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Framework Overview

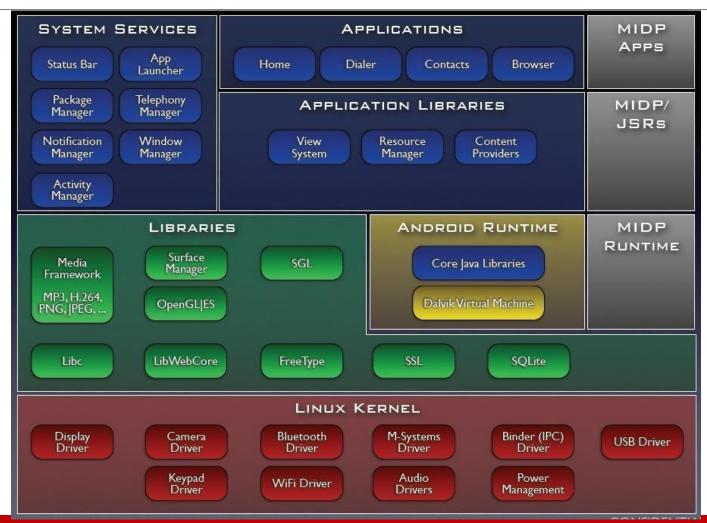
Framework Overview

- ♣ Topics to be covered in this session:
 - Anatomy of Android Application: APK File
 - Android Application Components
 - Introduction To Android Manifest

Hardware Platform

- Android is a complete package of hardware starting from boot loader to the applications
- It is a complete end to end software platform that can be adapted to work on any number of hardware configurations

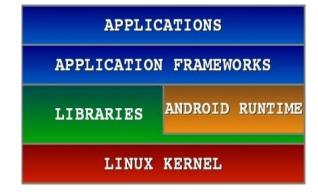
Android System Architecture

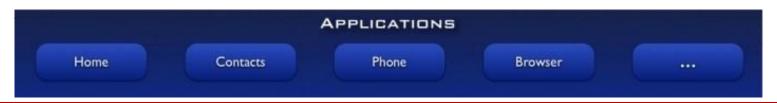


Android Software Stack Application

Android provides a set of core applications. They are written in Java. The applications include:

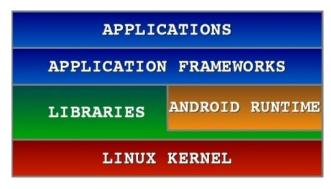
- Email Client
- SMS Program
- Calendar
- Maps
- Browser





Application Framework

Most of the application framework accesses these core libraries through the Dalvik VM, the gateway to the Android Platform





Application Framework Contd..

Feature	Role
View System	Used to build an application, including lists, grids, text boxes, buttons, and embedded web browser
Content Provider	Enabling applications to access data from other applications or to share their own data
Resource Manager	Providing access to non-code resources (localized string , graphics, and layout files)
Notification Manager	Enabling all applications to display customer alerts in the status bar
Activity Manager	Managing the lifecycle of applications and providing a common navigation back stack

Application Fundamentals

- An Android package (.apk file) holds an application
- No single entry point. The system can instantiate and run components as needed

Android's Component Model

- Activity Components
- Service Components
- Intent Receiver Components
- Content Provider Components

Activity Components

- A concrete class that may be subclassed
- It represents a single full screened window
- One focused endeavor
- It has a well defined life cycle

Activity Components

- Each activity usually represents a single screen
- One activity may start another within the same application
- User's interaction takes place through views
- An application consists of several activities
- Views consists of buttons, text fields, scroll bars and are organized in a hierarchy

Service Components

- A service has no visual user interface. It runs in the background for some indefinite period of time. A service may expose an interface.
- Using a service component, we can expose functionality to other application. Services may be started by an activity and may continue after the activity leaves the screen

Intents

- System picks best components for an action
- Client component makes a request for a specific action
- New components can use existing functionality

Intent or Broadcast Receiver Components

The Intent receiver component does nothing but react to announcements. Many announcements originate in system code — for example, announcements that the time zone has changed or that the battery is low

Applications can also initiate announcements — to let other applications know of some change in state

Content Provider Component

- content provider makes a specific set of the application's data available to other applications
- If sharing of data is not desired then database can be used via SQLite Database

Taking People To The Next Level ...