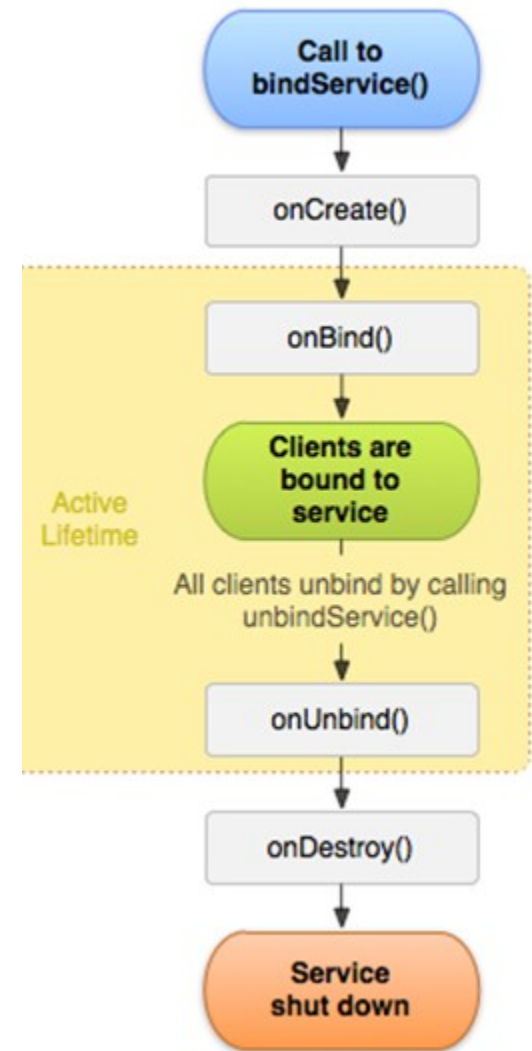
Services

- Application component that performs operations in background **with no UI**
- application starts service and **service continues to run even if original Activity ended or user moves to another app**
- 2 kinds; bound and unbound



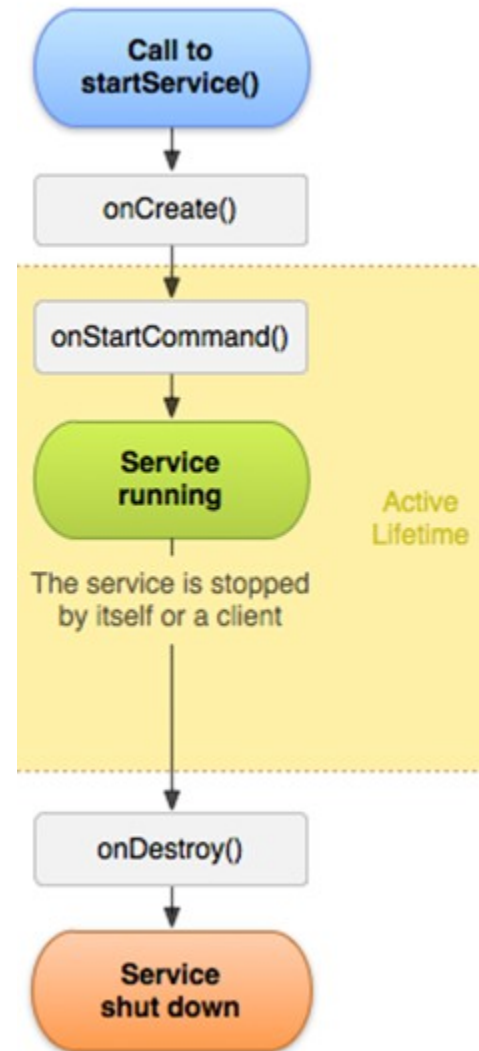
Service Types- Bound

- Bound
 - Client calls `bindService()`
 - Runs as long as one or more applications bound to it
 - Destroyed when calling application(s) unbinds
 - Calling application can interact with the service
 - Use case – when you need 2 way communications



Service Types-Unbound

- Unbound
 - Client calls `startService()`
 - Runs in main thread of hosting process
 - Override `onStartCommand(..)` for your work
 - Limited communication (1 way, 1 time)
 - Calling app -> Service via `intent.putExtra()`
 - Service closes itself when finished `stopSelf()` or `stopService()`
 - Use case example
 - Play music while browsing
 - Download a file



Service - Concurrency

- Service runs in the calling processes main thread
- Just like Activities, don't bog it down
 - Launch a thread to do work
 - Or derive service from `IntentService` and override `onHandleIntent(..)` to do work in a separate thread.

Unbound Service - Java

- Extend the Service class and override onStartCommand()

```
public class MyService extends Service {  
  
    @Override  
    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {  
        //do work here, pop UI, start thread etc  
        stopSelf();  
        return START_NOT_STICKY;  
    }  
}
```

– Return what system should do if system kills service

- **START_NOT_STICKY** don't restart
- **START_STICKY** recreate, but don't redeliver intent
- **START_REDELIVER_INTENT** recreate and redeliver last intent

Register a Service

- Register in manifest
 - Include the service tag within the application node

```
<service
    android:enabled = "true"
    android:name="MyService"
    android:permission = "com.paad.MY_SERVICE_PERMISSION">
</service>
```
 - The permission tag ensures that any third party apps must have a uses-permission in their manifest in order to use the service.

Starting Service

- By intent from another component
- Will call onCreate and then onStartService

```
//intent to start service, then start it
Intent myIntent = new Intent(context, MyService.class);
context.startService(myIntent);
```