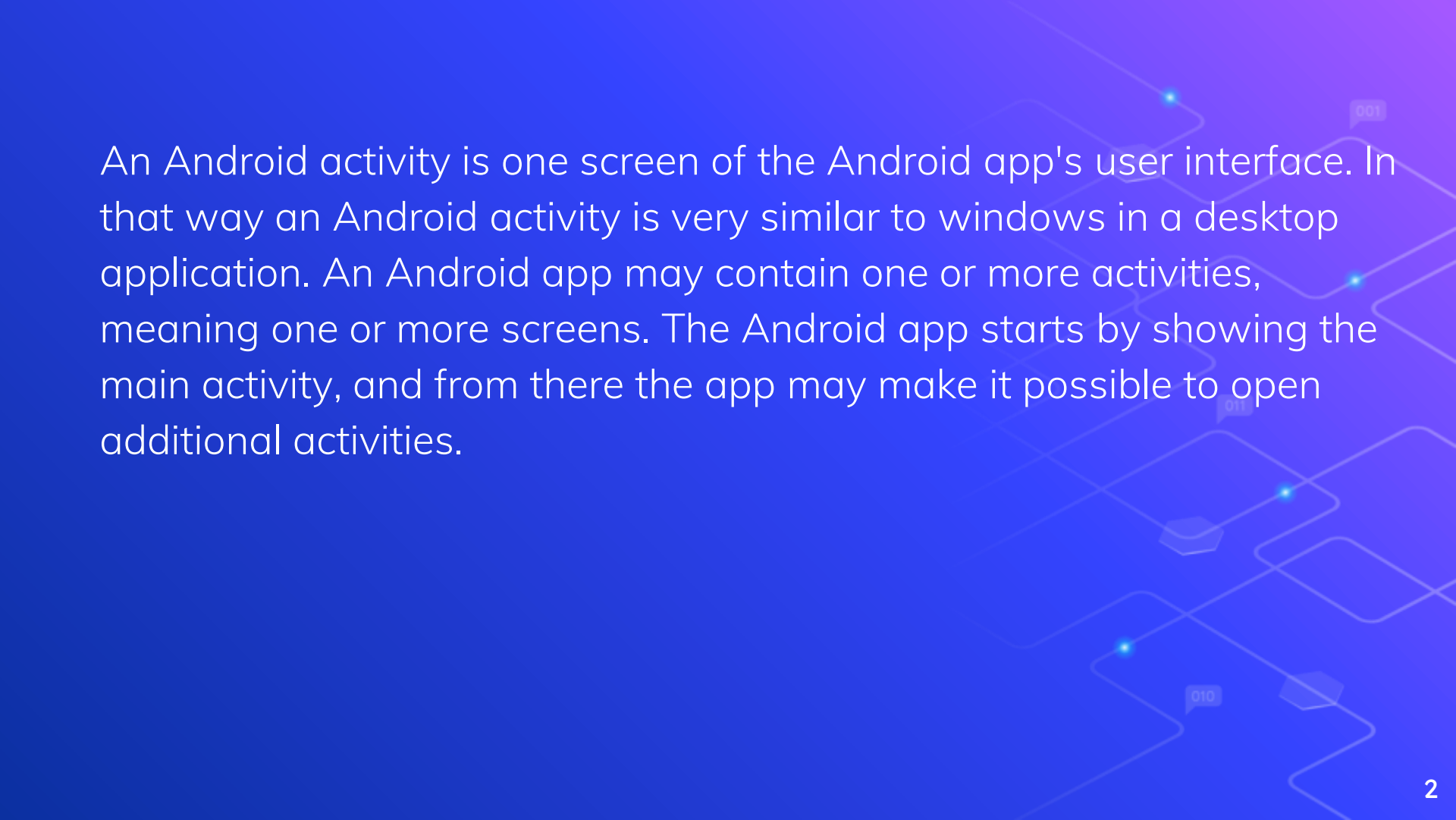


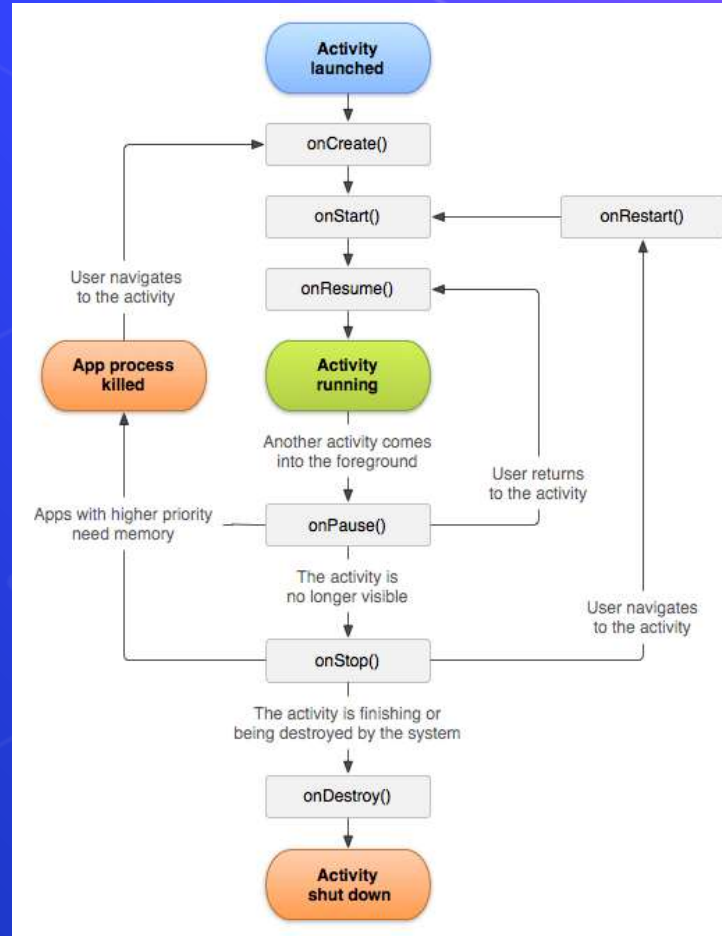
What is an Activity?





An Android activity is one screen of the Android app's user interface. In that way an Android activity is very similar to windows in a desktop application. An Android app may contain one or more activities, meaning one or more screens. The Android app starts by showing the main activity, and from there the app may make it possible to open additional activities.

Activity Lifecycle



onCreate(): It is called when an activity is first created. When a user opens the app then some Activity is created. You have to implement this method in every activity because, inside this method, all the necessary components of your activity will be initialized. Here the initialization of your application's UI is done.

onStart(): This method is called when an activity becomes visible to the user. When all the initialization is done by the onCreate() method, then this method is called.

onResume(): It is called just before the user starts interacting with the application. Most of the core functionalities of the app are implemented in this method.

onPause(): It is called when the activity is paused i.e. it is mostly called when you press the back or home button of your Android device. It is an indication that the user is leaving the activity and starting some other activity.

onStop(): It is called when the activity is no longer visible to the user. If you are starting a new activity, or some existing activity is entering into onResume() state, then the current activity will not be visible to the user and is stopped.

onRestart(): It is called when the activity in the stopped state is about to start again. By doing so, the state of the activity from the time it was stopped will be restored.

onDestroy(): It is called when the activity is totally destroyed i.e. when you clear the application stack then onDestroy() will be called and all the states of the activity will be destroyed.

What is Intent ?



Intents are the messaging body using which we can communicate between all the Android components. Intent also carries the information to pass between the components

Implicit Intent

Doesn't specify the component. In such case, intent provides information of available components provided by the system that is to be invoked.

```
Intent intent=new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);  
intent.setData(Uri.parse("http://www.google.com"));  
startActivity(intent);
```


Explicit Intent

specifies the component. In such case, intent provides the external class to be invoked.

Android startActivityForResult

By the help of android startActivityForResult() method, we can get result from another activity.

By the help of android startActivityForResult() method, we can send information from one activity to another and vice-versa. The android startActivityForResult method, requires a result from the second activity (activity to be invoked).

In such case, we need to override the onActivityResult method that is invoked automatically when second activity returns result.

Thanks!

Any questions?

