Android App Development

Broadcast Receivers

Building Blocks of Android: **Four Components**

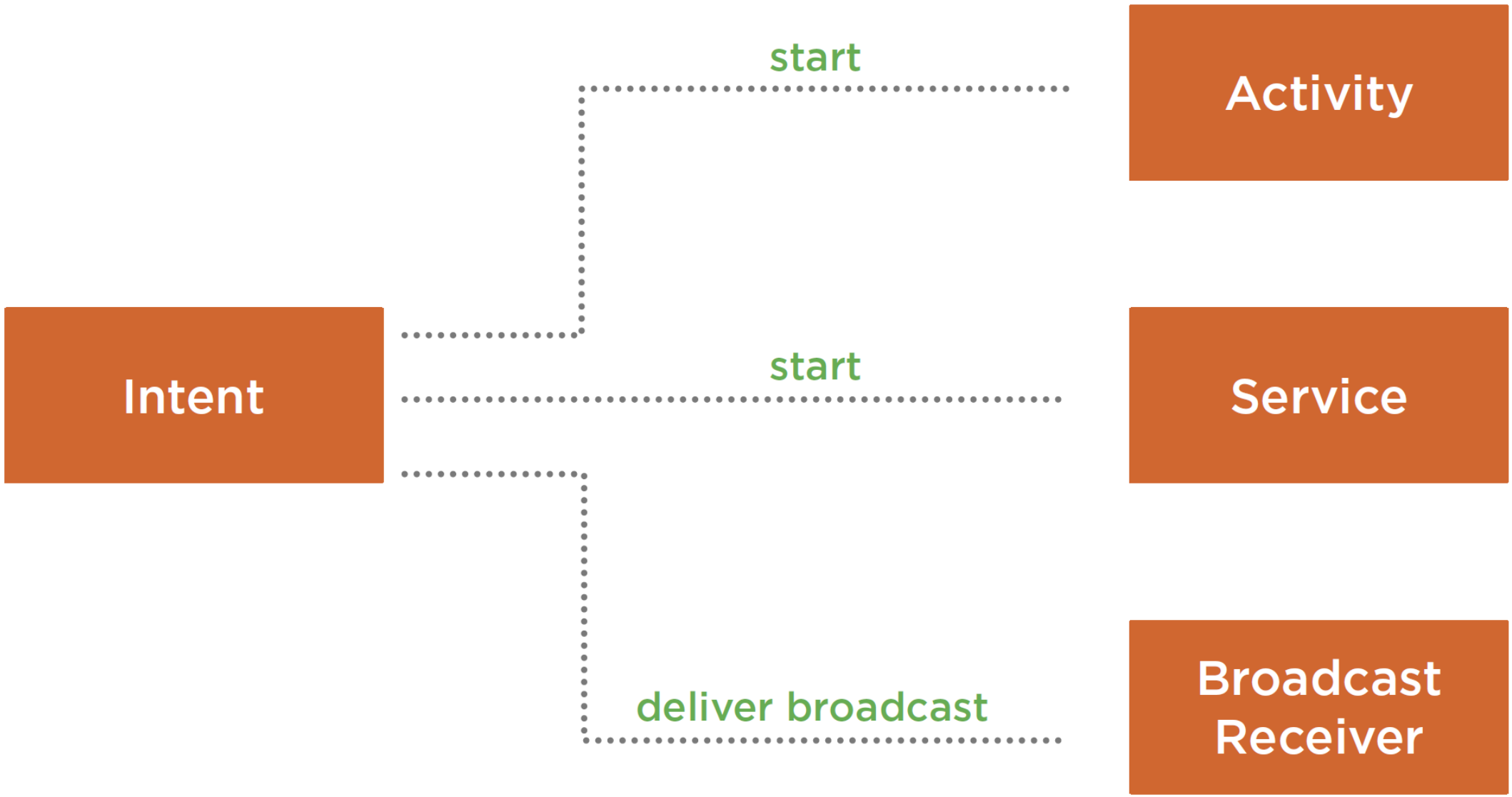
Activity

Service

BroadcastReceiver

ContentProvider

Intent

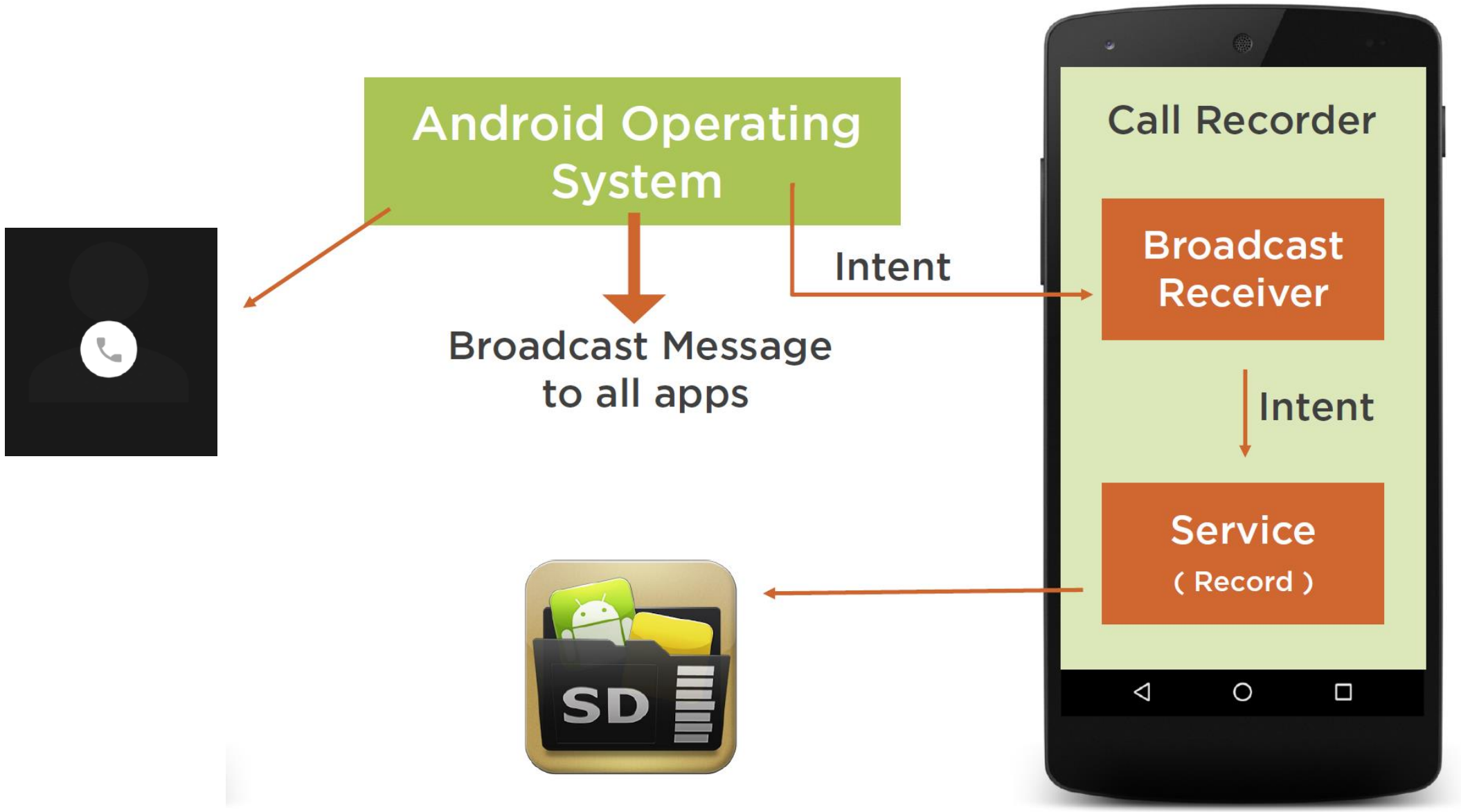

start
Activity
Intent
start
Service
deliver broadcast
Broadcast Receiver

BroadcastReceiver

Few Examples : -

- Incoming Call
- Flight Mode on/off
- Wi-fi on/off

BroadcastReceiver



Types of Broadcasts

- Normal Broadcasts
- Ordered Broadcasts
- Sticky Broadcasts
- Local Broadcasts

Flow of Broadcast [Intent]

Android Operating System

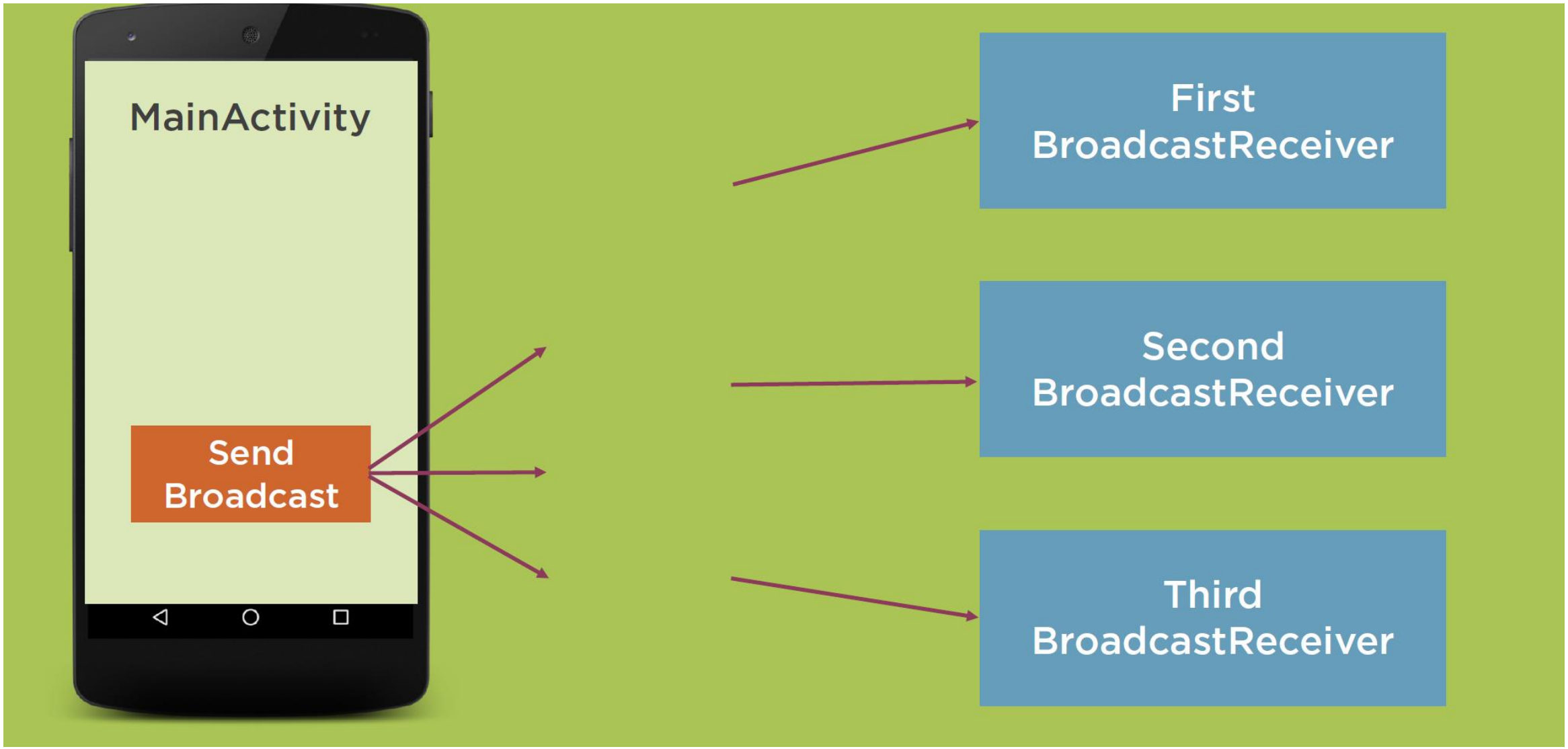
1. Between OS and MyApp
   - Operating System → MyReceiver
2. Between Two Apps
   - XYZ App → MyReceiver
3. Within the app
   - MainActivity → MyReceiver

BroadcastReceiver or Receiver

Registering a BroadcastReceiver [Receiver]

- Statically
- Dynamically

- Normal Broadcast
- Register Statically in Manifest


MainActivity
Send Broadcast
First BroadcastReceiver
Second BroadcastReceiver
Third BroadcastReceiver

Create an Activity with a Button

- sendBroadcastMessage method

Create a subclass of BroadcastReceiver

- MyFirstReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver
- Override the onReceive method

Declare the Receiver in Manifest File

Write code to send a Broadcast

- sendBroadcastMessage method

BroadcastReceiver as an Inner Class

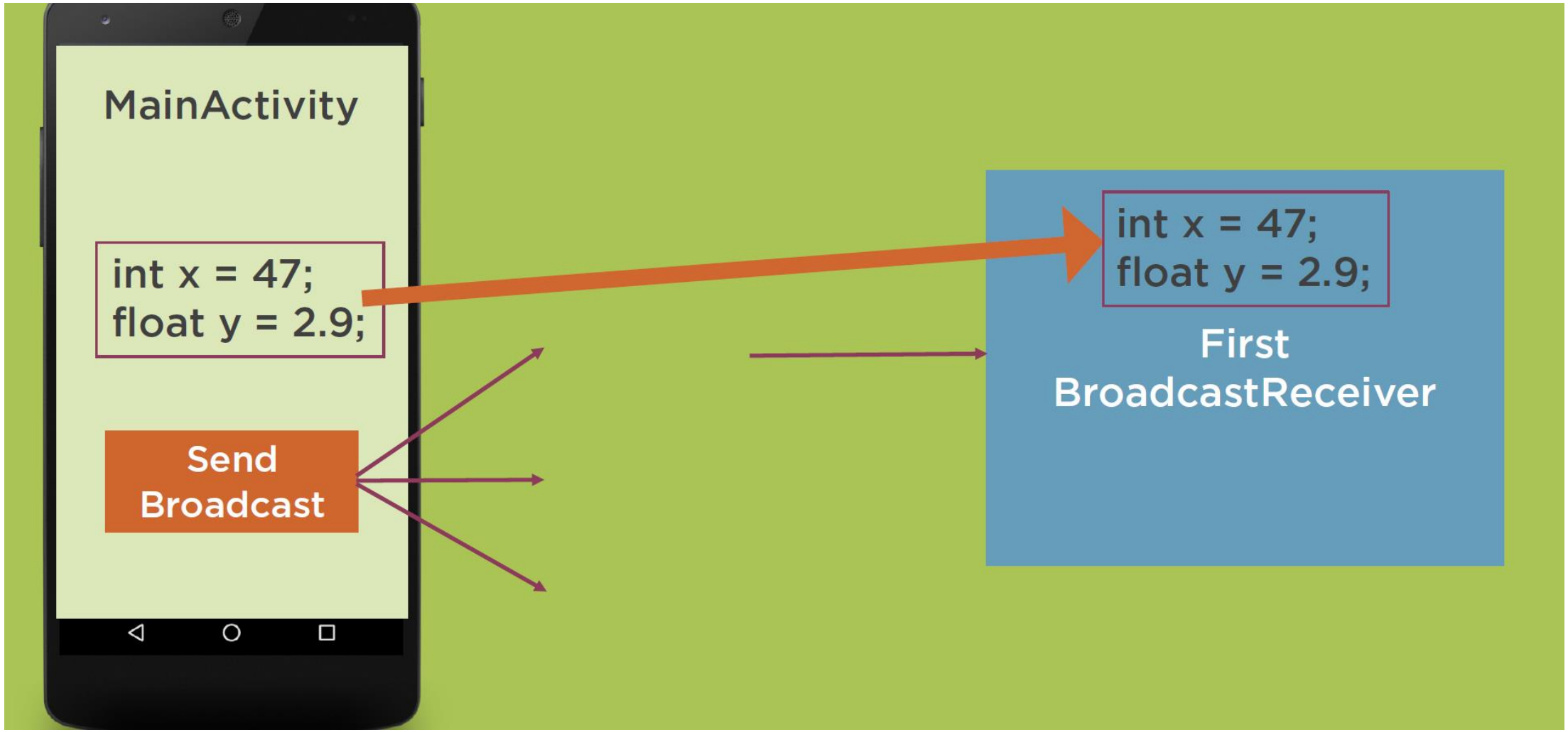
Using Intent Filter with Custom Action

Multiple Receivers with Same Action Name

Broadcasts are sent Asynchronously

BroadcastReceiver works in main thread

- We cannot block the main thread for longer duration of time
- Android System will generate ANR and the app will crash
- Solution → Use Services for longer duration tasks


MainActivity
int x = 47;
float y = 2.9;
Send Broadcast
int x = 47;
float y = 2.9;
First BroadcastReceiver

Override the onReceive() in sub class of Receiver

Receivers can be declared as Inner class

Never perform long running tasks inside the onReceive method

- Receiver works in the main thread
- It will block the main thread
- System will generate ANR
- Solution → Use Service for long tasks