

Services



- Android Services are components used to perform long-running operations in the background without a user interface, not depend on the app's UI
- Ensure tasks continue even if the user switches activities or apps.
- Runs on the main thread by default. Can work in the background for processes like music playback, network operations, or data syncing.

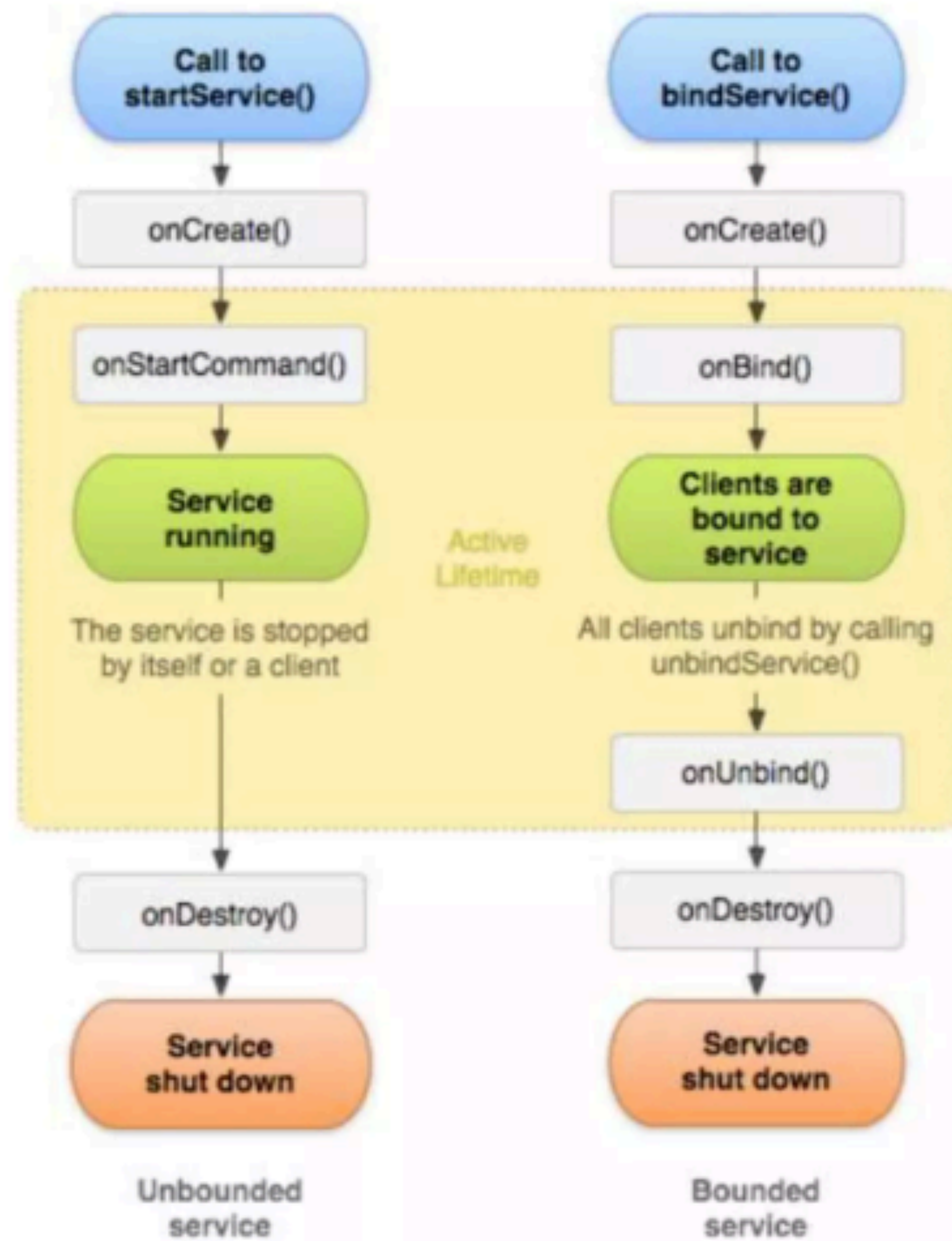
- Service Life Cycles

- Started:

- `startService()` or `startForegroundService()`
 - `onCreate()` -> `onStartCommand()` -> (Service chạy) -> `onDestroy()`

- Bound:

- `bindService()`
 - `onCreate()` -> `onBind()` -> (Service chạy) -> `onUnbind()` -> `onDestroy()`



- Foreground Service: runs visibly with a notification
 - music playback, Gps tracking, file download
 - stays alive when app is terminated
- Background Service: runs without user awareness, improve battery life
 - WorkManager, JobScheduler
 - run only app is running
- Bound Service: allows components (e.g., activities) to bind and interact with it
 - message apps, media players

```
Notification notification = new NotificationCompat.Builder(this, CHANNEL_ID)
    .setContentTitle("Service Running")
    .setContentText("Foreground service example")
    .setSmallIcon(R.drawable.ic_service)
    .build();

startForeground(1, notification);
```

```
@Override
public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
    return binder;
}

public class LocalBinder extends Binder {
    MyService getService() {
        return MyService.this;
    }
}
```

- Declare in AndroidManifest.xml
- Used to do long-term background work
- It is implemented to do something in non-UI thread
- Can interactive with other component