

PROGRAMMING HANDHELD SYSTEMS

ADAM PORTER

THE ACTIVITY CLASS

TODAY'S TOPICS

THE ACTIVITY CLASS

THE TASK BACKSTACK

THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

STARTING ACTIVITIES

HANDLING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

ACTIVITY

PROVIDES A VISUAL INTERFACE FOR USER
INTERACTION

ACTIVITY

EACH ACTIVITY TYPICALLY SUPPORTS ONE
FOCUSED THING A USER CAN DO, SUCH AS
VIEWING AN EMAIL MESSAGE
SHOWING A LOGIN SCREEN

ACTIVITY

APPLICATIONS OFTEN COMPRISE SEVERAL
ACTIVITIES

NAVIGATION THROUGH ACTIVITIES

ANDROID SUPPORTS NAVIGATION IN SEVERAL WAYS:

TASKS

THE TASK BACKSTACK

SUSPENDING & RESUMING ACTIVITIES

TASKS

A TASK IS A SET OF RELATED ACTIVITIES
THESE RELATED ACTIVITIES DON'T HAVE TO BE
PART OF THE SAME APPLICATION
MOST TASKS START AT THE HOME SCREEN

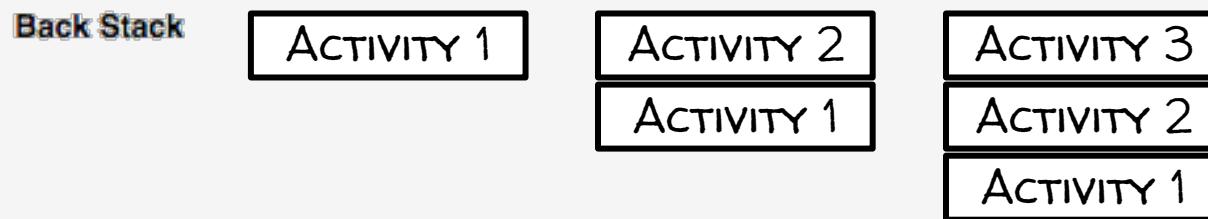
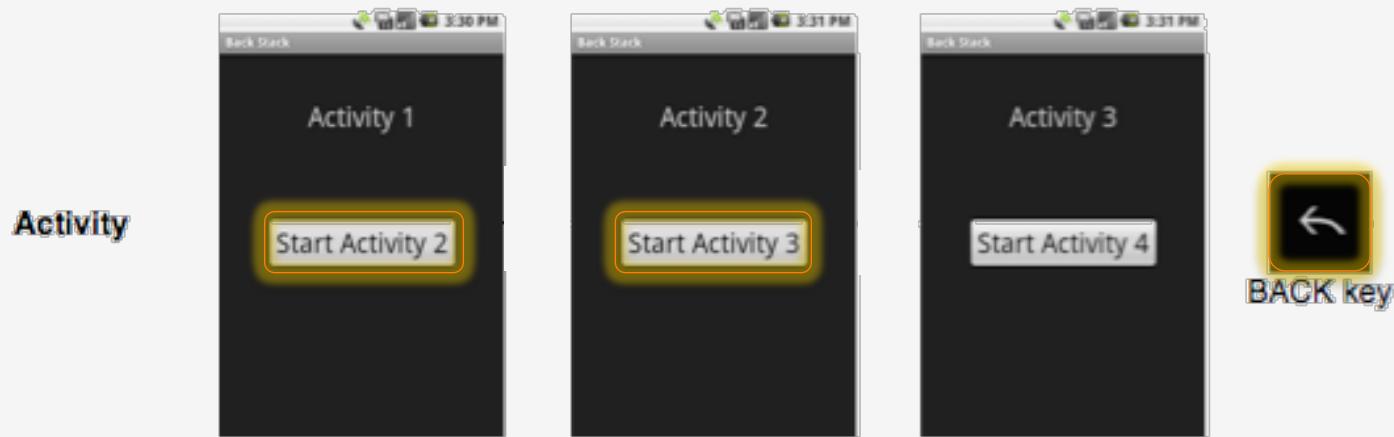
SEE: [http://developer.android.com/
guide/topics/fundamentals/tasks-and-back-stack.html](http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/fundamentals/tasks-and-back-stack.html)

TASK BACKSTACK

WHEN AN ACTIVITY IS LAUNCHED, IT GOES ON
TOP OF THE BACKSTACK

WHEN THE ACTIVITY IS DESTROYED, IT IS
POPPED OFF THE BACKSTACK

TASK BACKSTACK



THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

ACTIVITIES ARE CREATED, SUSPENDED,
RESUMED & DESTROYED AS NECESSARY WHEN
AN APPLICATION EXECUTES

THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

SOME OF THESE ACTIONS DEPEND ON USER BEHAVIOR

SOME DEPEND ON ANDROID

E.G., ANDROID CAN KILL ACTIVITIES WHEN IT NEEDS THEIR RESOURCES

ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE STATES

RESUMED/RUNNING – VISIBLE, USER
INTERACTING

PAUSED – VISIBLE, USER NOT INTERACTING, CAN
BE TERMINATED*

STOPPED – NOT VISIBLE, CAN BE TERMINATED

THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE METHODS

ANDROID ANNOUNCES ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE STATE CHANGES TO ACTIVITY BY CALLING SPECIFIC ACTIVITY METHODS

SOME ACTIVITY CALLBACK METHODS

protected void onCreate (Bundle savedInstanceState)

protected void onStart()

protected void onResume()

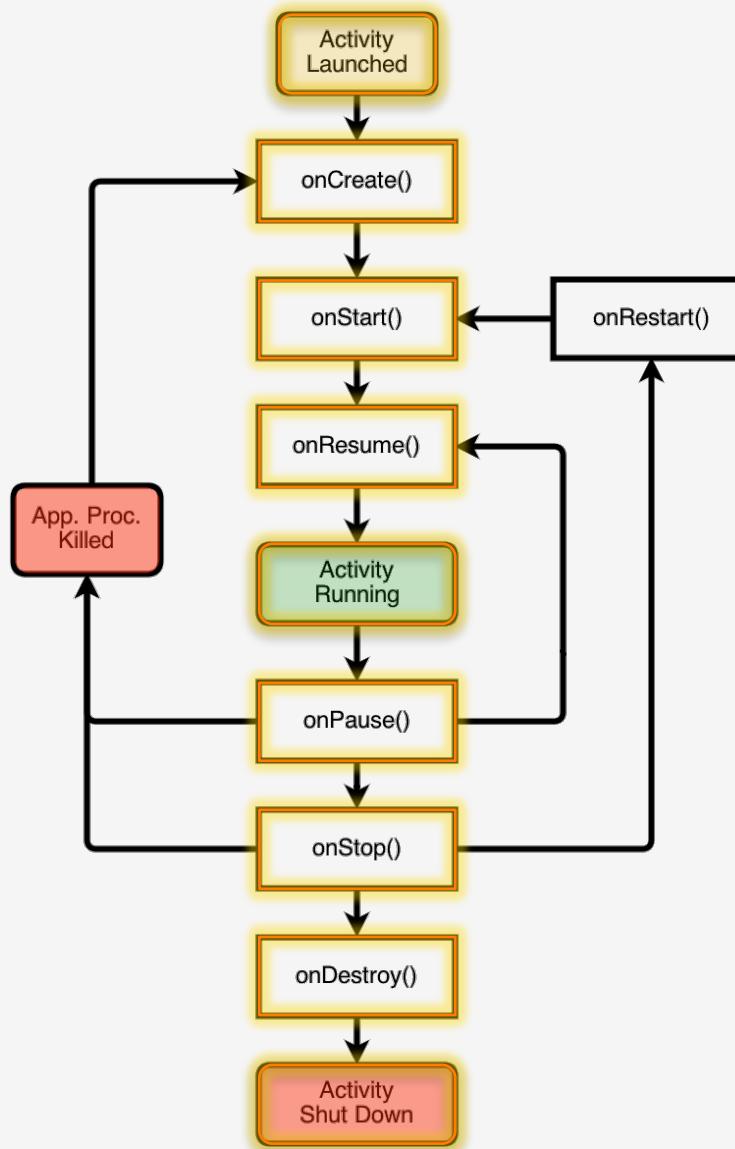
protected void onPause()

protected void onRestart()

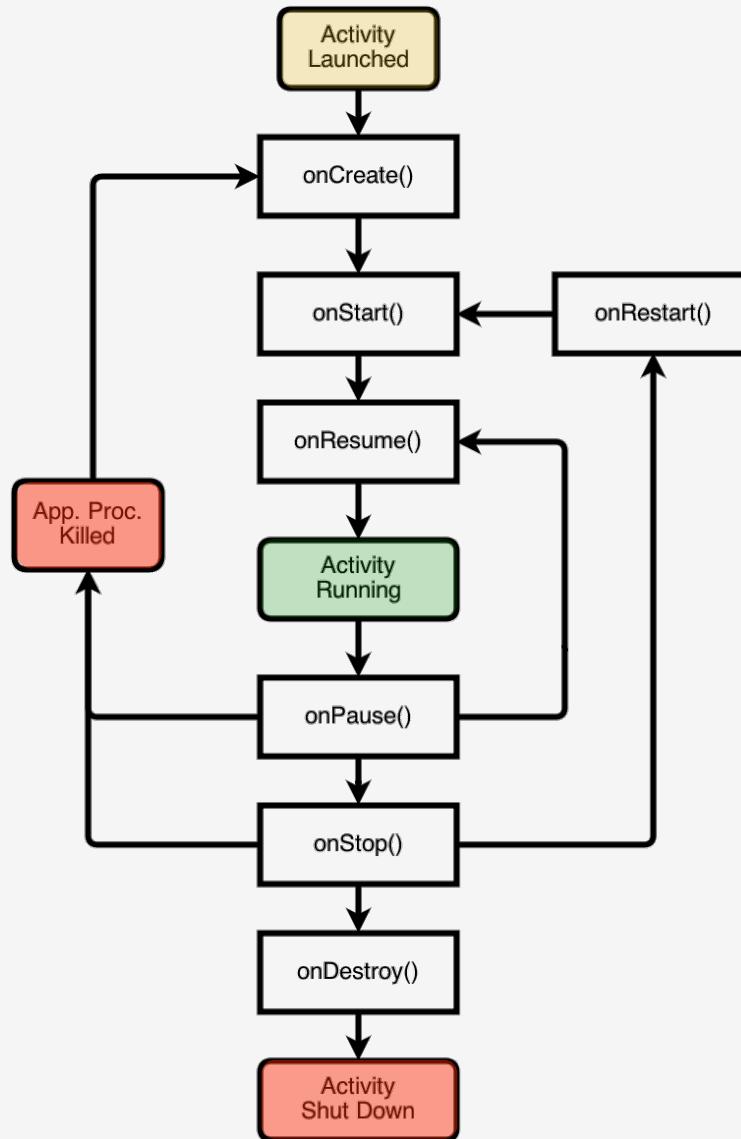
protected void onStop()

protected void onDestroy()

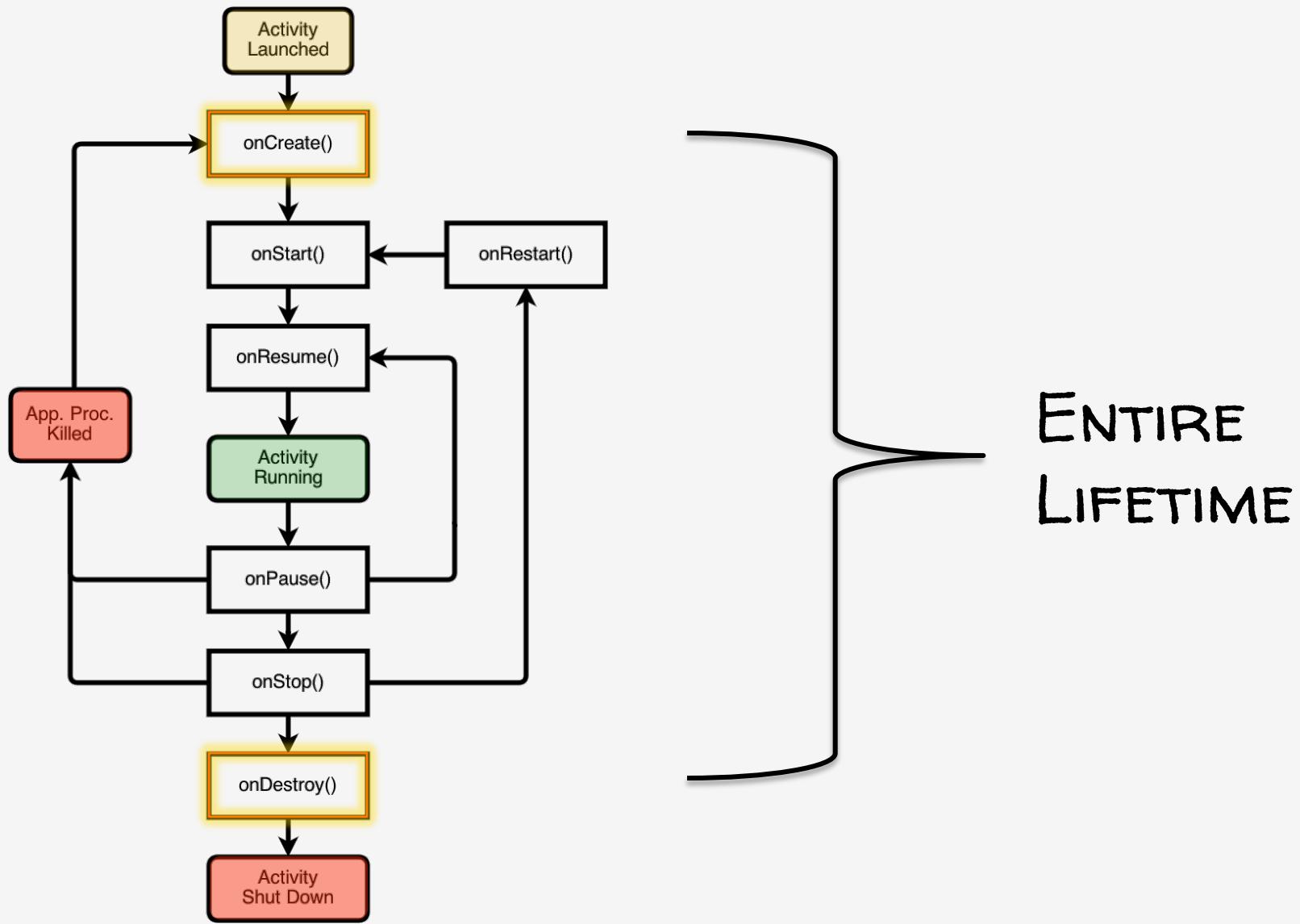
THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



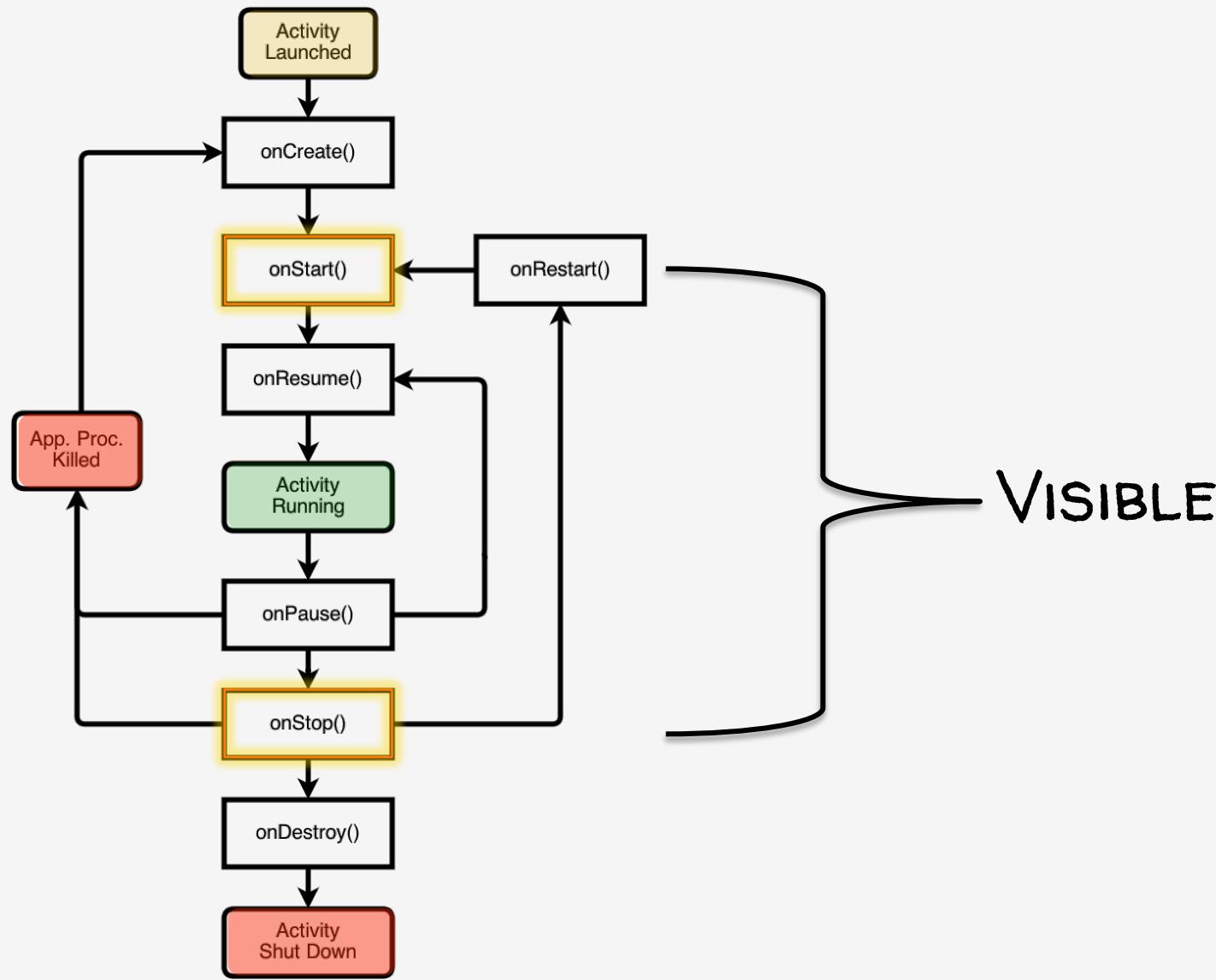
THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



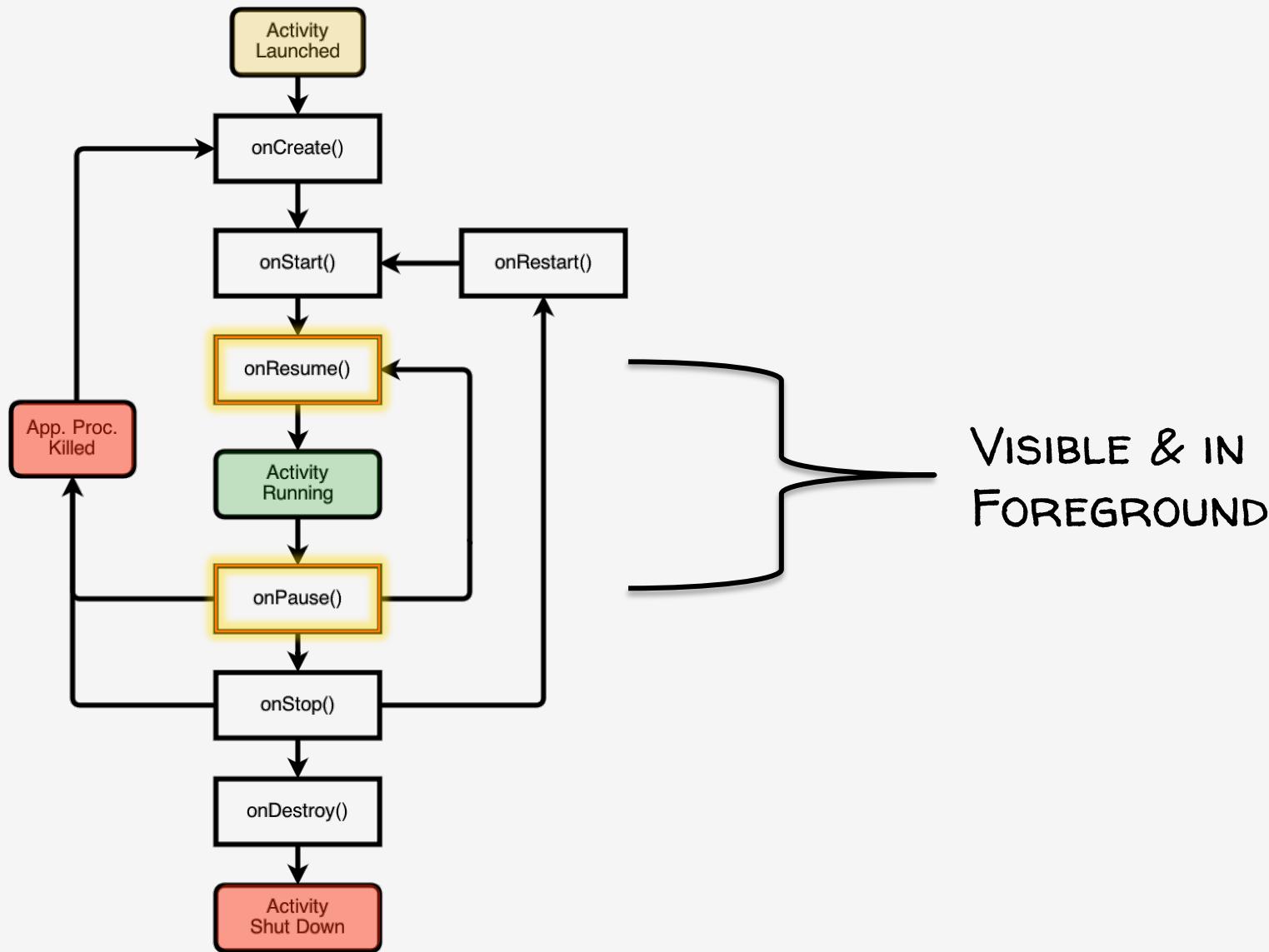
THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



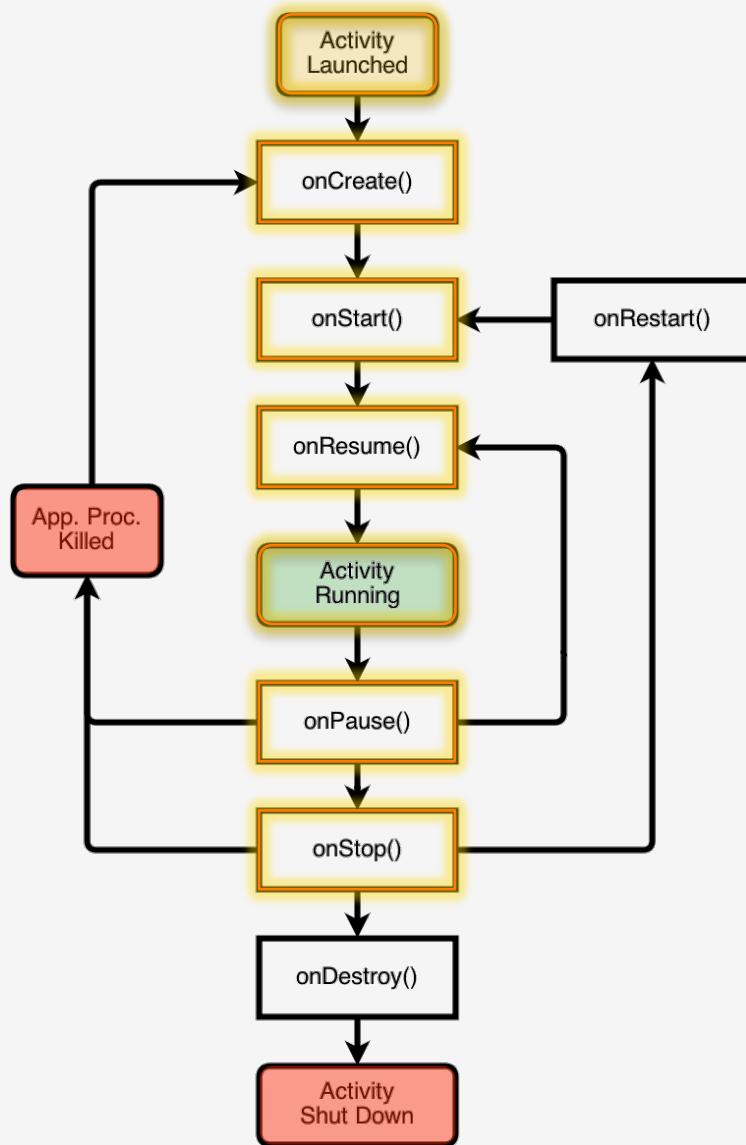
THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



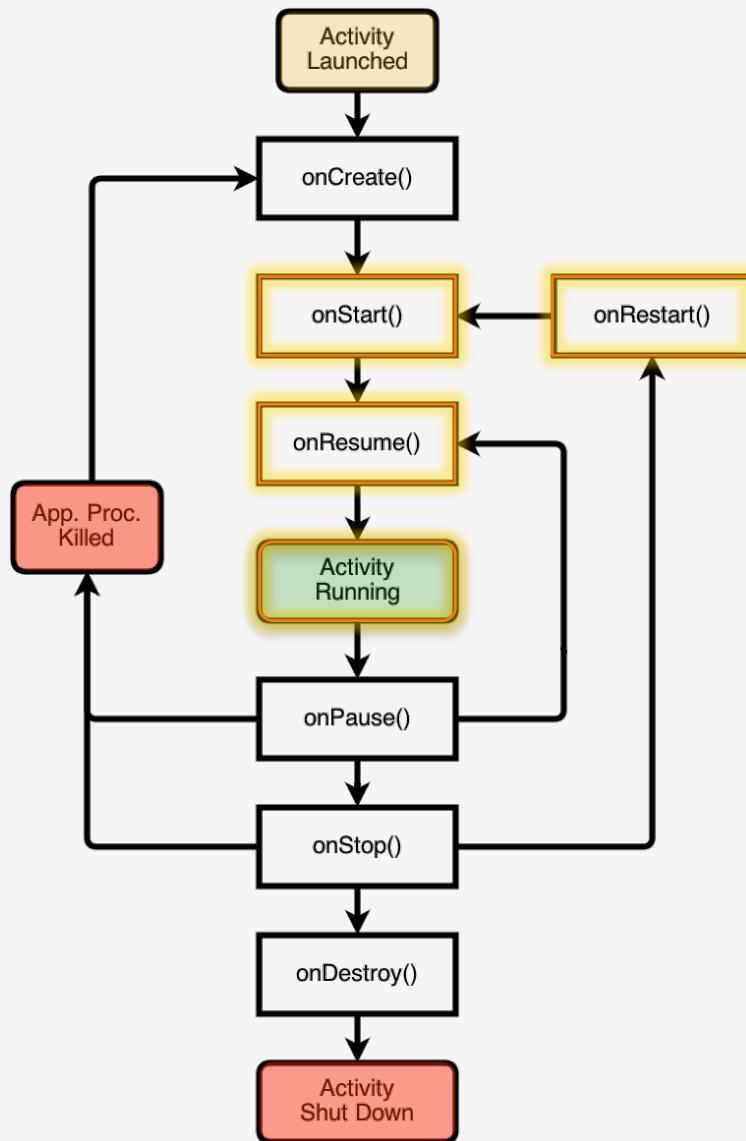
THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



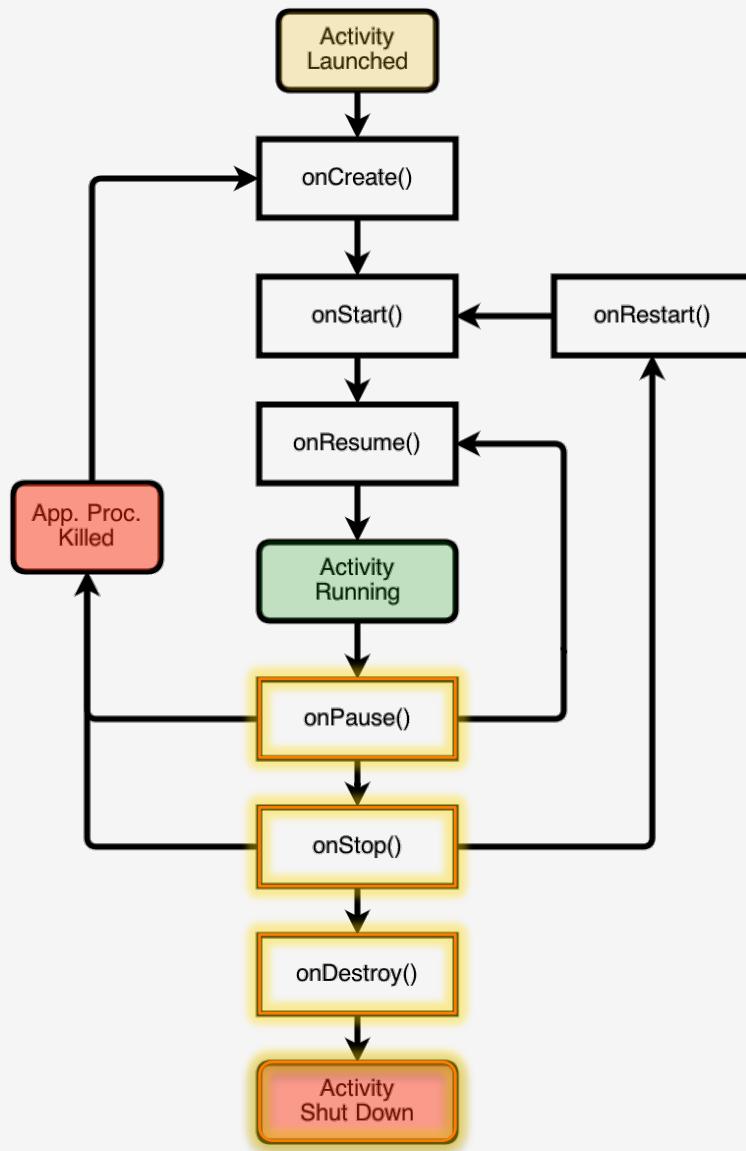
THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE



THE ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE





ONCREATE()

CALLED WHEN ACTIVITY IS CREATED

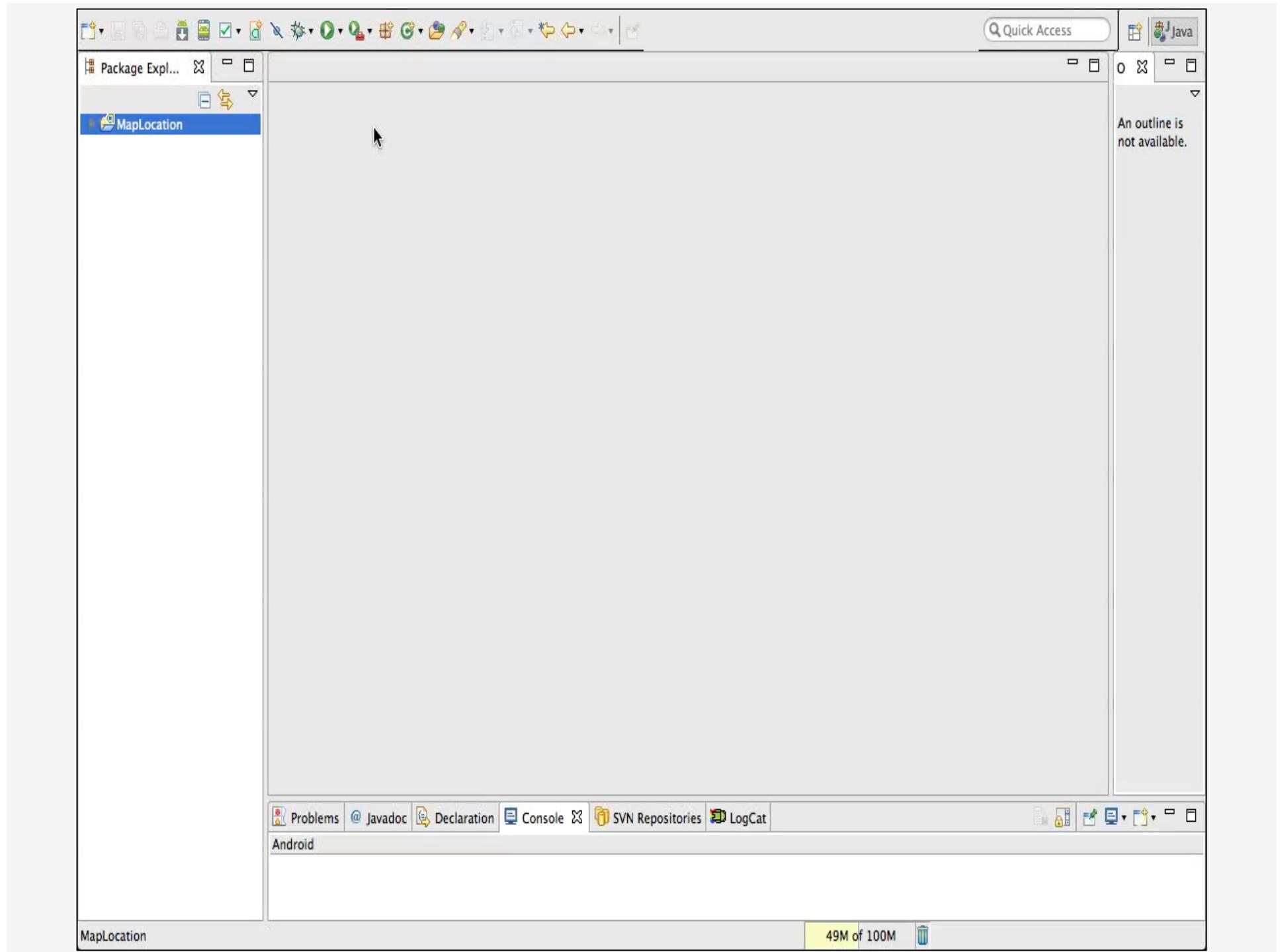
SETS UP INITIAL STATE

CALL super.onCreate()

SET THE ACTIVITY'S CONTENT VIEW

RETAIN REFERENCE TO UI VIEWS AS NECESSARY

CONFIGURE VIEWS AS NECESSARY



ONRESTART()

CALLED IF THE ACTIVITY HAS BEEN STOPPED
AND IS ABOUT TO BE STARTED AGAIN

TYPICAL ACTIONS

SPECIAL PROCESSING NEEDED ONLY AFTER HAVING
BEEN STOPPED

ONSTART()

ACTIVITY IS ABOUT TO BECOME VISIBLE

TYPICAL ACTIONS

START WHEN VISIBLE—ONLY BEHAVIORS

LOADING PERSISTENT APPLICATION STATE

ONRESUME()

ACTIVITY IS VISIBLE AND ABOUT TO START
INTERACTING WITH USER

TYPICAL ACTIONS

START FOREGROUND-ONLY BEHAVIORS

ONPAUSE()

FOCUS ABOUT TO SWITCH TO ANOTHER
ACTIVITY

TYPICAL ACTIONS

SHUTDOWN FOREGROUND-ONLY BEHAVIORS

SAVE PERSISTENT STATE

ONSTOP()

ACTIVITY IS NO LONGER VISIBLE TO USER

MAY BE RESTARTED LATER

TYPICAL ACTIONS

CACHE STATE

NOTE: MAY NOT BE CALLED IF ANDROID KILLS
YOUR APPLICATION

ONDESTROY()

ACTIVITY IS ABOUT TO BE DESTROYED

TYPICAL ACTIONS

RELEASE ACTIVITY RESOURCES

NOTE: MAY NOT BE CALLED IF ANDROID KILLS
YOUR APPLICATION

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Standard IDE toolbar with various icons for file operations, navigation, and search.
- Quick Access:** A search bar labeled "Quick Access" in the top right corner.
- Left Sidebar:** "Package Explorer" view showing the project structure. The current file, `MapLocation.java`, is selected in the list.
- Central Area:** The main code editor window displaying the `MapLocation.java` file. The code includes overridden methods for activity lifecycle events:
 - `onStart()`: Logs a message indicating the activity is visible and about to be started.
 - `onRestart()`: Logs a message indicating the activity is visible and about to be restarted.
 - `onResume()`: Logs a message indicating the activity is and has focus (it is now "resumed").
- Right Sidebar:** "Java" view showing a tree structure of methods for the `MapLocation` class, including `onCreate()`, `onStart()`, `onRestart()`, `onResume()`, `onPause()`, `onStop()`, and `onDestroy()`.
- Bottom Navigation:** Tab bar with "Problems", "@ Javadoc", "Declaration", "Console", "SVN Repositories", and "LogCat". The "Console" tab is currently active.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Displays "Android" in the status bar.
- Bottom Footer:** Status bar with "Writable", "Smart Insert", "40 : 1", "64M of 100M", and a trash bin icon.

STARTING ACTIVITIES

CREATE AN INTENT OBJECT SPECIFYING THE
ACTIVITY TO START

STARTING ACTIVITIES

PASS NEWLY CREATED INTENT TO METHODS,
SUCH AS:

startActivity()

startActivityForResult()

INVOKES A CALLBACK METHOD WHEN THE CALLED
ACTIVITY FINISHES TO RETURN A RESULT

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The left sidebar displays the project structure under "MapLocation". It includes "Android 2.3.3", "src" (containing "course.examples.Activity" with "MapLocation.java"), "gen", "Android Dependencies", "assets", "bin", and "res".
- Code Editor:** The main editor window contains Java code for "MapLocation.java". The code initializes UI elements and links them to actions in code.
- Code Block Selection:** A blue selection bar highlights the section of code that links UI elements to actions.
- Toolbars and Menus:** The top and bottom toolbars provide various development tools and navigation options.
- Side Panels:** The right side features a "Java" panel showing class members like "course.e", "import d", "MapLoca", and methods such as "onCreate", "onStart", "onRes", "onRes", "onPal", "onSto", and "onDe".
- Bottom Navigation:** The bottom navigation bar includes tabs for "Problems", "Javadoc", "Declaration", "Console", "SVN Repositories", and "LogCat".

```
setContentView(R.layout.main);

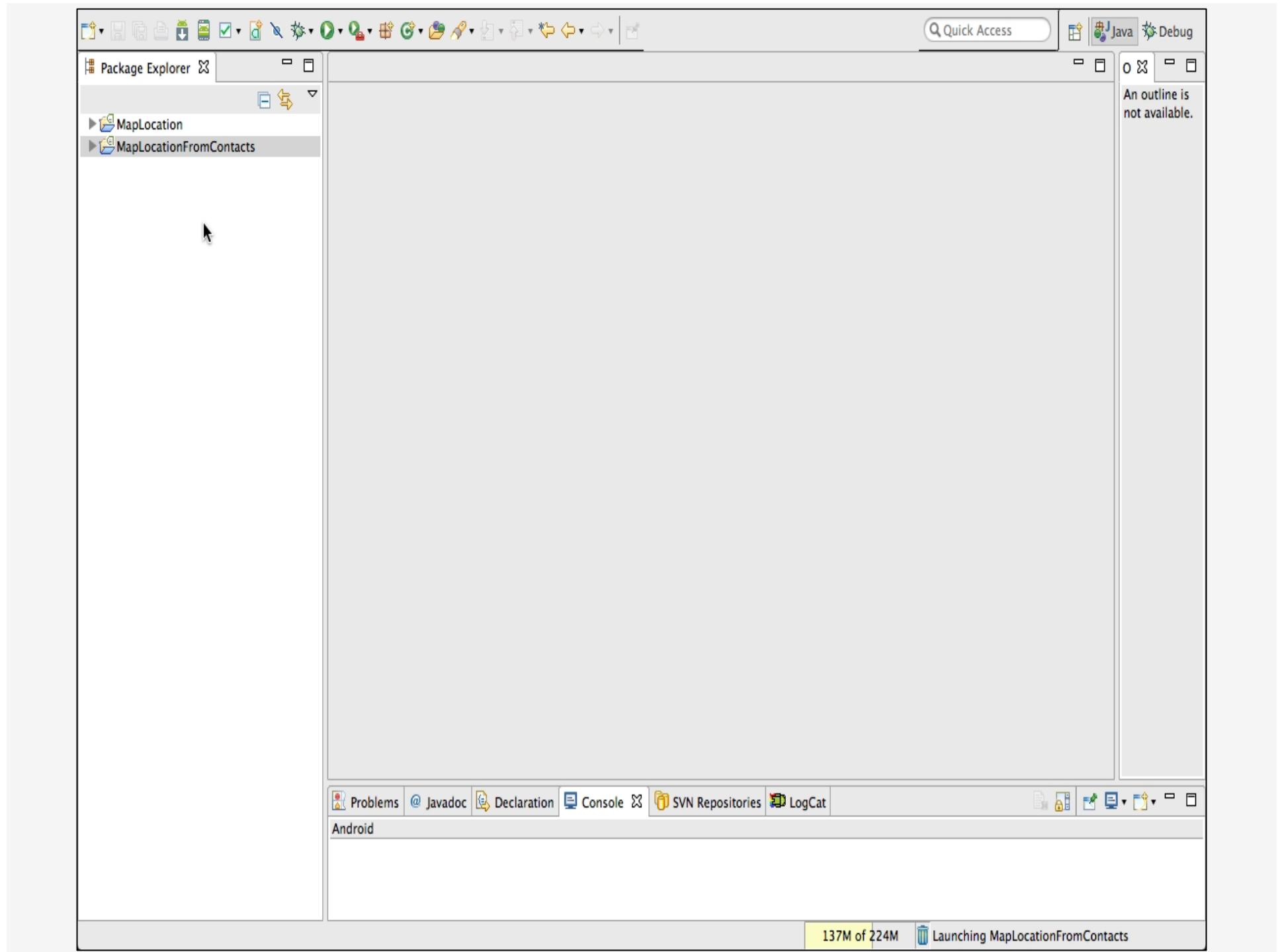
// Initialize UI elements
final EditText addrText = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.location);
final Button button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.mapButton);

// Link UI elements to actions in code
button.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        try {
            String address = addrText.getText().toString();
            address = address.replace(' ', '+');
            Intent geoIntent = new Intent(
                android.content.Intent.ACTION_VIEW, Uri
                .parse("geo:0,0?q=" + address));
            startActivity(geoIntent);
        } catch (Exception e) {
        }
    }
});
```

MAPLOCATIONFROMCONTACTS

SIMILAR TO MAPLOCATION, BUT GETS
ADDRESS FROM CONTACTS DATABASE





ACTIVITY.SETRESULT()

STARTED ACTIVITY CAN SET ITS RESULT BY
CALLING ACTIVITY.SETRESULT()

public final void setResult (int resultCode)

public final void setResult (int resultCode,
Intent data)

ACTIVITY.SETRESULT()

RESULTCODE (AN INT)

RESULT_CANCELED

RESULT_OK

RESULT_FIRST_USER

CUSTOM RESULTCODES CAN BE ADDED

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Contains standard icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, etc.), search, and quick access.
- Quick Access Bar:** Shows "Java" and "Debug" buttons.
- Left Sidebar (Package Explorer):** Displays the project structure:
 - MapLocation
 - MapLocationFromContacts
 - Google APIs (Android 4.2.2)
 - src
 - course.examples.MapLocationFrc
 - MapLocationFromContactsActivity.java
 - gen [Generated Java Files]
 - assets
 - bin
 - res
 - AndroidManifest.xml
 - project.properties
- Central Area (Editor):** Shows the Java code for `MapLocationFromContactsActivity.java`. The code handles button click events to start an intent for picking contacts.
- Right Sidebar (Outline View):** Shows the class hierarchy and methods for `MapLocationFromContactsActivity`.
- Bottom Bar:** Includes tabs for Problems, Javadoc, Declaration, Console, SVN Repositories, and LogCat, with "Android" selected. It also shows memory usage (125M of 224M) and a status message ("Launching MapLocationFromContacts").

CONFIGURATION CHANGES

DEVICE CONFIGURATION CAN CHANGE AT
RUNTIME

KEYBOARD, ORIENTATION, LOCALE, ETC.

ON CONFIGURATION CHANGES, ANDROID
USUALLY KILLS THE CURRENT ACTIVITY & THEN
RESTARTS IT

CONFIGURATION CHANGES

ACTIVITY RESTARTING SHOULD BE FAST

IF NECESSARY YOU CAN:

RETAIN AN OBJECT CONTAINING IMPORTANT STATE
INFORMATION DURING A CONFIGURATION CHANGE

MANUALLY HANDLE THE CONFIGURATION CHANGE

RETAINING AN OBJECT

HARD TO RECOMPUTE DATA CAN BE CACHED TO
SPEED UP HANDLING OF CONFIGURATION
CHANGES

OVERRIDE `onRetainNonConfigurationInstance()`
TO BUILD & RETURN CONFIGURATION OBJECT

WILL BE CALLED BETWEEN `onStop()` AND
`onDestroy()`

RETAINING AN OBJECT

CALL getLastNonConfigurationInstance()
DURING onCreate() TO RECOVER RETAINED OBJECT

NOTE: THESE METHODS HAVE BEEN DEPRECATED IN
FAVOR OF METHODS IN THE FRAGMENT CLASS
(DISCUSSED IN LATER CLASSES)

MANUAL RECONFIGURATION

CAN PREVENT SYSTEM FROM RESTARTING
ACTIVITY

DECLARE THE CONFIGURATION CHANGES YOUR
ACTIVITY HANDLES IN ANDROIDMANIFEST.XML
FILE, E.G.,

```
<activity android:name=".MyActivity"  
        android:configChanges=  
        "orientation|screensize|keyboardHidden"...>
```

MANUAL RECONFIGURATION

WHEN CONFIGURATION CHANGES,

ACTIVITY'S `onConfigurationChanged()`
METHOD IS CALLED

PASSED A CONFIGURATION OBJECT SPECIFYING
THE NEW DEVICE CONFIGURATION

NEXT TIME

THE INTENT CLASS