Explain the Main components of the Android application:

- *Activities*: Activities are considered the presentation layer of our applications. Our application's UI is built around one or more extensions of the Activity class. Using Fragments and Views, activities define the layout and display the output and also respond to user actions.

- *Services*: These components run on the backend, updating your data sources and activities, triggering notifications, and also passing intents. They also perform some tasks when applications are not active.

- *Content Provider*: It is used to manage and maintain the application data also normally interacts with the SQL database. They are also responsible for sharing data beyond the limits of the application. The Content Providers of a given application can be configured to allow access by other applications, and the Content Providers exposed by other applications can also be configured. A content provider have to be a subclass of the ContentProvider class.

- *Broadcast Receiver*: These are known to be intent listeners as they allow your application to listen for Intents that meet the matching criteria specified by us. Broadcast receivers make our application react to any Intent received, making them perfect for creating event-driven applications.

- *Application*: is the global entity that encapsulates all other components. It is generally composed of one or more activities, services, content providers and broadcast receivers. The application manifest file describes its characteristics and components.

- *Intent*: It is a powerful inter-application message passing framework. They are widely used across Android. Intents can be used to start and stop activities and services, to broadcast messages system-wide or to an explicit activity, service, or broadcast receiver, or to request that an action be performed on specific data.