

A seagull is shown in flight, wings spread wide, against a dramatic sky with orange and blue clouds. The seagull is white with dark wingtips and a yellow beak. The sky is a mix of deep blue and vibrant orange, with scattered white clouds.

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Services

Services

- | A service is an application component that can run in the background to perform work even while the user is in a different application
- | It allows other components to be bound to it, to interact with it and perform interprocess communication.
- | A service can essentially take two forms:
 - ♣ **Started:** A service is "started" when an application component starts it by calling `startService()`.
- | Once started, a service runs in the background irrespective of the component that started it.
- | A started service performs a single operation and does not return a result to the caller and stops once the service is done.

Services

♣ **Bound:** when an application component binds a service to it by calling `bindService()` a bound takes place.

⌋ A bound service offers a client-server interface that allows components to interact with the service.

⌋ A bound service runs only as long as another application component is bound to it.

⌋ Multiple components can bind to the service at once, but when all of them unbind, the service is destroyed.

⌋ A service runs in the main thread of the application that hosts it, by default.

Services

- | To create a service, a subclass of Service is created.
- | To implement, some callback methods are necessary, these include the following:

OnStartCommand(): The system calls this method when another component, requests that the service be started, by calling `startService()`.

Once the started service is no longer needed it can be stopped by calling `stopSelf()` or `stopService()`.

`onBind()` The system calls this method when another component wants to bind with the service

.onCreate: system calls this method when the service is first created, to perform one-time setup procedures

Services

onDestroy(): The system calls this method when the service is no longer used and is being destroyed.

- | This is the last call the service receives.
- | Like activities, all services must be declared in the application's manifest file.
- | To declare your service, add a `<service>` element as a child of the `<application>` element.
- | A started service is one that another component starts by calling `startService()` resulting in a call to the service's `onStartCommand()` method.

Services

- | A service can be started from an activity or other application component by passing an Intent to `startService()`.
- | The Android system calls the `onStartCommand()` method and passes it to the intent.
- | The service must stop itself by calling `stopSelf()` or another component can stop it by calling `stopService()`.
- | To create a bound service, the interface has to be defined to specify how a client can communicate with the service.

Services

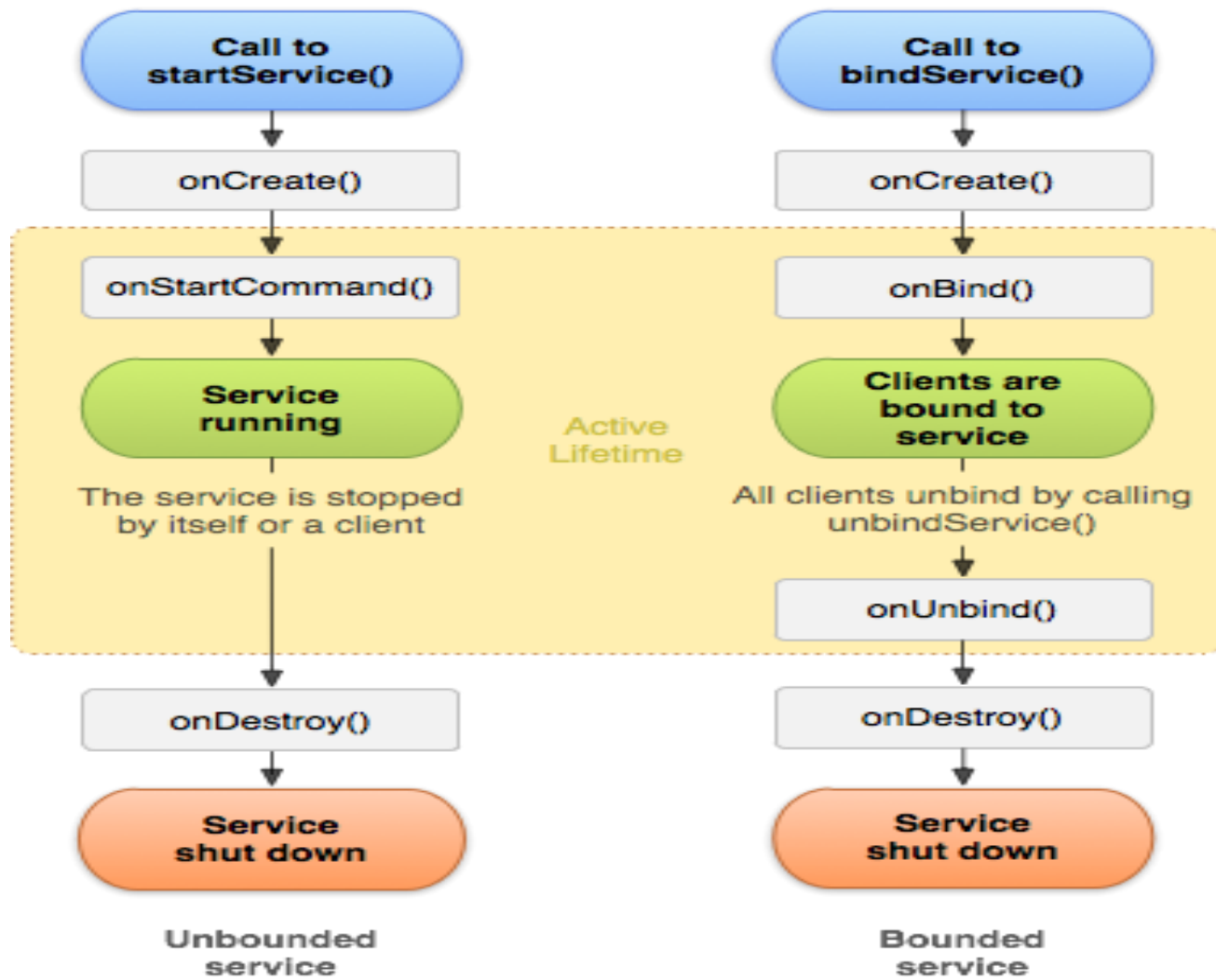
- 1 This interface between the service and a client must be an implementation of `Ibinder`,
- 2 Once the client receives the `Ibinder` service, it can begin interacting with the service through that interface.
- 3 A service is required to notify the user of events using Toast Notifications or Status Bar Notifications
- 4 A toast notification is a message that appears on the surface of the current window for a moment then disappears,
- 5 A status bar notification provides an icon in the status bar with a message, for the user to select and take an action.

Services

- | Similar to an activity lifecycle the services also have an active lifecycle.
- | There are two ways in describing the lifecycle:
 - | One is when an activity calls for a service it is first created.
 - | The created service is then made to run.
 - | When the service is no longer needed the service is stopped and destroyed.
- | Another is when a request to bound emerges, the service is bound to other components.


Services

- 1 The interface are specifies and the communication is performed.
- 2 Once this completes the unbinding process takes place and the services are destroyed
- 3 This is explained with the help of a flow chart -



Services

- 1 AIDL (Android Interface Definition Language) defines the programming interface that both the client and service agree upon in order to communicate with each other using interprocess communication (IPC).
- 2 On Android, one process cannot normally access the memory of another process.
- 3 So to talk, they decompose their objects into primitives that the operating system can understand, and send these objects across that boundary.
- 4 The code to send across the boundaries is tedious to write, so Android handles it with AIDL.



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