

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي
أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا
وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا وَعَمَلًا
مُتَقَبَّلًا

بِسْمِ
الرَّحْمَنِ
الرَّحِيمِ
قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ
لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

اللَّهُ
قَالَ الرَّسُولُ إِنِّي لَا أَشْرِكُ بِكَ شَيْئًا
وَأَحْلَلْتُ عَقْدَةَ مُلْكِي بِمَا نَفَقْتُ مِنْ مَالِي



Activities, Intents and Activity Lifecycle

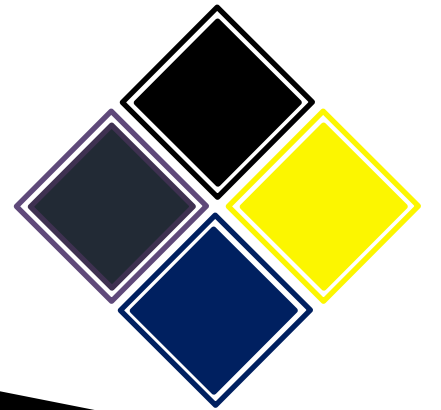
Mobile Computing

LECTURE 09-10

Activities, Intents and Activity LifeCycle

Instructor:

Maulana Haq Nawaz



دعا

يَا مُقَلَّبَ الْقُلُوبِ،
ثَبِّتْ قَلْبِي عَلَى
دِينِكَ

تصحیح نیت

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

نے فرمایا

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ

ترج

اعمال کا دار و مدار نیتوں پر

Little Efforts Daily Will Make You the Greatest

To **systematically learn** and get **excellence** in any **concept / subject**

- روز کا کام روز کریں
- اک مہینے کا کھانا ایک دن میں نہیں کھایا جا سکتا،
ایسے ہی ایک مہینے کا کام ایک دن میں نہیں ہو سکتا

Little Efforts Daily Will Make You the Greatest

Importance of completing tasks on daily basis

» Main Reason of Failure in Life

- یہ کام کل کریں گے
- جو کام کبھی بھی ہو سکتا ہے وہ کبھی نہیں ہوتا
- زندگی ایک دن ہے اور وہ ہے آج۔ زندگی میں کل نام کی کوئی چیز نہیں ہے
- جو دن آپ کی زندگی سے چلا گیا اب واپس نہیں آئے گا
- آج کا کام آج ہی ہو سکتا ہے
- جو گز گیا وہ آنا نہیں ، آنے والے دن کا پتہ نہیں ، آج میدان جما ہے تو اپنے جوہر دکھاؤ

How to Achieve BIG Goals in Life

 **Balanced Life is Ideal Life** 😊

 **To achieve BIG Goals in Life**

❑ Make a **Schedule of 24 Hours** with a **focus** on **Five** main **components of Human Life**

- **Health**
 - Physical Health
 - Mental Health
 - Social Health
- **Spirituality**
- **Work**
- **Family**
- **Friends**

جو کام کریں دل سے کریں

کام کرنا



خوشی خوشی کام کرنا



اللہ کو ساتھ لے کر خوشی خوشی کام



آیت: **يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ عِبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا شَاءَ عِبَادَتُهُ**

ترجمہ: یا اللہ ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں

اور تجھ ہی سے مدد مانگتے ہیں

Lecture Outline

- ① **Revision**
- ② **Activity**
- ③ **Function of Activity**
- ④ **Addition of New Activity**
- ⑤ **Manifest file**
- ⑥ **Intents**
- ⑦ **Explicit and implicit intents**
- ⑧ **Working of Activities**
- ⑨ **Activity Lifecycle**
- ⑩ **Stop Complaining! Stop Criticizing! Let's Start Contributing**
- ⑪ **Lecture Summary**



Intent

- An Intent is a **description** of an operation to be performed. An Intent is an **object** used to request an action from another app component via the Android system.

Originator

Intent

Action

Intent

**App
Component**



Intent can do

- Start an **Activity**
 - A button click starts a new Activity for text entry
 - Clicking Share opens an app that allows you to post a photo
- Start a **service**
 - Fetching data in the background



Intent can do

- **Deliver Broadcast**
 - The system informs everybody that the phone is now charging
 - Battery level
 - Alarm



Explicit and implicit intents

- **Explicit Intent**
 - **Starts a specific Activity**
 - **Main activity starts Surah Activity**
 - **Main activity starts Parah Activity**
- **Implicit Intent**
 - **Asks system to find an Activity that can handle this request**
 - **Multiple options for sharing**



Send and Receive data

- **Data—one piece of information whose data location can be represented by an URI**
- **Extras One or more pieces of information as a collection of key-value pair in a Bundle**



Send and Receive data

- **In the first (sending) Activity:**
 - **Create the Intent object**
 - **Put data or extras into that Intent**
 - **Start the new Activity with `startActivity()`**
- **In the second (receiving) Activity:**
 - **Get the Intent object, the Activity was started with**
 - **Retrieve the data or extras from the Intent object**



Intent Structure

- The primary pieces of information in an intent are:
 - Action
 - The general action to be performed, such as ACTION_VIEW, ACTION_EDIT, ACTION_MAIN, etc.
 - Data
 - The data to operate on, such as a person record in the contacts database, expressed as a Uri.
 - Category
 - Gives additional information about the action to execute. For example, CATEGORY_LAUNCHER means it should appear in the Launcher as a top-level application



Intent Structure

Extras

- This is a Bundle of any additional information. This can be used to provide extended information to the component. For example, if we have a action to send an e-mail message, we could also include extra pieces of data here to supply a subject, body, etc.

زخم کا مرہم درد کا اپنے درماں بیچ

کے آئے ہیں

ہم لمحوں کا سودا کر کے صدیاں بیچ

کے آئے ہیں

بکنے پر جب آہی گئے تھے اونچے

مول تو بکتے ہم

ہم کو ہمارے رہبر لیکن ارزاں بیچ کے



Explicit Intents – Dial a Number

```
public void CallingIntent(View view) {  
    Uri uri = Uri.parse("tel:+923001234567");  
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_DIAL, uri);  
    startActivity(intent);  
}
```



Explicit Intents

@Override

```
public void onClick(View v) {
```

```
    Intent intent;
```

```
    switch (v.getId()) {
```

```
        case
```

```
        R.id.buttonOpenSecodActivity:
```

```
            intent = new
```

```
            Intent(MainActivity.this,
```

```
            MainActivity2.class);
```

```
            startActivity(intent);
```

```
            break;
```

```
        case R.id.buttonCallingIntent:
```

```
            Uri uri =
```

```
            Uri.parse("tel:+923001234567");
```

```
            intent = new
```

```
            Intent(Intent.ACTION_DIAL, uri);
```

```
            startActivity(intent);
```

```
            break;
```

```
        default:
```

```
            throw new
```

```
            IllegalStateException("Unexpected  
value: " + v.getId());
```

```
    } }
```



Intent Web Browser

Web Browser

Load a web URL

To open a web page, use the `ACTION_VIEW` action and specify the web URL in the intent data.

Action

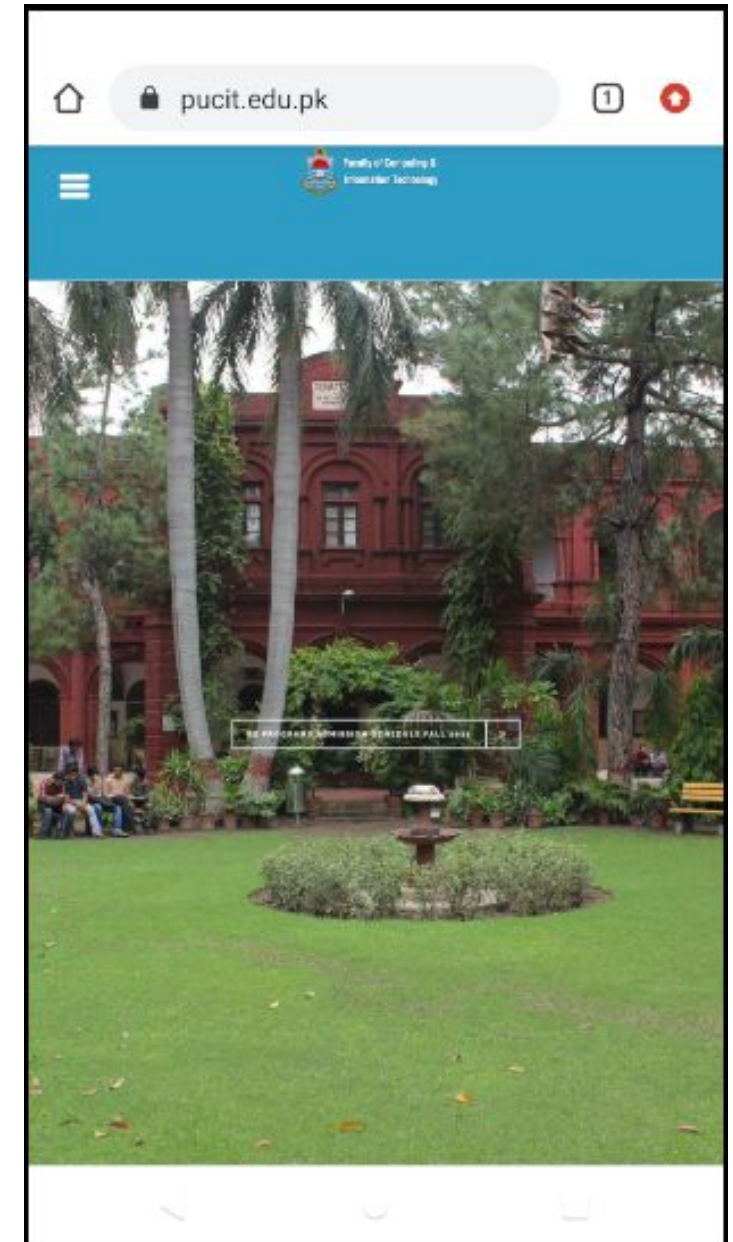
`ACTION_VIEW`

Data URI Scheme

`http:<URL>`

`https:<URL>`

```
public void openWebPage(String url) {  
    Uri webpage = Uri.parse(url);  
    Intent intent = new  
Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, webpage);  
    startActivity(intent);  
}
```





Intent Email

Email

Compose an email with optional attachments ↔

To compose an email, use one of the below actions based on whether you'll include attachments, and include email details such as the recipient and subject using the extra keys listed below.

Action

`ACTION_SENDTO` (for no attachment) or
`ACTION_SEND` (for one attachment) or
`ACTION_SEND_MULTIPLE` (for multiple attachments)

Data URI Scheme

None

MIME Type

`"text/plain"`

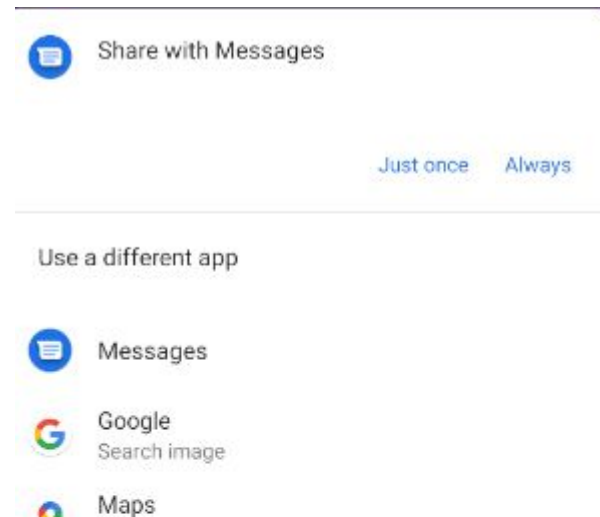
`"*/*"`

<https://developer.android.com/guide/components/intents-common#Email>



Intent ACTION_SEND

```
public void composeEmail(String address, String subject) {  
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_SEND);  
    intent.setType("*/*");  
    intent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_EMAIL, address);  
    intent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_SUBJECT, subject);  
    if (intent.resolveActivity(getPackageManager()) != null) {  
        startActivity(intent);  
    }  
}
```

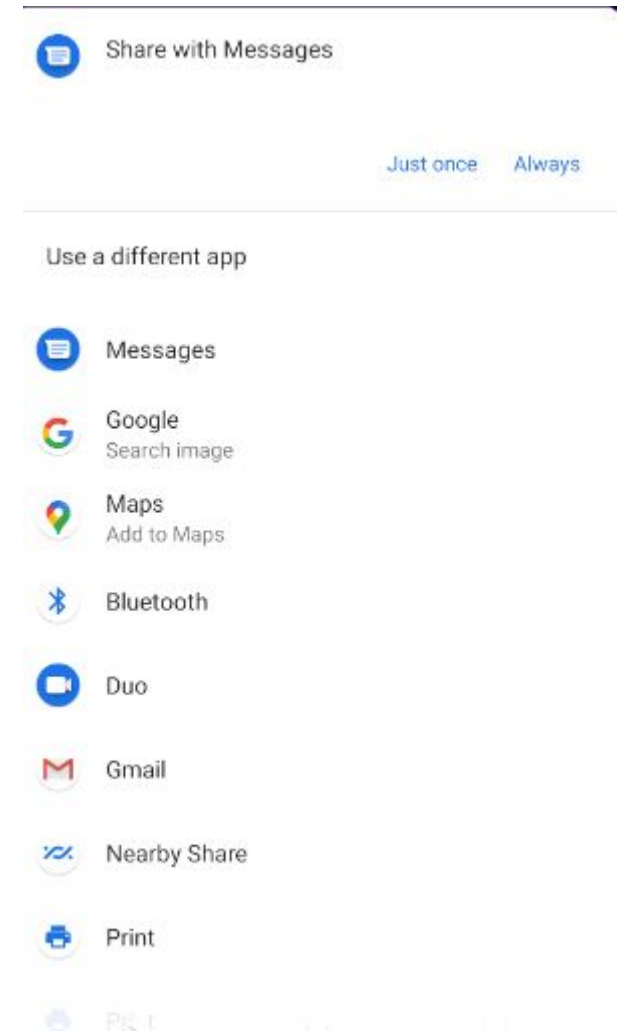




Intent Email

If you want to ensure that your intent is handled only by an email app (and not other text messaging or social apps), then use the `ACTION_SENDTO` action and include the "mailto:" data scheme. For example:

```
intent.setData(Uri.parse("mailto:"));  
// only email apps should handle this
```





resolveActivity()

Caution: If there are no apps on the device that can receive the implicit intent, your app will crash when it calls `startActivity()`. **To first verify that an app exists to receive the intent, call `resolveActivity()` on your `Intent` object.** If the result is non-null, there is at least one app that can handle the intent and it's safe to call `startActivity()`. If the result is null, you should not use the intent and, if possible, you should disable the feature that invokes the intent.



Intent with Extra Features

```
String message = editTextNumber.getText().toString();  
intent = new Intent();  
intent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_SEND);  
intent.setType("text/plain");  
intent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, message);  
startActivity(intent);
```



Passing values between activities

```
Intent intent = new Intent(ActivityMain.this, ActivityMain2.class);
startActivity(intent);
String message = editText.getText().toString();
intent.putExtra("ETM", message);
```

```
String staticString = "السلام عليكم";
intent.putExtra("SS", staticString);
intent.putExtra("abc", "It is another text");
```

```
Intent intent = getIntent();
textView.setText(intent.getStringExtra("value"));
```



Background and foreground tasks

- The user uses the **Home button or gesture**, then starts a **new app** from the app launcher. When the Home screen appears, **Task A goes into the background**. When the new app starts, the system starts a task for that app (Task B) with its own stack of activities.





Background and foreground tasks

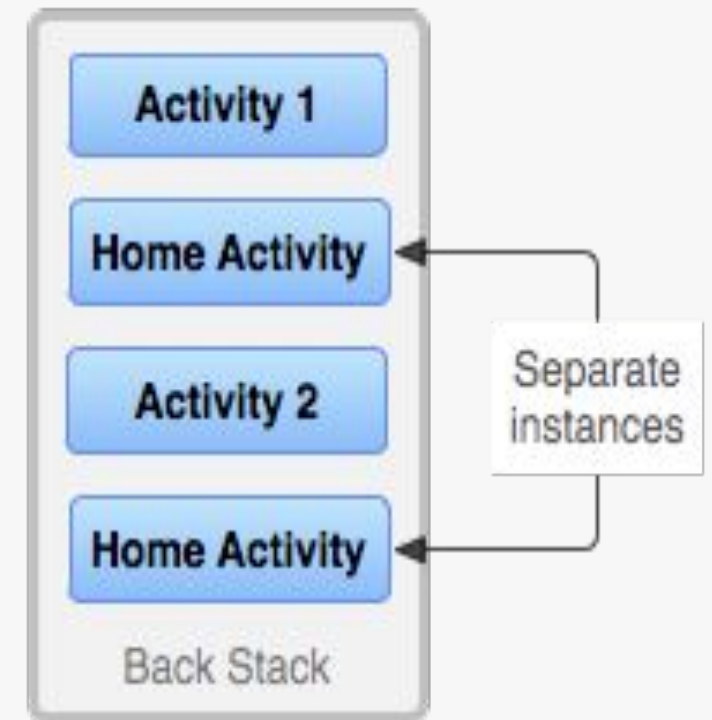
- After interacting with that app, the user **returns Home again** and selects the app that originally started Task A. Now, Task A comes to the foreground





Multiple activity instances

Because the activities in the back stack are never rearranged, **if your app allows users to start a particular activity from more than one activity, a new instance of that activity is created and pushed onto the stack (rather than bringing any previous instance of the activity to the top).** As such, one activity in your app might be instantiated multiple times (even from different tasks), as shown in figure 3. If the user navigates backward using the Back button or gesture, each instance of the activity is revealed in the order they were opened (each with their own UI state). However, you can modify this behavior if you do not want an activity to be instantiated more than once





Lifecycle recap

- When Activity A starts Activity B, Activity A is **stopped**, but the system **retains its state** (such as scroll position and text entered into forms). If the user uses the Back or gesture while in Activity B, Activity A resumes with its state restored. A button click starts a new Activity for text entry
- When the user leaves a task using the **Home button** or gesture, the current activity is stopped and its **task goes into the background**. The system retains the state of every activity in the task. If the user later resumes the task by selecting the launcher icon that began the task, the task comes to the foreground and resumes the activity at the top of the stack.



Define **launch modes** using the **manifest file**

- **standard**
 - **Multiple Instances A-B-C-D-D-D current task**
- **singleTop**
 - **A-B-C-D current task**
- **singleTask**
 - **The system creates a new task and instantiates the activity at the root of the new task. Only one instance of the activity can exist at a time.**
- **singleInstance**
 - **Same as "singleTask", except that the system doesn't launch any other activities into the task holding the instance. The activity is always the single and only member of its task; any activities started by this one open in a separate task.**



Activity Lifecycle

- To navigate transitions between stages of the activity lifecycle, the Activity class provides a core set of six callbacks:

▶ onCreate()

▶ onStart()

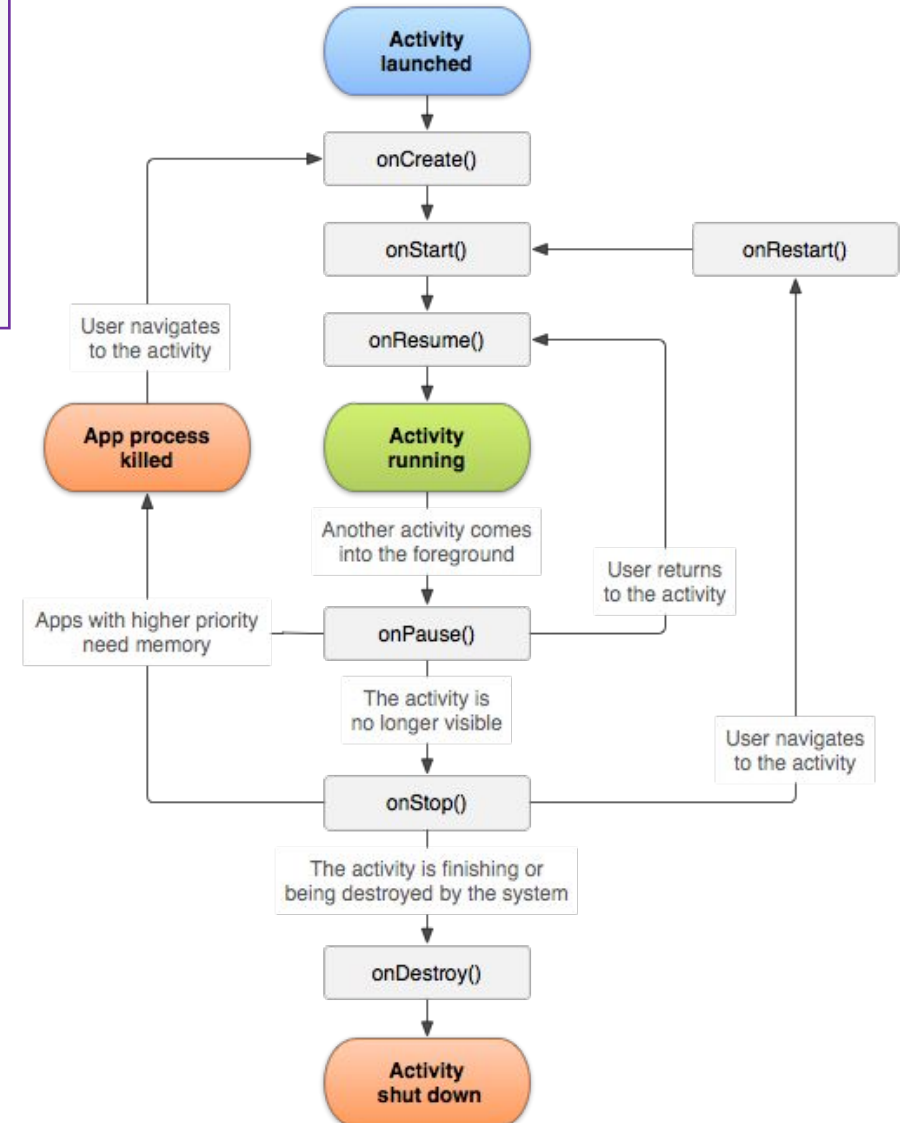
▶ onResume()

▶ onPause()

▶ onStop()

▶ onDestroy()

()





Working of **Activities**

- **All Activity instances are managed by the Android runtime**
- **Started by an "Intent", a message to the Android runtime to run an activity**



Activity Lifecycle

- To navigate transitions between stages of the activity lifecycle, the Activity class provides a core set of six callbacks:

▶ onCreate

▶ onStart

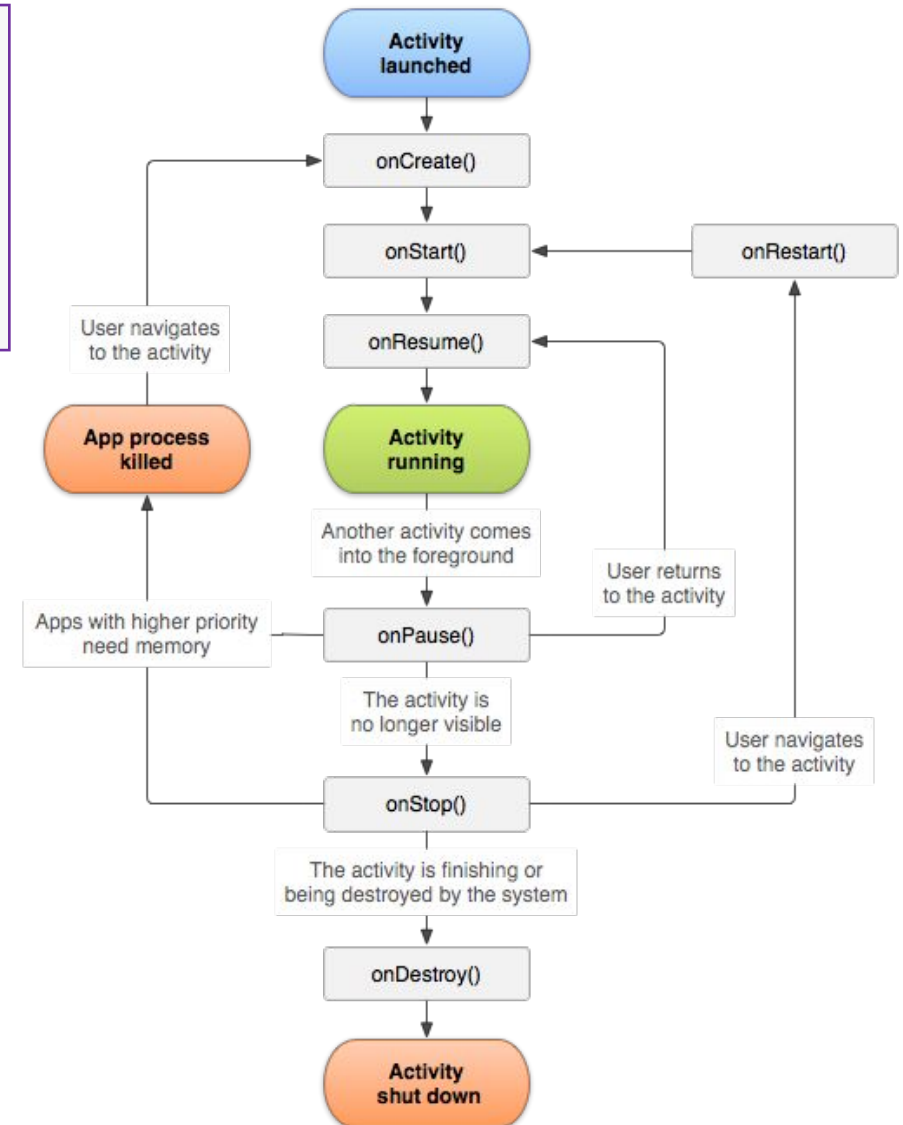
▶ onResume

▶ onPause

▶ onStop

▶ onRestart

▶ onDestroy





Activity Lifecycle

- To navigate transitions between stages of the activity lifecycle, the Activity class provides a core set of six callbacks:

▶ onCreate()

▶ onStart()

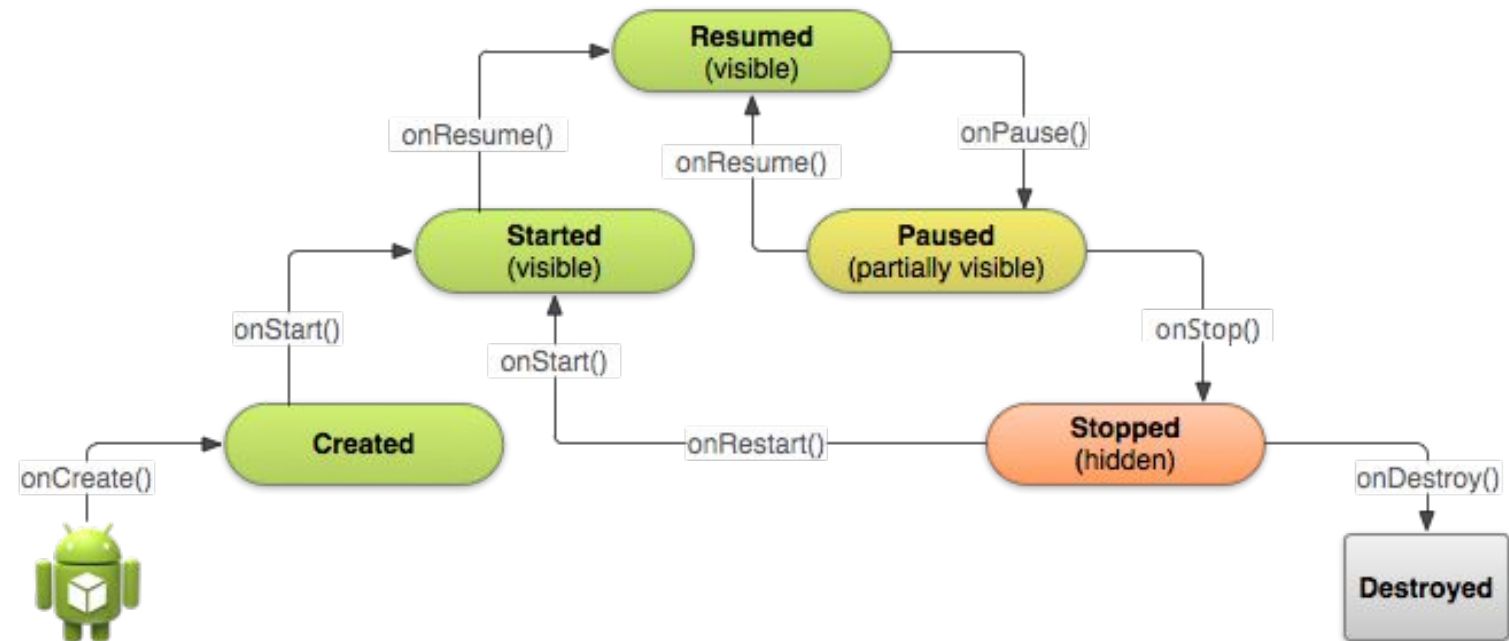
▶ onResume()

▶ onPause()

▶ onStop()

▶ onDestroy()

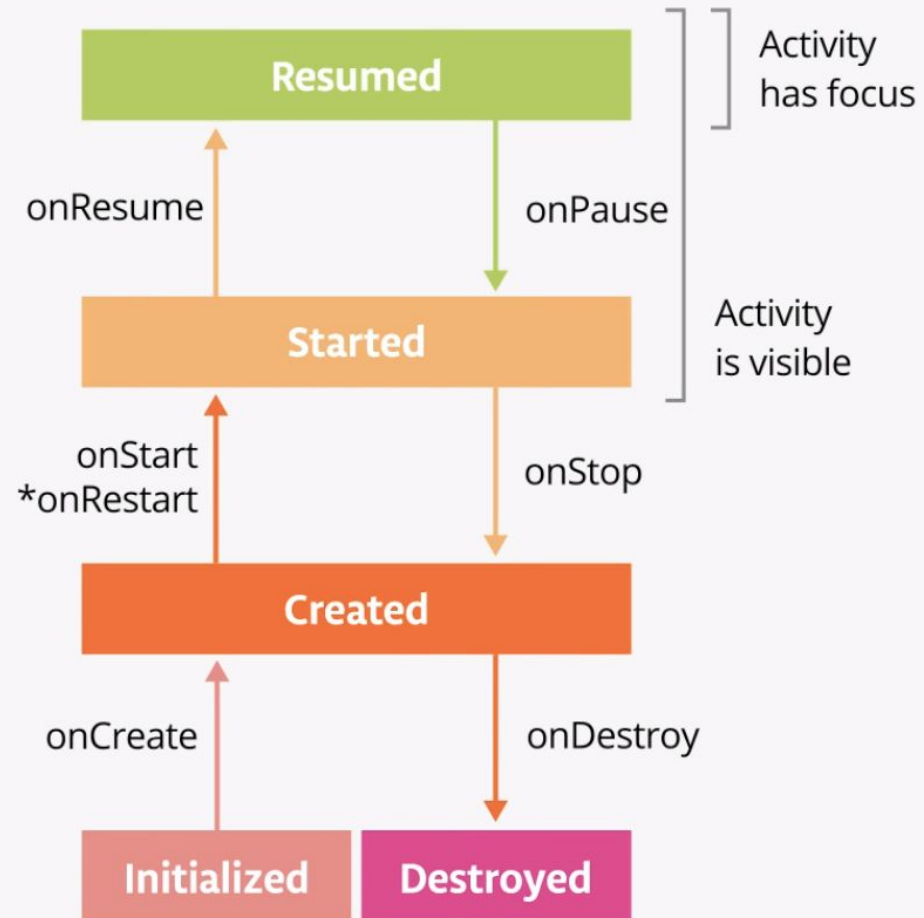
Activity





Activity Lifecycle

The Activity Lifecycle



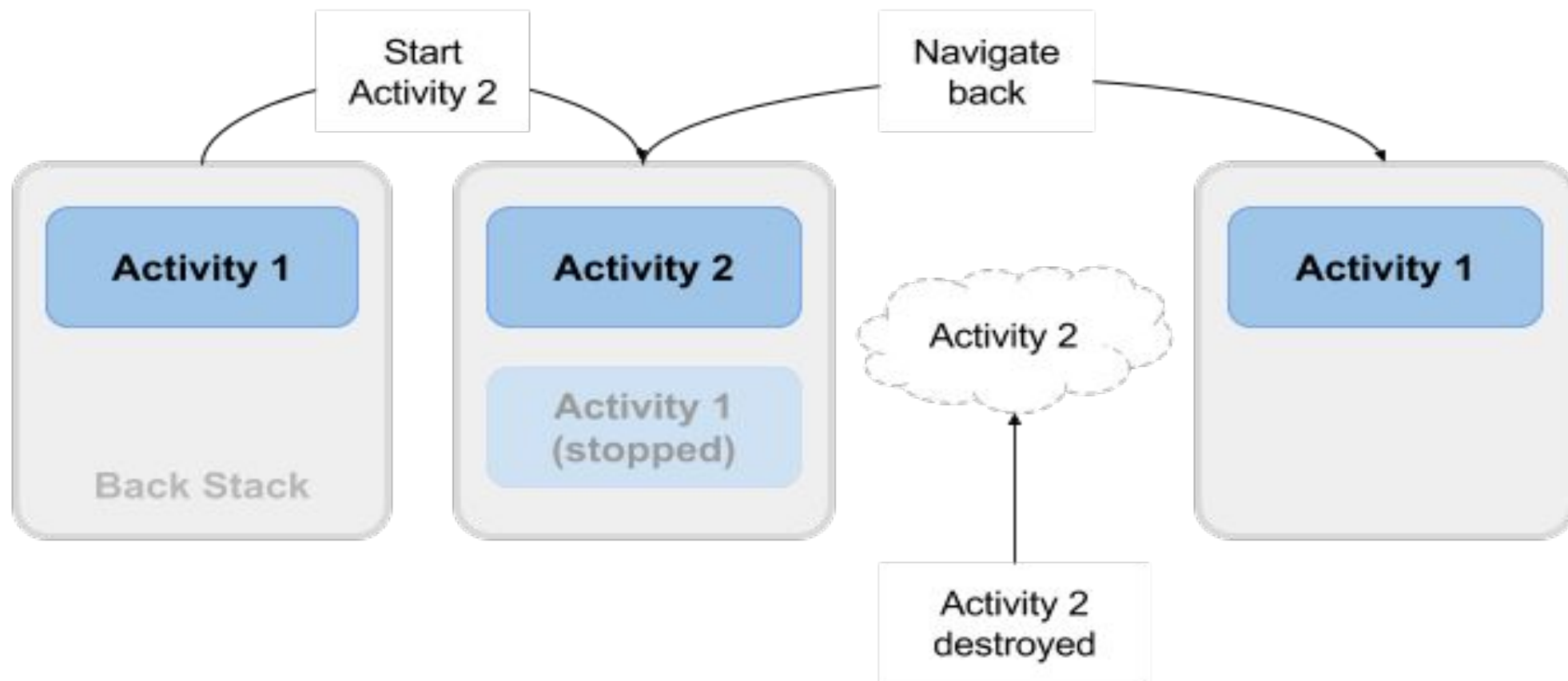


Activity **Lifecycle**

- To navigate transitions between stages of the activity lifecycle, the Activity class provides a core set of six callbacks:
- Created (not visible yet)
- Started (visible)
- Resume (visible)
- Paused (partially invisible)
- Stopped (hidden)
- Destroyed (gone from memory)

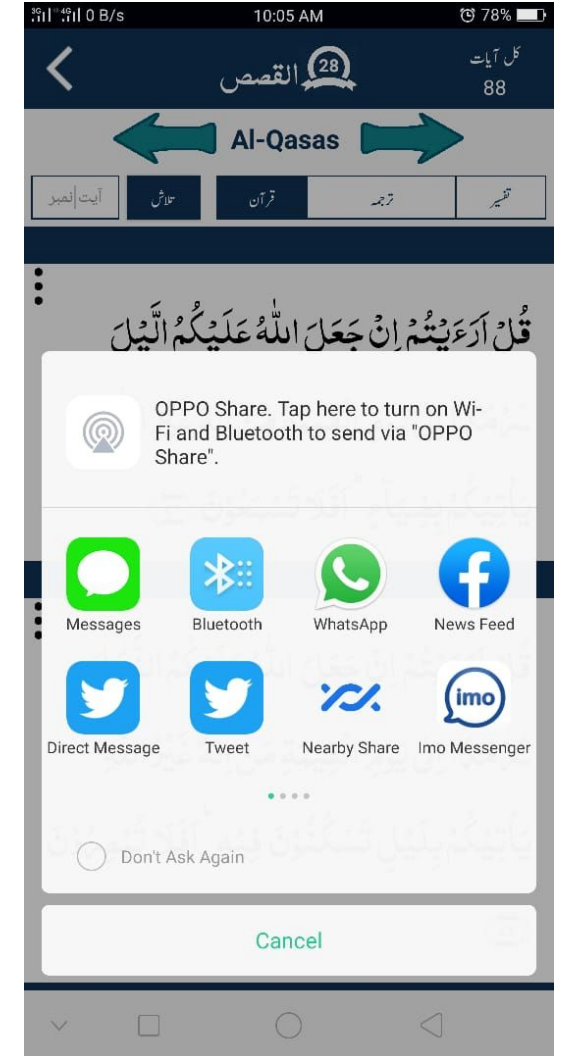
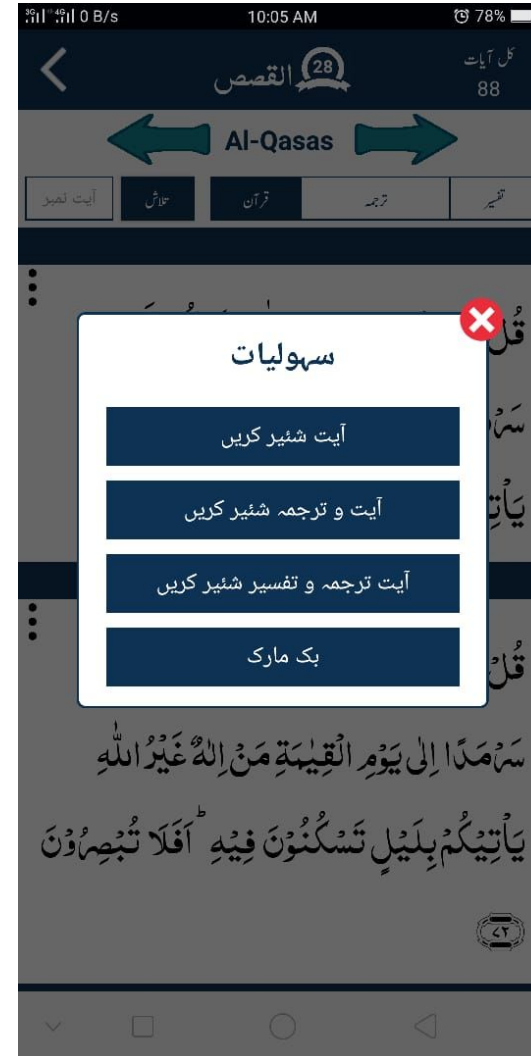


Activity Lifecycle

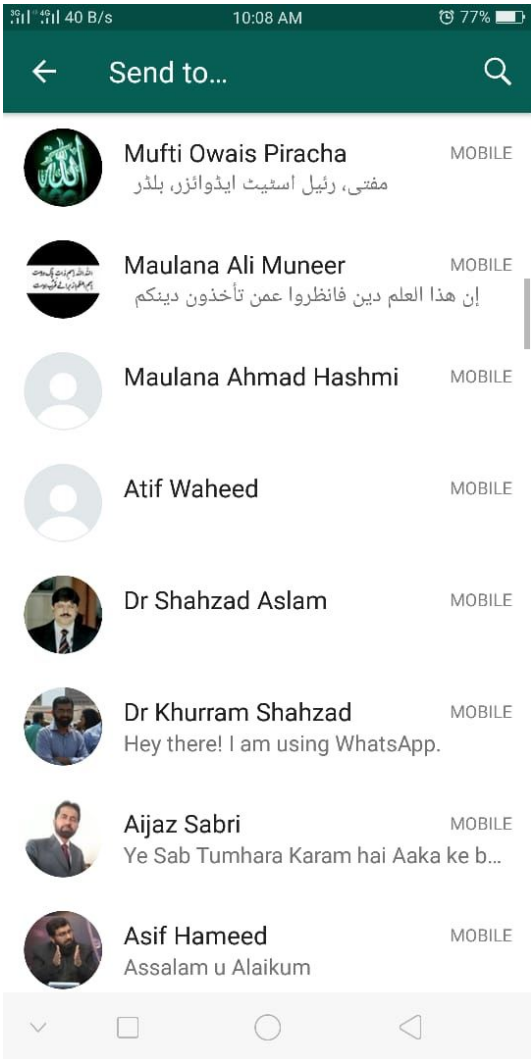




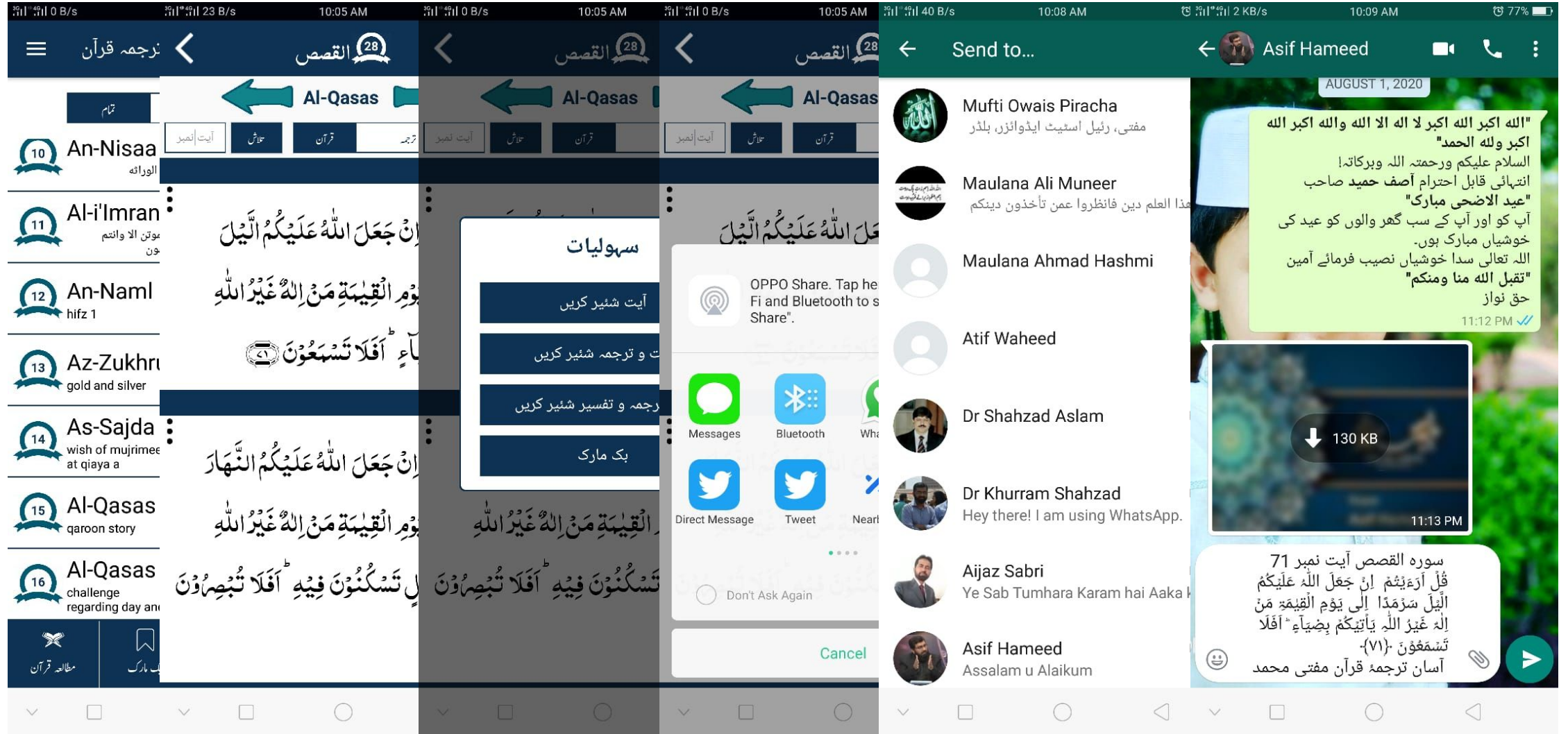
Activity Lifecycle



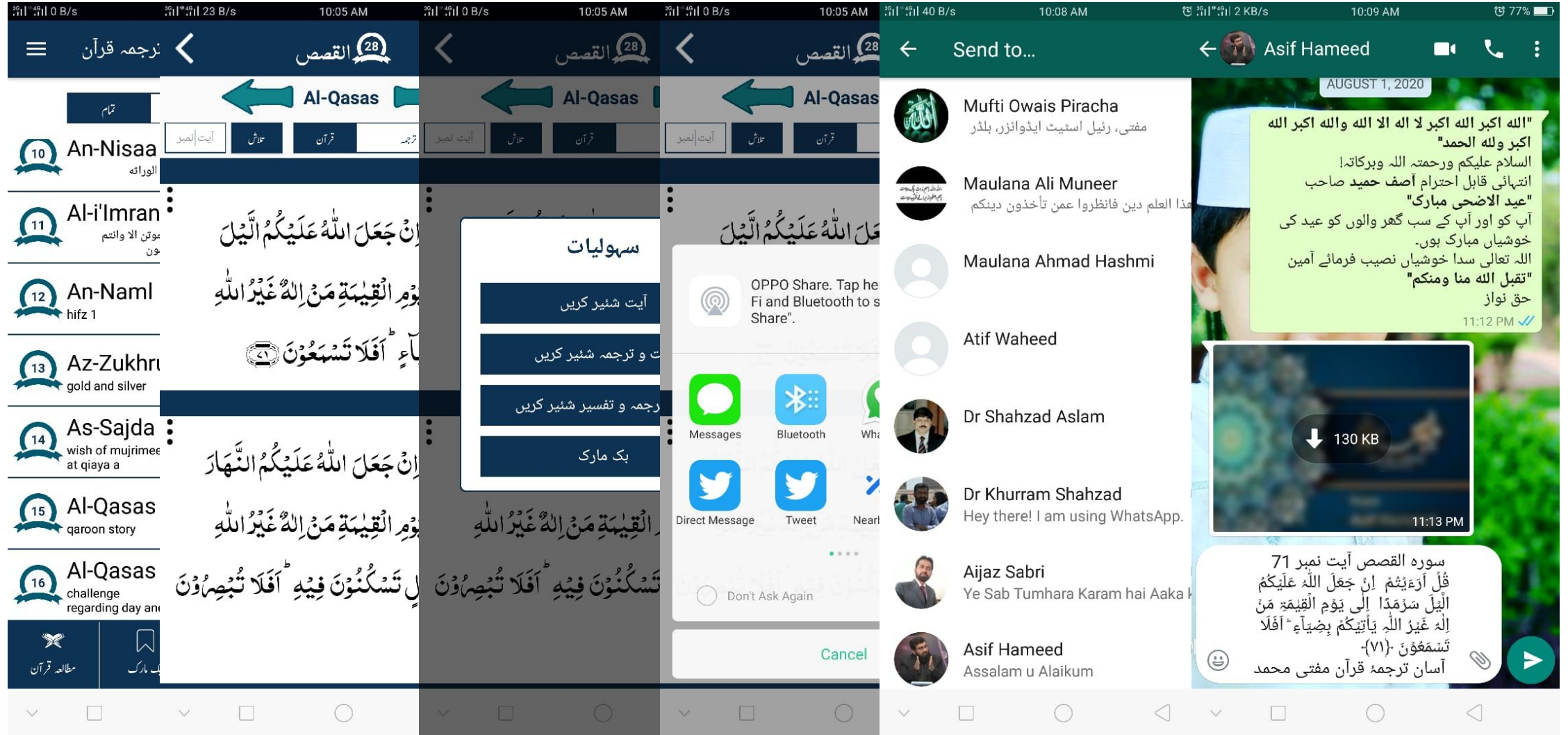
Activity Lifecycle



Activity Lifecycle



Activity Lifecycle





Start an Activity

@Override

```
public void onClick(View v) {
```

```
    switch(v.getId()) {
```

```
        case R.id.buttonOpenSecodActivity:
```

```
            Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, MainActivity2.class);
```

```
            startActivity(intent);
```

```
            break;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

آتے آتے مرا نام سا رہ گیا
اس کے ہونٹوں پہ کچھ کانپتا رہ گیا

رات مجرم تھی دامن بچا لے گئی
دن گواہوں کی صف میں کھڑا رہ گیا

وہ مرے سامنے ہی گیا اور میں
راستے کی طرح دیکھتا رہ گیا

جھوٹ والے کہیں سے کہیں بڑھ گئے
اور میں تھا کہ سچ بولتا رہ گیا

آندھیوں کے ارادے تو اچھے نہ تھے
یہ دیا کیسے جلتا ہوا رہ گیا

اس کو کاندھوں پہ لے جا رہے ہیں وسیم
اور وہ جینے کا حق مانگتا رہ گیا



ActivityCycle for an Activity

@Override

```
protected void onCreate() {  
    super.onCreate();  
    Log.d(TAG, " onCreate Activity Main");  
}
```

@Override

```
protected void onStart() {  
    super.onStart();  
    Log.d(TAG, "onStart Activity Main");  
}
```

@Override

```
protected void onResume() {  
    super.onResume();  
    Log.d(TAG, " onResume Activity Main");  
}
```

@Override

```
protected void onPause() {  
    super.onPause();  
    Log.d(TAG, " onPause Activity Main");  
}
```

@Override

```
protected void onStop() {  
    super.onStop();  
    Log.d(TAG, " onStop Activity Main");  
}
```

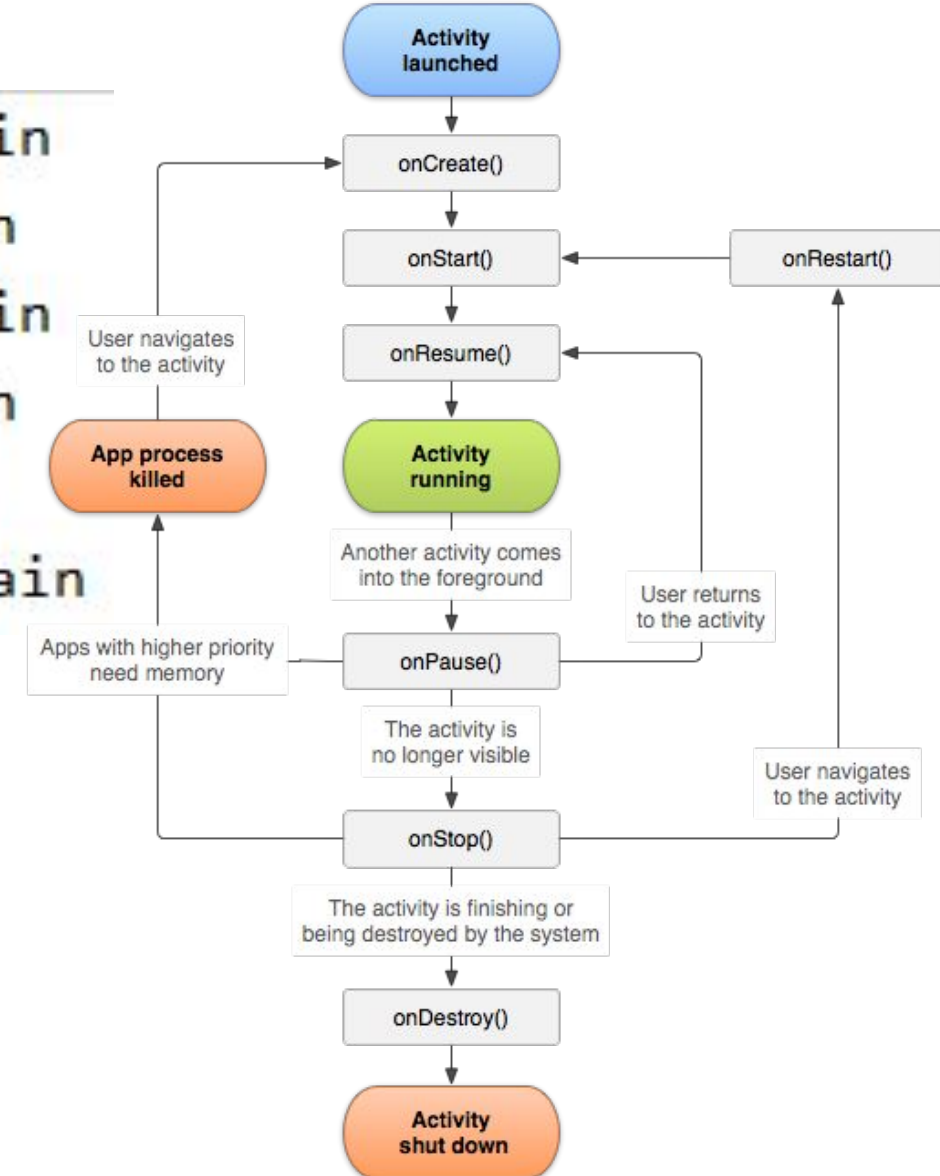
@Override

```
protected void onDestroy() {  
    super.onDestroy();  
    Log.d(TAG, " onDestroy Activity Main");  
}
```



ActivityCycle for an Activity

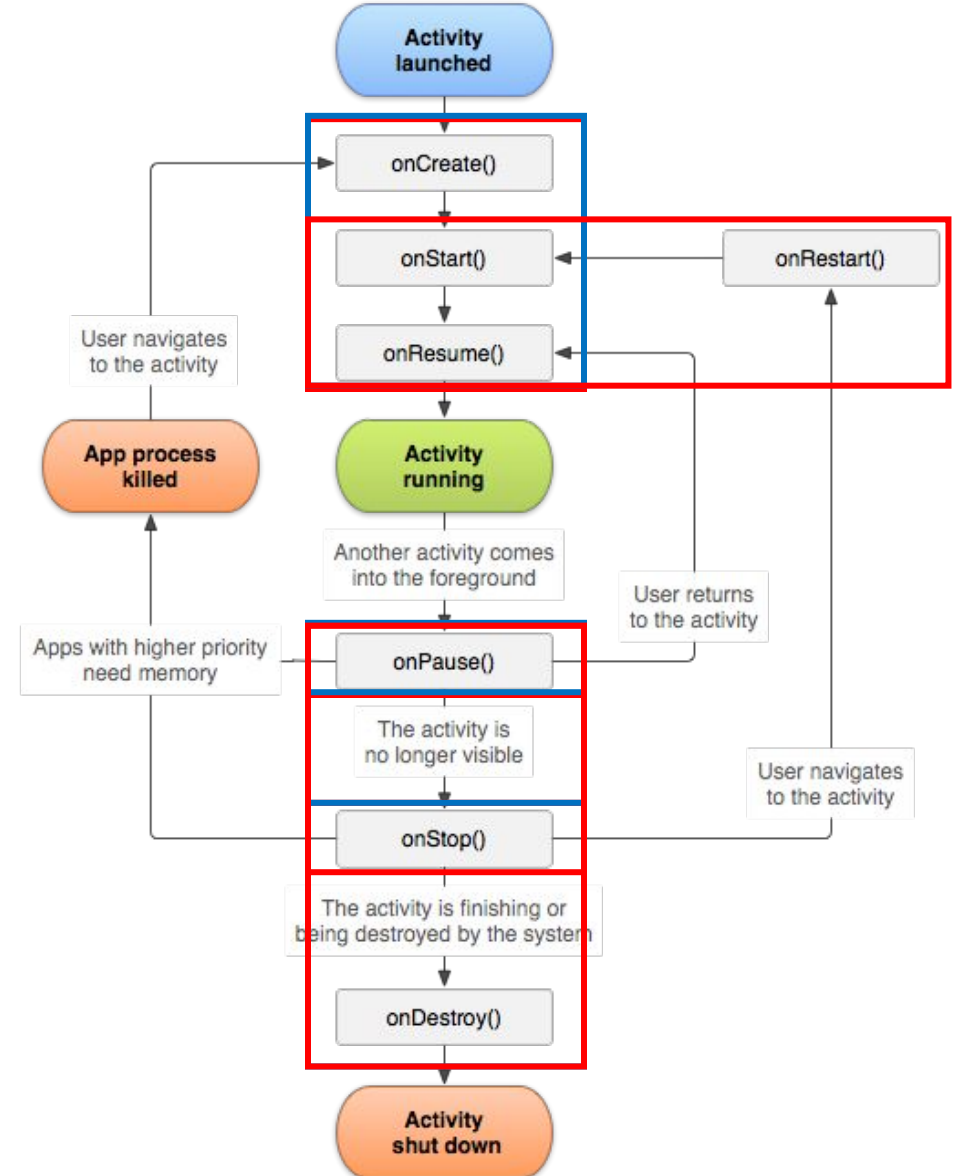
D/Activity Life Cycle: onCreate Activity Main
D/Activity Life Cycle: onStart Activity Main
D/Activity Life Cycle: onResume Activity Main
D/Activity Life Cycle: onPause Activity Main
D/Activity Life Cycle: onStop Activity Main
D/Activity Life Cycle: onDestroy Activity Main





ActivityCycle for two Activities

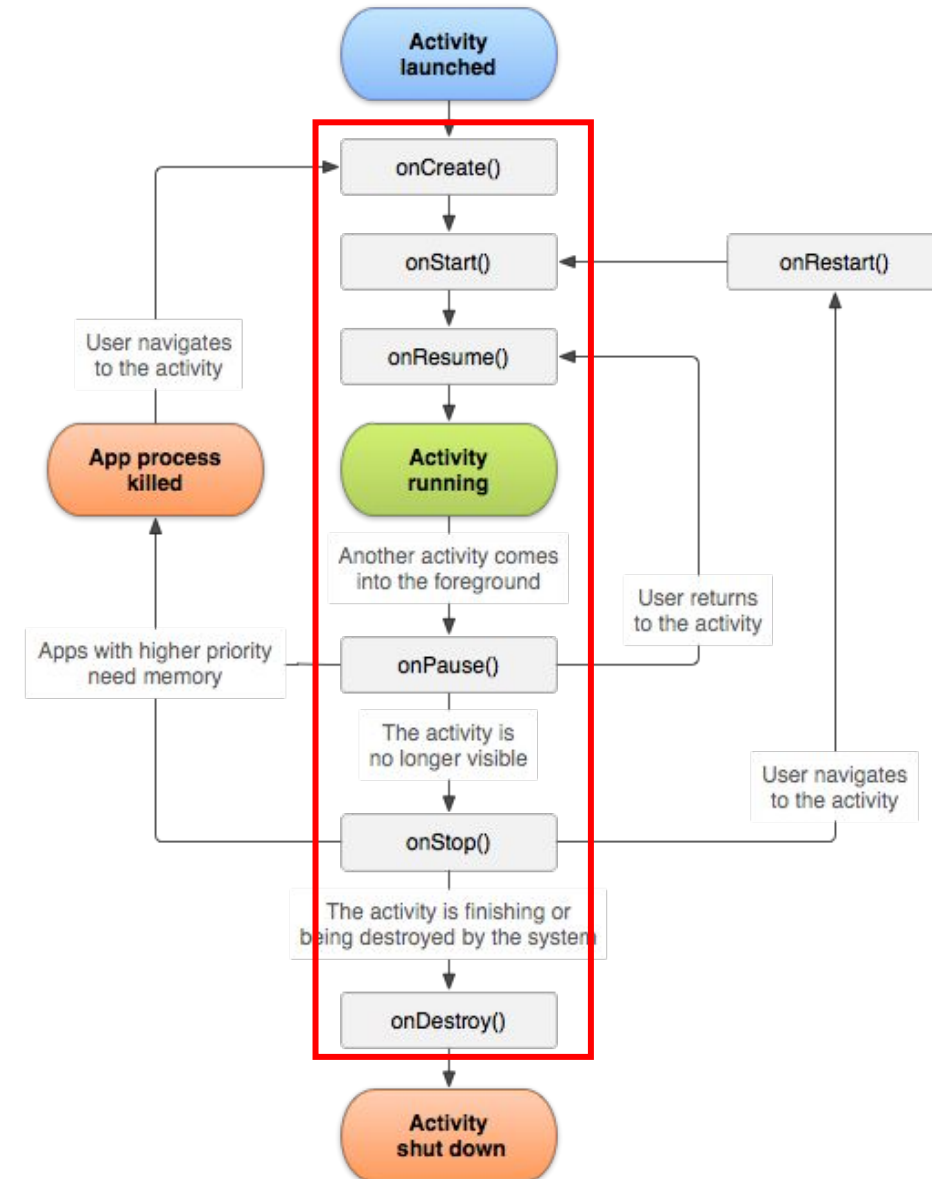
Life Cycle: onCreate Activity Main
Life Cycle: onStart Activity Main
Life Cycle: onResume Activity Main
Life Cycle: onPause Activity Main
Life Cycle: onCreate Activity Main2
Life Cycle: onStart Activity Main2
Life Cycle: onResume Activity Main2
Life Cycle: onStop Activity Main
Life Cycle: onPause Activity Main2
Life Cycle: onRestart Activity Main
Life Cycle: onStart Activity Main
Life Cycle: onResume Activity Main
Life Cycle: onStop Activity Main2
Life Cycle: onDestroy Activity Main2
Life Cycle: onPause Activity Main
Life Cycle: onStop Activity Main
Life Cycle: onDestroy Activity Main





Entire Life for an Activity

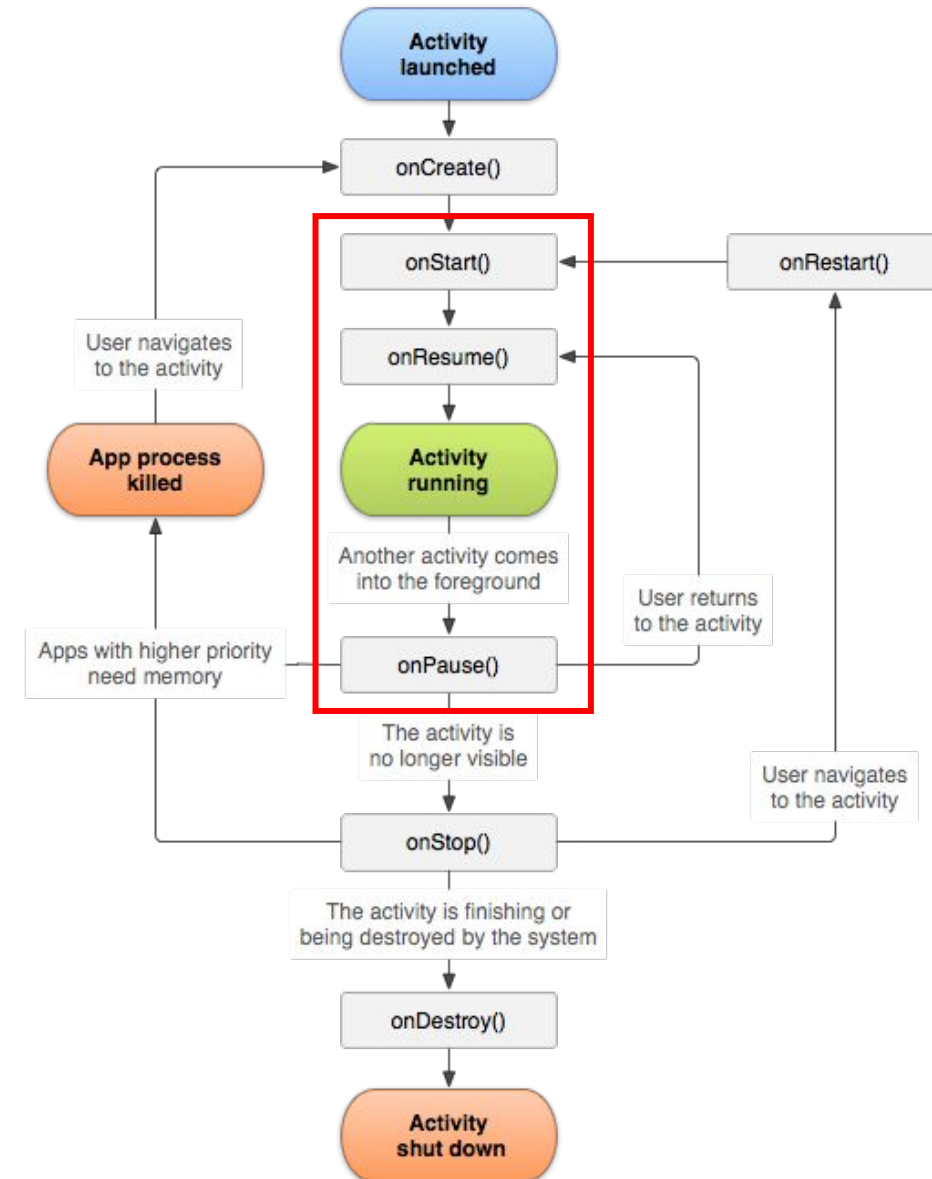
- The **entire lifetime** of an activity happens between the first call to **onCreate(Bundle)** through to a single final call to **onDestroy()**. An **activity** will do all **setup of "global" state in onCreate()**, and release all **remaining resources in onDestroy()**. For example, if it has a thread running in the background to download data from the network, it may create that thread in **onCreate()** and then stop the thread in **onDestroy()**





visible lifetime for an Activity

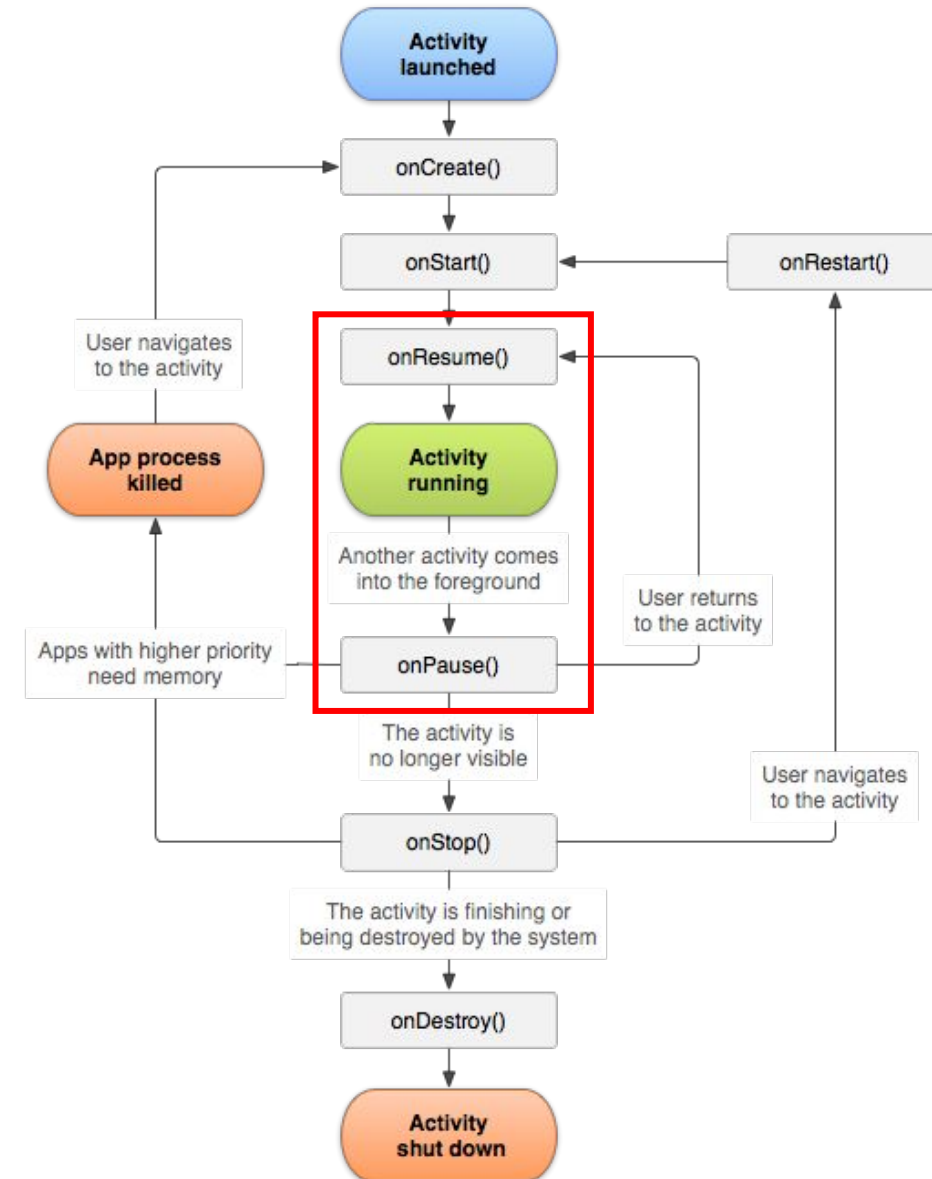
The **visible lifetime** of an activity happens between a call to **onStart()** until a corresponding call to **onStop()**. During this time the user can see the activity on-screen, **though it may not be in the foreground and interacting with the user**. Between these two methods you can maintain resources that are needed to show the activity to the user. For example, you can register a `BroadcastReceiver` in `onStart()` to monitor for changes that impact your UI, and unregister it in `onStop()` when the user no longer sees what you are displaying. **The `onStart()` and `onStop()` methods can be called multiple times**, as the activity becomes visible and hidden to the user.





foreground lifetime for an Activity

The **foreground** lifetime of an activity happens between a call to **onResume()** until a corresponding call to **onPause()**. During this time the activity is in visible, active and interacting with the user. An activity can frequently go between the resumed and paused states -- **for example when the device goes to sleep, when an activity result is delivered, when a new intent is delivered -- so the code in these methods should be fairly lightweight.**





Up navigation

- **Back stack preserves history of recently viewed screens**
- **Back stack contains all the Activity instances that have been launched by the user in reverse order for the current task**
- **Each task has its own back stack**
- **Switching between tasks activates that task's back stack**

@Override

```
public void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    super.onSaveInstanceState(savedInstanceState);  
    savedInstanceState.putString("value", "asdf");  
}
```

@Override

```
protected void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState);  
    String myString = savedInstanceState.getString("value");  
    textView.setText(myString);  
}
```



Two forms of navigation



Temporal or back navigation

- provided by the device's Back button
- controlled by the Android system's back stack

Ancestral or up navigation



- provided by the Up button in app's action bar
- controlled by defining parent-child relationships between activities in the Android manifest



Extract Resources

<https://developer.android.com/guide/components/activities/intro-activities>

<https://medium.com/androiddevelopers/tasks-and-the-back-stack-dbb7c3b0f6d4#.g6dck3mde>

<https://developer.android.com/guide/components/activities/tasks-and-back-stack>

<https://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Activity>

<https://developer.android.com/guide/components/intents-common>

<https://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent>