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Feedback — Week 6 Quiz

Help Center

You submitted this quiz on **Wed 25 Feb 2015 7:46 PM PST**. You got a score of **10.00** out of **10.00**.

Note: Quiz questions 9-14 are based on the optional lectures. These questions will be graded when you submit the quiz. However, in our calculations of your final grade you will be given credit for having answered these questions correctly.

Question 1

What types of User Notifications are provided by Android?

Score	Explanation
).20	
).20	
).20	
).20	
).20	
1.00 / 1.00	
1	1.00 / 1.00

Question 2

(True or False) Toast messages are used to get information from the user?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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O True.		
False.	✓	1.00
Total		1.00 / 1.00

Question 3

Why do Notification Area Notifications use PendingIntents?

 The underlying Intent has a reference to the sending component which can lead to memory leaks. The underlying Intent will be used by the system, rather than by the component that created it. To allow Extra data to be provided to the Activity that will be started. The PendingIntent can add a listener to the underlying Intent Total 1.00 / 1.00 	Your Answer	Score	Explanation
by the component that created it. To allow Extra data to be provided to the Activity that will be started. The PendingIntent can add a listener to the underlying Intent Total 1.00 /	, ,		
started. The PendingIntent can add a listener to the underlying Intent Total 1.00 /		1 .00	
Total 1.00 /	·		
	The PendingIntent can add a listener to the underlying Intent		
	Total		

Question 4

Which of the following capture why it is preferable to notify the user with a Notification Area Notification, rather than with a Dialog, or vice versa.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
Use a Dialog (DialogFragment) when using a large screen device such as a tablet.	~	0.25	
✓ Use a Notification Area Notification when the user should be notified outside of any currently running application.	~	0.25	

Use a Dialog when the application needs to get user feedback.	✓ 0.25
■ Use a Notification Area Notification to prevent onPause() from being called.	✓ 0.25
Total	1.00 /

Question 5

When should your application send broadcasts using the LocalBroadcastManager class, rather than by using the Context class or vice versa?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
Use the Context class when the broadcast must be sticky.	~	0.25	
✓ Use the LocalBroadcastManager to broadcast Intents that will only be received within the same application the sends the broadcasts.	~	0.25	
✓ Use the LocalBroadcastManager to register BroadcastReceivers that don't want to receive broadcasts from outside the application.	~	0.25	
Use the Context class to improve application reliability.	~	0.25	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 6

If your application only wants to receive certain broadcasts while it is active and in the foreground, which of the following scenarios might it implement?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation

 Dynamically register its BroadcastReceivers with low priority. Then use abortBroadcast() at runtime to prevent delivery. 	
Dynamically register its BroadcastReceivers in onResume() and unregister them in onPause().	✓ 1.00
 Load the Intents through a menu or ActionBar action. 	
Statically register its BroadcastReceivers with low priority.	
Total	1.00 /
	1.00

Question 7

Which of the following statements capture how Alarms are different from other Android capabilities?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
Handlers cannot be used to send Intents at a future point in time.	~	0.33	
Notification Area Notifications inform users about events without interrupting their work, while Alarms don't directly inform users.	~	0.33	
Alarms are fired at a particular time in the future. Regular Intent Broadcasts are handled at the time the Intent is broadcast.	~	0.33	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 8

How does an application get access to the AlarmManager?

Your Answer Score Explanation

 Put a <manager> tag in the application's</manager> AndroidManifest.xml file. 	
Use the AlarmManager.newInstance() method to retrieve the singleton instance of the AlarmManager.	
Use the Context.getSystemService() method to retrieve a reference to the AlarmManager service.	✓ 1.00
Use the AlarmManager() constructor to create an instance of the AlarmManager.	
Total	1.00 /
	1.00

Question 9

When setting alarms, it's often better to use the ELAPSED_REALTIME or ELAPSED_REALTIME_WAKEUP alarm types, rather than RTC or RTC_WAKEUP alarm types. Which of the following statements explains why RTC and RTC_WAKEUP alarms might not be the best approach in some cases?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
■ ELAPSED_REALTIME Alarms can fire when the CPU is in sleep mode.	~	0.25	
✓ If the network resets the system clock, RTC Alarms may fire at unpredictable times.	~	0.25	
✓ If the user manually changes the time zone or modifies the system clock, RTC Alarms may fire at unpredictable times.	~	0.25	
☐ It doesn't really matter, because you can easily convert from one time interpretation to the other.	~	0.25	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 10

For API targets prior to 19: The setInexactRepeating() method is intended to give Android flexibility in the exact timing of alarms. Assuming that mAlarmManager is a valid reference to the AlarmManager and that pi is a valid reference to a PendingIntent, why doesn't the following code snippet (modified from the AlarmCreate application shown in this lesson) accomplish that purpose?

mAlarmManager.setInexactRepeating(AlarmManager.ELAPSED_REALTIME, SystemClock.elapsedRealtime(),15000, pi);

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
 setInexactRepeating() requires a time interval of 60000 or greater. 			
setInexactRepeating() requires a specific interval constant, such as INTERVAL_FIFTEEN_MINUTES.	~	1.00	
 setInexactRepeating() requires an alarm type of RTC or RTC_WAKEUP. 			
setInexactRepeating() is a method of the Alarm class.			
Total		1.00 /	
		1.00	