Feedback — Week 5 Quiz

Help

Thank you. Your submission for this quiz was received.

You submitted this quiz on **Sun 2 Mar 2014 1:34 PM CET**. You got a score of **10.25** out of **14.00**. You can attempt again, if you'd like.

Question 1

What types of User Notifications are provided by Android?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ Dialogs.	✔	0.20	
☐ Tabs.	✔	0.20	
☑ Notification Area Notifications.	✔	0.20	
☑ Toast Messages.	✔	0.20	
☐ Fragments.	✔	0.20	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 2

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ True.			
◉ False.	✔	1.00	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

Why do Notification Area Notifications use PendingIntents?

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

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	
[x] Use a Notification Area Notification when the user should be notified outside of any currently running application.	✔	0.25	
[x] 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 / 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 to improve application reliability.	✔	0.25	
Use the Context class when the broadcast must be sticky.	✖	0.00	
Use the LocalBroadcastManager to register BroadcastReceivers that don't want to receive broadcasts from outside the application.	✖	0.00	
Use the LocalBroadcastManager to broadcast Intents that will only be received within the same application the sends the broadcasts.	✔	0.25	
Total		0.50 / 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
Statically register its BroadcastReceivers with low priority.			
Dynamically register its BroadcastReceivers with low priority. The use abortBroadcast() at runtime to prevent delivery.	✖	0.00	
Dynamically register its BroadcastReceivers in onResume() and unregister them in onPause()			

and unregister them in onPause().

○ Load the Intents through a menu or ActionBar action.	
Total	0.00 / 1.00

Question 7

Which of the following methods is guaranteed to run on the application's UI Thread?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ AsyncTask.doInBackground().	✖	0.00	
☑ View.post().	✔	0.25	
☑ Activity.runOnUIThread().	✔	0.25	
☑ Handler.sendMessage().	✖	0.00	
Total		0.50 / 1.00	

Question 8

Which of the following statements correctly capture why an application that uses a Handler, might send Messages to the Handler, rather than post Runnables to it, or vice versa?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ Messages can take parameters. Runnables can't.	✖	0.00	
☑ Runnables are used when the Sender implements the action to be taken.	✔	0.25	
☐ Runnables are less efficient than messages.	✔	0.25	
☐ Messages are used when the Handler implements the Message response.	✖	0.00	
Total		0.50 /	

Total	0.50 / 1.00

Question 9

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ Alarms are fired at a particular time in the future. Regular Intent Broadcasts are handled at the time the Intent is broadcast.	✔	0.33	
☐ 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	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 10

How does an application get access to the AlarmManager?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
○ Use the AlarmManager() constructor to create an instance of the AlarmManager.		
○ Use the AlarmManager.newInstance() method to retrieve the singleton instance of the AlarmManager.		
○ Put a <manager> tag in the application's AndroidManifest.xml file.		

Use the Context.getSystemService() method to retrieve a reference to the AlarmManager service.	✔	1.00
Total		1.00 / 1.00

Question 11

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 user manually changes the time zone or modifies the system clock, RTC Alarms may fire at unpredictable times.	✖	0.00	
If the network resets the system clock, RTC Alarms may fire at unpredictable times.	✖	0.00	
It doesn't really matter, because you can easily convert from one time interpretation to the other.	✖	0.00	
Total		0.25 / 1.00	

Question 12

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

Question 13

Android supports several HTTP clients. Which one of the following HTTP clients will be Android's preferred HTTP client in the future? See http://android-developers.blogspot.com/2011/09/androids-http-clients.html for more information.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
( ) DefaultHttpClient.			
(•) HttpURLConnection.	✔	1.00	
( ) AndroidHttpClient.			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 14

Which of the following statements are generally true about DOM parsers?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ DOM parsers provide iterators that pull XML content into an application on demand.	✖	0.00	
☑ DOM parsers convert an XML document into a tree structure, which can make it easier to do whole document analyses.	✔	0.25	
☐ DOM parsers tend to use more memory than the other kinds of Parsers we discussed in this lesson.	✖	0.00	
☐ DOM parsers use a streaming model in which the parser calls back into the application when specific elements are parsed.	✔	0.25	
Total		0.50 / 1.00	