Android Intents

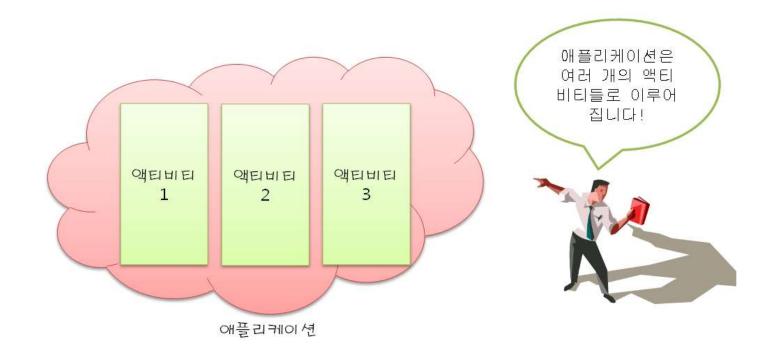
Mobile Software 2019 Fall

What to do next?

- Intent 란?
- Explicit intent
- Activity로부터 결과 돌려받기
- Implicit intent
- Intent filter

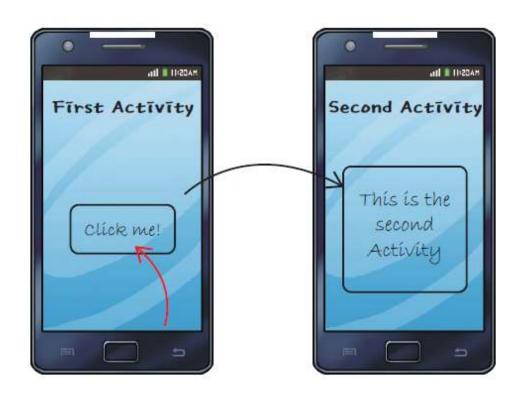
Application

- 한 개 이상의 activity들로 구성
- 애플리케이션 안에서 activity들은 느슨하게 연결



Intent (1/4)

- First Activity에서 Second Activity로 전환하려면?
 - Intents are the messaging system by which one activity is able to launch another activity.

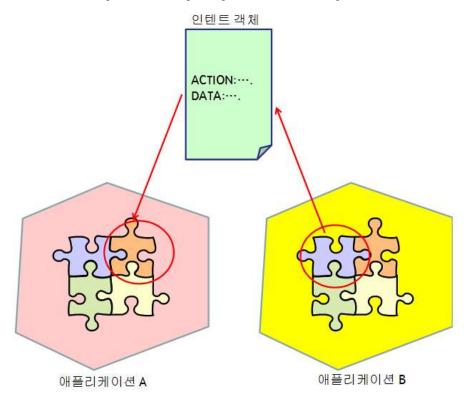


Intent (2/4)

- An intent is an abstract description of an operation to be performed.
- It can be used with
 - startActivity to launch an Activity
 - sendBroadcast to send it to any interested BroadcastReceiver components.
 - startService(Intent) or
 - bindService(Intent, ServiceConnection, flags) to communicate with a background Service.

Intent (3/4)

- 다른 activity를 시작하려면 activity 실행에 필 요한 여러 가지 정보를 전달해야 한다.
 - 정보를 intent에 실어서 보낸다.



Intent (4/4)

- Manifest 파일에 컴포넌트에 관한 상세 정보를 등록
 - 안드로이드 시스템에서 manifest에 등록된 컴포넌트 목록과 intent의 정보를 비교하여 적절한 컴포넌트를 찾기 때문

```
<application</pre>
                                                     AndroidManifest.xml
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic launcher"
        android: label="Explicit Intent"
        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic launcher round"
        android:supportsRtl="true"
        android: theme="@style/AppTheme">
    <activity android:name=".ActivityB">
    </activity>
    <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN"/>
            <category
                    android: name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"/>
        </intent-filter>
    </activity>
</application>
```

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Intent 종류

- Explicit intent (명시적 인텐트)
 - 구체적으로 지정
 - "애플리케이션 A의 컴포넌트 B를 작동시켜라"
- Implicit intent (암/묵시적 인텐트)
 - 기본 조건만 지정
 - "지도를 보여줄 수 있는 컴포넌트이면 어떤 것이라 도 괜찮아"

Explicit intent

- 실행하려고 하는 activity의 이름을 지정
 - This approach is most common when launching an activity residing in the same application as the sending activity.
 - 개발자는 이미 이 클래스 이름을 알고 있음

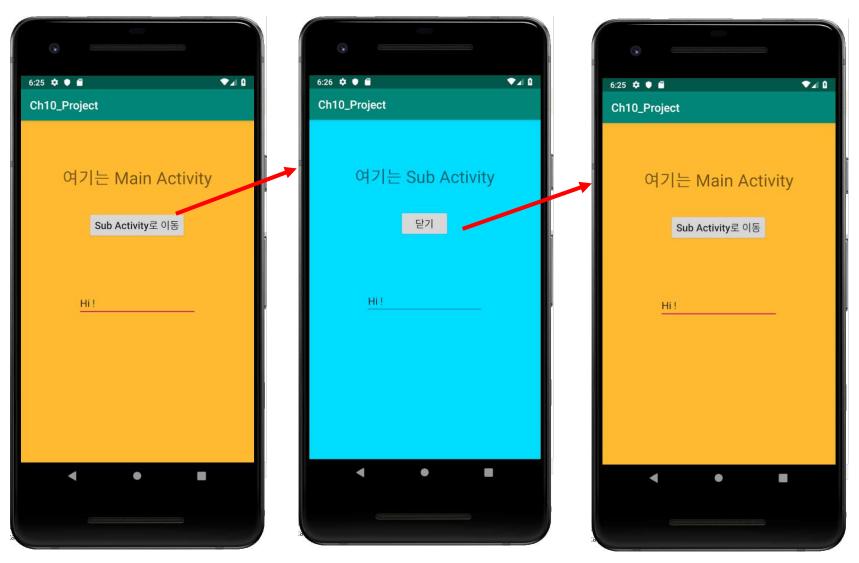
```
var i = Intent(this, SubActivity::class.java)
val mainString = editText.text.toString()
i.putExtra("mainStr", mainString)
startActivity(i)
```

메모리에 저장된 NextActivity 클래스를 가리킴. 즉, NextActivity 클래스 정보를 추출할 때 시작점이 됨. → 이 과정을 reflection 이라고 함

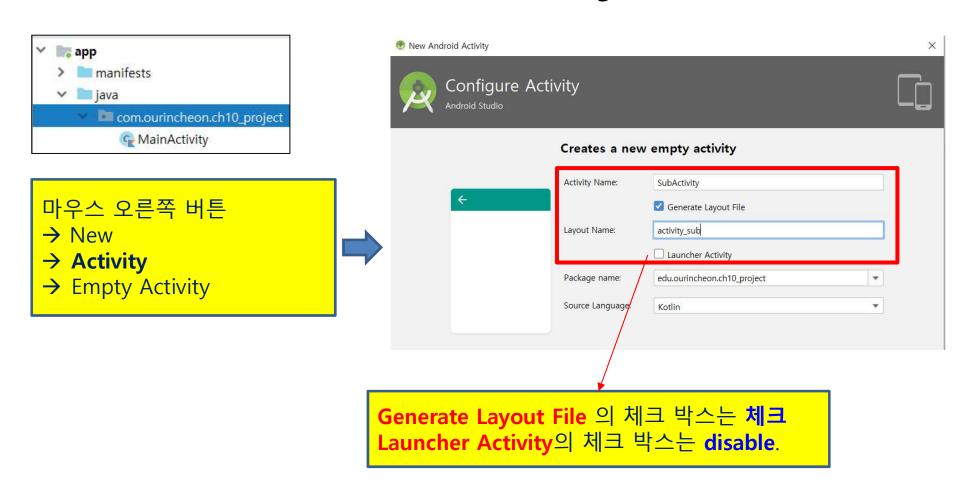
실습 준비

- 새 프로젝트 생성
 - Activity : Empty Activity
 - Application name : Ch10_Project
 - Minimum API level : API 26 (Oreo)
 - Activity name : MainActivity.kt (자동 생성)
 - Layout name : activity_main.xml (자동 생성)
- 자동 생성된 activity_main.xml은 기본 layout으로
 ConstraintLayout 이 지정되어 있음.

실습 1: 2개 activity – Explicit Intent



실습 1: SubActivity.kt 생성



실습 1: MainActivity 레이아웃

activity_main.xml

```
<TextView</pre>
   android:id="@+id/textView"
   android: layout width="wrap content"
   android: layout height="wrap content"
   android:layout marginTop="80dp"
   android:text="여기는 Main Activity"
   android:textSize="30sp"
<Button
   android:id="@+id/button"
   android:layout width="wrap content"
   android:layout height="wrap content"
   android:layout marginTop="40dp"
   android:text="@string/sub activity str"
   android:textAllCaps="false"
   android:textSize="18sp"
<EditText
   android:id="@+id/editText"
   android:layout width="wrap content"
   android:layout height="wrap content"
   android:layout marginStart="8dp"
   android:layout marginTop="8dp"
   android:layout marginEnd="8dp"
   android:layout marginBottom="8dp"
   android:ems="10"
   android:inputType="text"
```



실습 1: SubActivity 레이아웃

activity_sub.xml

```
TextView
   android:id="@+id/textView"
   android: layout width="wrap content"
   android: layout height="wrap content"
   android:layout marginTop="80dp"
   android:text="여기는 Sub Activity"
   android:textSize="30sp"
<Button
    android: id="@+id/button"
    android: layout width="wrap content"
   android: layout height="wrap content"
   android:layout marginTop="40dp"
   android: text="닫기"
    android: textAllCaps="false"
    android: textSize="18sp"
<EditText
   android:id="@+id/editText"
   android:layout width="wrap content"
   android: layout height="wrap content"
   android:layout marginStart="8dp"
   android:layout marginTop="8dp"
   android:layout marginEnd="8dp"
   android:layout marginBottom="8dp"
   android:ems="10"
   android:inputType="text"
```



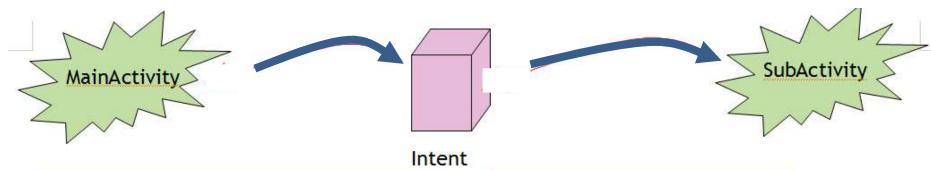
실습 1: MainActivity.kt

```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

        button.setOnClickListener {
            var i = Intent(this, SubActivity::class.java)

            val mainString = editText.text.toString()
            i.putExtra("mainStr", mainString)
            startActivity(i)
        }
    }
}
```

Extra: intent에 포함되어 전달되는 데이터



```
var i = Intent(this, SubActivity::class.java)
val mainString = editText.text.toString()
i.putExtra("mainStr", mainString)
i.putExtra("mainInt", 100)
startActivity(i)
```

```
if (intent == null || intent.extras == null) return
val extras = intent.extras

val qString = extras.getString("mainStr")
val qInt = extras.getInt("myInt")
editText.setText(qString + qInt.toString())
```

Key-value pair 형태로 extra에 추가

실습 1: SubActivity.kt

```
class SubActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
          override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?)
              super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
              setContentView(R.layout.activity sub)
                                                         Elvis 연산 기호 사용
              val extras = intent.extras ?: return
              val qString = extras.getString("mainStr")
              editText.setText(qString)
Activity
              button.setOnClickListener{
stack에서
                  finish()
  제거
                            if (intent == null || intent.extras == null) return
                            val extras = intent.extras
```

실습 1: AndroidManifest.xml

```
<manifest
   xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   package="edu.ourincheon.ch10 project">
   <application</pre>
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic launcher"
        android: label="Ch10 Project"
        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic launcher round"
        android: supportsRtl="true"
        android: theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity android:name=".SubActivity"></activity>
        <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"</pre>
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
   </application>
</manifest>
```

What to do next?

- Activity Stack과 intent
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Starting Activities and Getting Results(1/3)

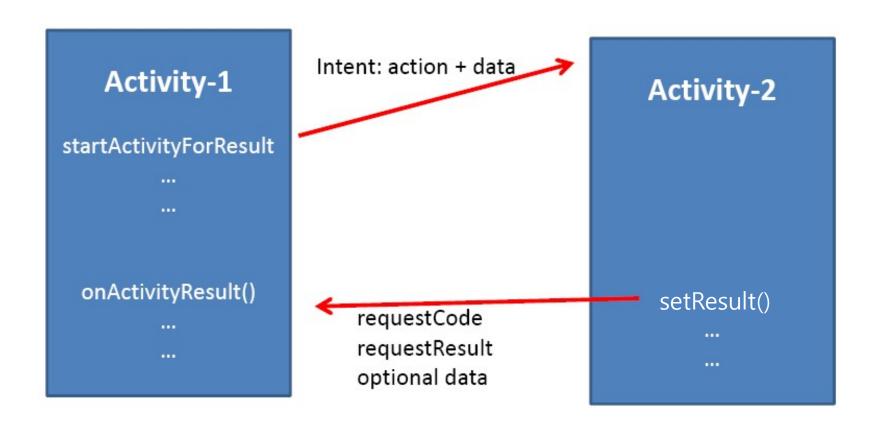
 In order to get results back from the called activity we use the

startActivityForResult (Intent, requestCode)

- with a second integer parameter identifying the call.
- The result sent by the sub-activity could be picked up through the method

onActivityResult (requestCode, resultCode, Intent)

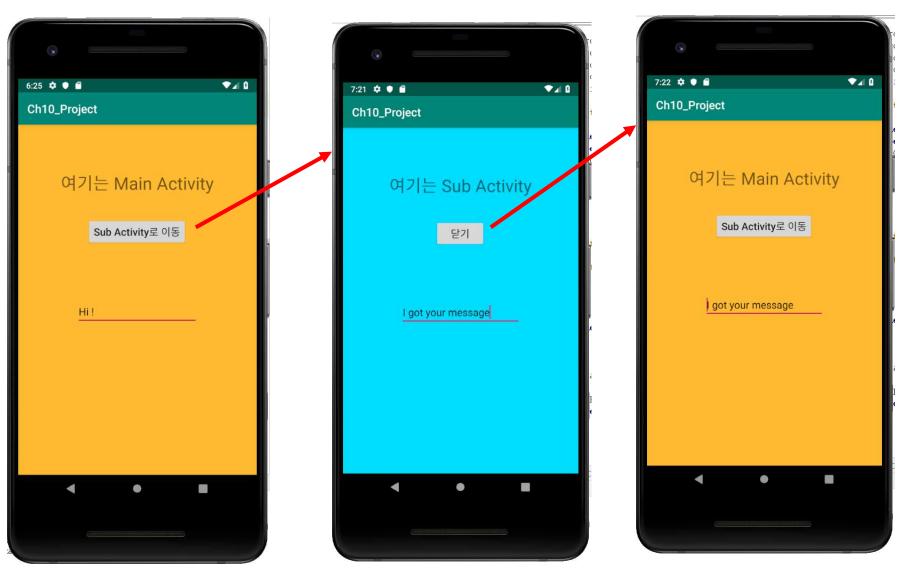
Starting Activities and Getting Results(2/3)



Starting Activities and Getting Results (3/3)

- Before an activity exits, it can call **setResult** (resultCode) to return a termination signal back to its parent.
- It must always supply a result code, which can be the standard results Activity. RESULT_CANCELED, Activity. RESULT_OK, or any custom values.
- All of this information can be capture back on the *parent's* onActivityResult (int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) along with the integer identifier it originally supplied.
- If a child activity fails for any reason (such as crashing), the parent activity will receive a result with the code **RESULT_CANCELED**.

실습 2: Sub-Activity로부터 결과 돌려받기



실습 2: MainActivity.kt

```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
              private val request code = 111
              override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
                  super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
                  setContentView(R.layout.activity main)
                  button.setOnClickListener {
                      var i = Intent(this, SubActivity::class.java)
                      val mainString = editText.text.toString()
                      i.putExtra("mainStr", mainString)
                      startActivityForResult(i, request code)
              override fun onActivityResult(requestCode: Int,
                                            resultCode: Int, data: Intent?) {
                  if ((requestCode == request code) &&
                      (resultCode == Activity.RESULT OK)) {
                      if (data != null) {
                          if (data.hasExtra("returnData")) {
                              val returnString = data.extras.getString("returnData")
                              editText.setText(returnString)
소스코드 - 5쪽
```

Kotlin - let 함수

```
T.let { ... } → 객체 T를 블록 문의 인자로 전달하고,
블록 문의 실행 결과를 반환.
블록 문에서 it는 객체 T를 가리킴.
```



실습 2: SubActivity.kt

```
class SubActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {...}

override fun finish() {
    val data = Intent()

    val returnString = editText.text.toString()
    data.putExtra("returnData", returnString)

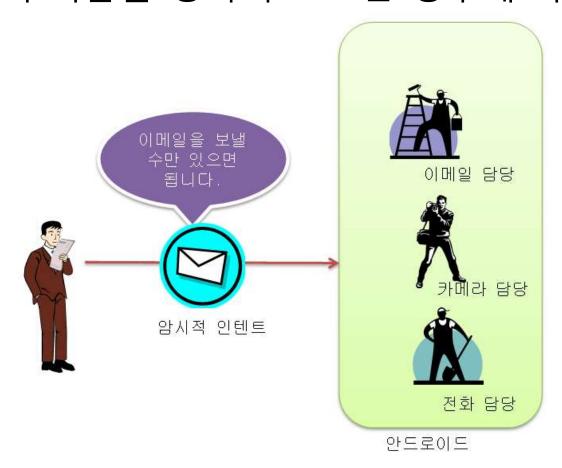
    setResult(Activity.RESULT_OK, data)
    super.finish()
}
```

What to do next?

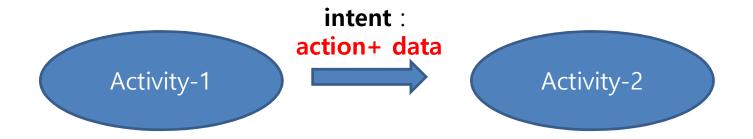
- Activity Stack과 intent
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Implicit intent (암시 인텐트)

 어떤 작업을 하고 싶은 데, 이 작업을 담당하는 컴 포넌트의 이름을 정확히 모르는 경우에 사용



Using Standard Action



Caution. Add to the Manifest a request to use the Internet: <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />

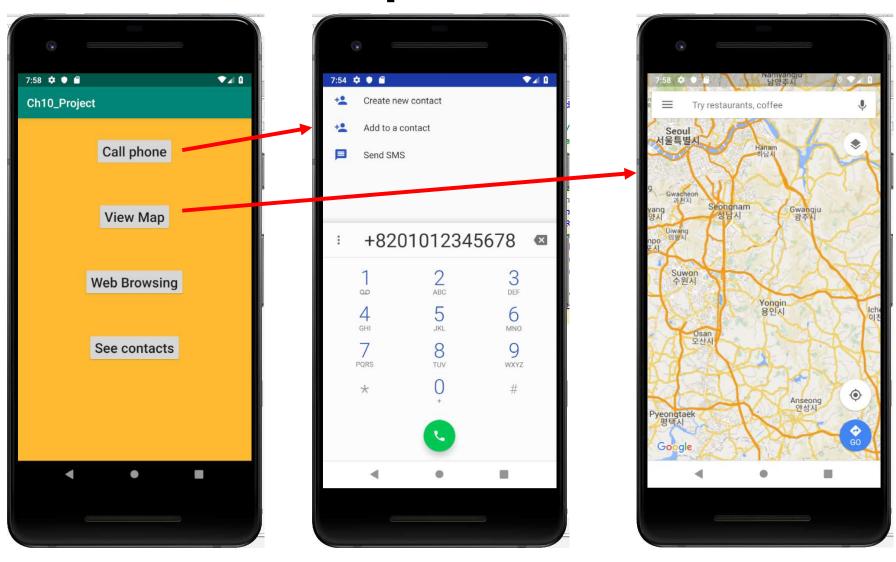
ACTION의 종류

상수	target 컴포넌트	Action
ACTIN_VIEW	activity	데이터를 사용자에게 표시한다.
ACTION_EDIT	activity	사용자가 편집할 수 있는 데이터를 표시한다.
ACTION_MAIN	activity	태스크의 초기 액티비티로 설정한다.
ACTION_CALL	activity	전화 통화를 시작한다.
ACTION_SYNC	activity	모바일 장치의 데이터를 서버 데이터와 일치시킨다.
ACTION_DIAL	activity	전화를 걸기 위해 전화번호를 누르는 화면을 나타낸다.

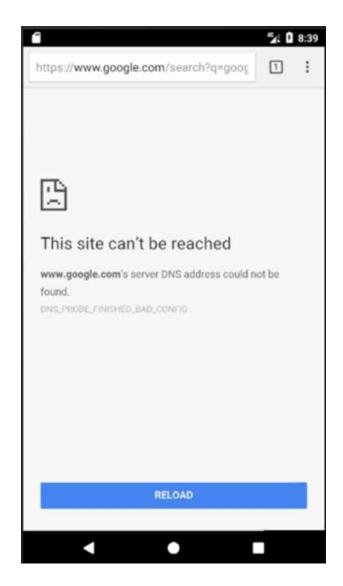
Implicit intent 예



실습 3: Implicit Intent 예



잠깐! 왼쪽과 같은 에러 발생하면



Android Studio SDK가 설치된 경로를 찾음 **jdoe** 는 사용자 이름

C:\Users\jdoe\AppData\Local\Android\sdk



해당 경로로 이동 → emulator.exe C:₩...₩emulator -list-avds → AVD를 찾음

New_Dévice_API_28 PixeI_2_API_28

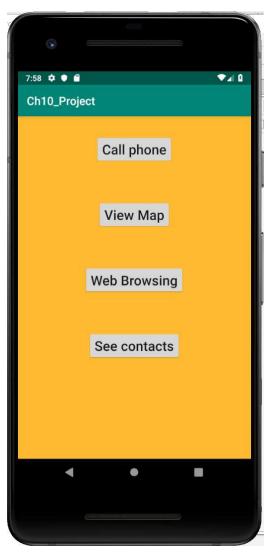
아래 명령 실행

emulator.exe -avd Nexus_5X_API_25 -dns-server 8.8.8.8
emulator -avd Pixel_2_API_28 -dns-server 8.8.8.8

8.8.8.8 → Google public domain name server

실습 3: MainActivity 레이아웃

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
                                             activity main.xml
<LinearLayout
   xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:orientation="vertical"
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout height="match parent">
   <Button
        android:text="Call phone"
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:id="@+id/call"
        android:textAllCaps="false"
        android:onClick="onClick"/>
    <Button
        android:text="View Map"
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:id="@+id/map"
        android:textAllCaps="false"
        android:onClick="onClick"/>
   < Button
        android:text="Web Browsing"
        android: layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:id="@+id/web"
        android:textAllCaps="false"
        android:onClick="onClick"/>
   <Button
        android:text="See Contacts"
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:id="@+id/contact"
        android:textAllCaps="false"
        android:onClick="onClick"/>
                                           소스코드 - 7~8쪽
</LinearLayout>
```



실습 3: MainActivity.kt

```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity main)
    fun onClick(view: View) {
        when (view.id) {
            R.id.web \rightarrow
                 intent = Intent(Intent.ACTION VIEW,
                     Uri.parse("http://www.google.com"))
            R.id.call \rightarrow
                intent = Intent (Intent. ACTION DIAL,
                     Uri.parse("tel: (+82)01012345678"))
            R.id.map ->
                intent = Intent (Intent. ACTION VIEW,
                     Uri.parse("geo:37.30,127.2?z=10"))
            R.id.contact ->
                intent = Intent (Intent. ACTION VIEW,
                     Uri.parse("content://contacts/people/"))
            else ->
                 return
        startActivity(intent)
```

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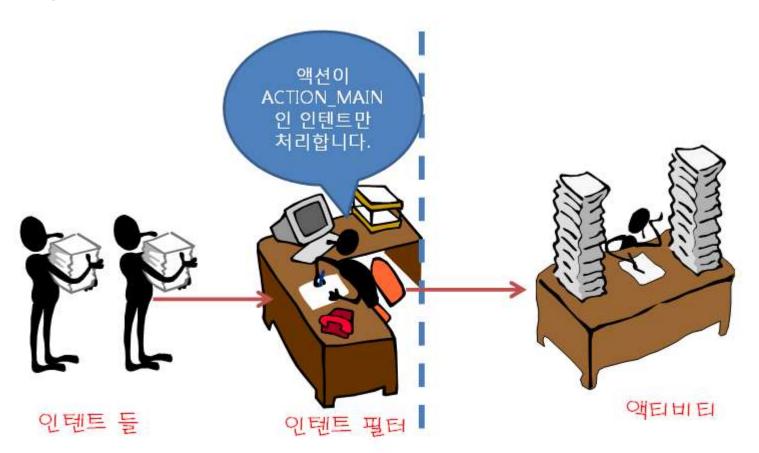
Intent filter (1/2)

- component는 자신이 처리할 수 있는 intent의 종류를 <intent-filter>에 기록한다.
 - Explicit intent는 <intent-filter>에 상관없이 항상 target component에 전달된다.
 - Implicit intent는 <intent-filter>를 통과해야만 target component에 전달된다.
- <intent-filter>는 암시 인텐트에만 적용됨!



Intent filter (2/2)

• component는 여러 개의 <intent-filter>를 정의할 수 있다.



<intent-filter> : category

- Activity를 category로 분류할 수 있음
- CATEGORY_HOME
 - This is the **home activity**, that is the first activity that is displayed when the device boots.
- CATEGORY_LAUNCHER
 - Should be displayed in the top-level launcher.