

## Activity and Lifecycles

There are 4 states of activity and each activity having seven methods.

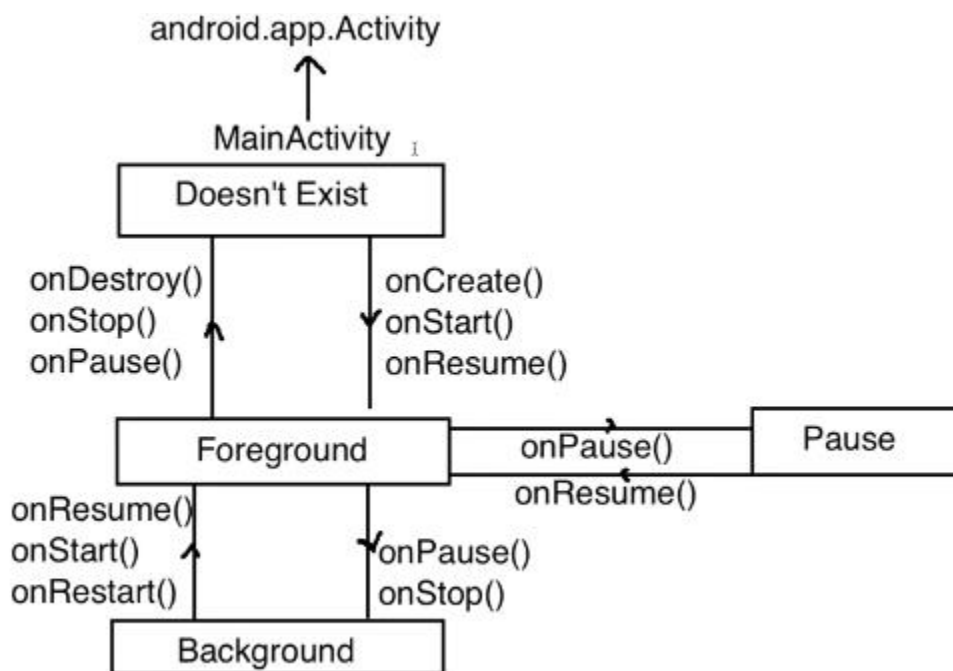
Activity Life Cycle :

- Activity is having 4 states

- Doesn't Exist
- Foreground
- Pause
- Background

- following are the major methods in Activity class lifecycle.

- onCreate()
- onPause()
- onStop()
- onStart()
- onResume()
- onRestart()
- onDestroy()



If there is no activities in the stack automatically application get closed.

## Four States

1. Doesn't exist(Activity not started)
2. Foreground (activity comes from doesn't exist to foreground state by calling onCreate(),onStart() and onResume())
3. Background (If some other activity enters into the foreground state, then the current visible activity enters in to background state by calling onPause() and onStop()).
4. Pause - drag your notification or if you get an incoming call then the current activity enters into the pause state by calling onPause(). This activity is not destroyed. An activity is entered from pause state to Foreground state by calling onResume().
5. Current visible activity is destroyed, if you click the back button by calling onPause(),onStop() and onDestroy()
6. The background activity is entered into foreground activity by calling onRestart(), onStart() and onResume().

The above steps are called as life cycle of an activity.

All these are maintained if you create a class as a sub type of Activity. The execution of an Android app starts from onCreate().

Then connect the Layout to your Activity by calling setContentView(R.Your Layout File name)

All states of activities are maintained in the Stack.