





ANDROID DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITIES & INTENTS

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- Activity
- Intent
 - Explicit
 - Implicit
- Pass data to an activity
- Get results from an activity
- Intent Filters



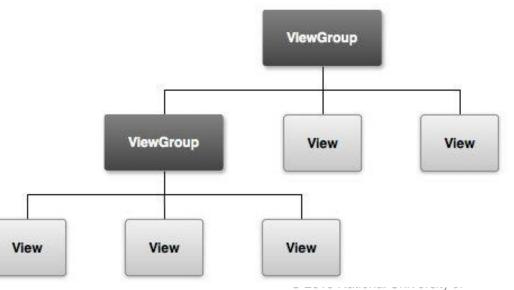
Interaction in Activity





- An Android app allows user interaction via a set of activity screens
- Each Activity screen incorporates UI views for interaction (and associated event handlers)
- Views specified via static XML or dynamically inserted via code

 Positioned by Layout Managers







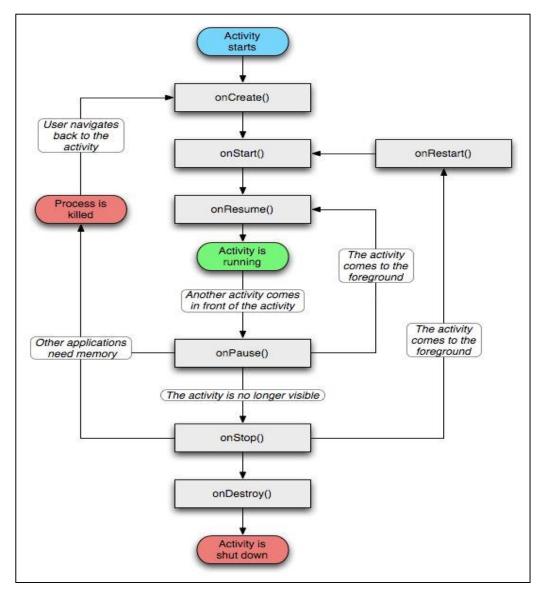
- An Activity may start another Activity via an Intent
- When the former Activity stops; it is preserved in Android's "back stack"
- An Activity can be notified via callback methods within its life-cycle
- An Activity is paused/stopped when
 - Home screen accessed via home button
 - Task selection with task button
 - Previous activity resumed via back button



Activity Lifecycle













Override and handle the various lifecycle events

```
@Override
protected void onStart() {
  super.onStart();
  // The activity is about to become visible.
@Override
protected void onResume() {
  super.onResume();
  // The activity has become visible (it is now "resumed").
@Override
protected void onPause() {
  super.onPause();
  // Another activity is taking focus (about to be "paused").
@Override
protected void onStop() {
  super.onStop();
  // The activity is no longer visible (it is now "stopped")
```





- Use an Intent to request an action from another Android component
 - Explicit Intent specific component (i.e. class name) is specified
 - Implicit Intent component is inferred from action
- Encourages the reuse of application components







 Explicit Intent allows an activity to start another Activity implemented by Java class, such as UserSettingActivity

Intent intent = new Intent(this, UserSettingActivity.class);
startActivity(intent);







- Implicit Intent allows an activity to start another via action and data
 - Intent.ACTION_VIEW with http URI invokes the browser
 - Constructor of class Intent is overloaded

```
Uri uri = Uri.parse("https://www.iss.nus.edu.sg");
Intent i = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, uri);
startActivity(i);
```







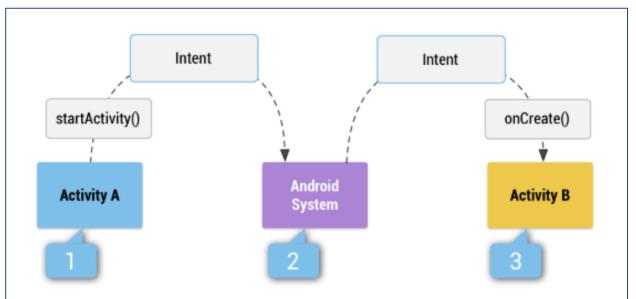


Figure 1. How an implicit intent is delivered through the system to start another activity: [1] Activity A creates an Intent with an action description and passes it to startActivity(). [2] The Android System searches all apps for an intent filter that matches the intent. When a match is found, [3] the system starts the matching activity (Activity B) by invoking its onCreate() method and passing it the Intent.



Sample actions / URI





Intent.ACTION_VIEW "http://www.google.com/"	Browse
Intent.ACTION_CALL, "tel:(+65)12345678"	Call
Intent.ACTION_DIAL, "tel:(+65)12345678"	Dialer
Intent.ACTION_VIEW, "geo:1.292248,103.7722283"	Мар
"android.media.action.IMAGE_CAPTURE"	Camera
Intent.ACTION_VIEW, "content://contacts/people/"	Contacts
Intent.ACTION_SENDTO, "smsto:12345678"	SMS
Intent.ACTION_SENDTO, "mailto:someone@somewhere.com"	Email



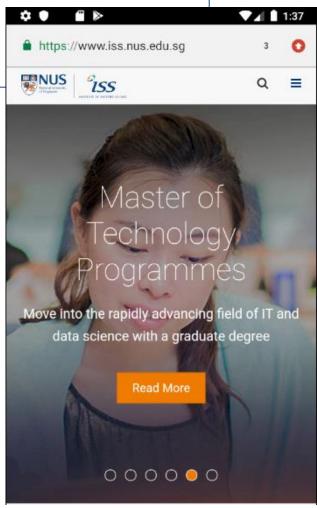




Uri uri = Uri.parse("https://www.iss.nus.edu.sg");

Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, uri);

if (intent.resolveActivity(getPackageManager()) != null)
 startActivity(intent);





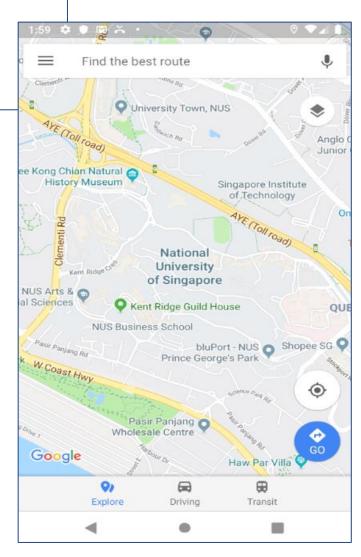




Uri uri = Uri.parse("geo:1.296643,103.776398");

Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, uri);

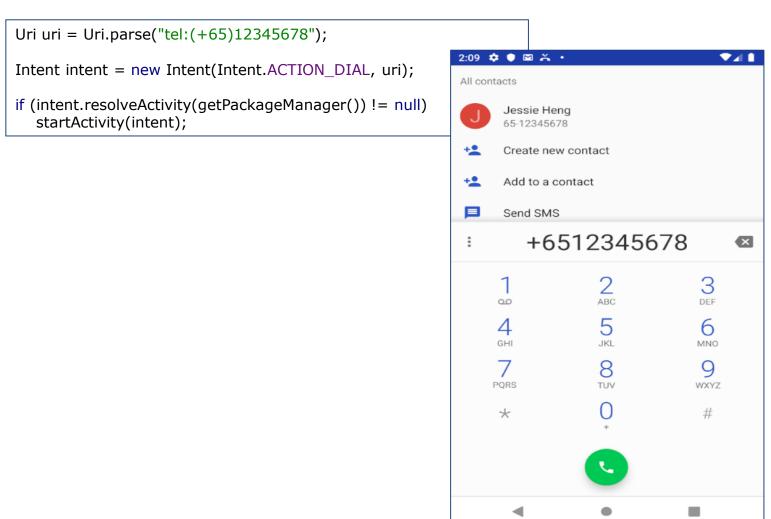
if (intent.resolveActivity(getPackageManager()) != null)
 startActivity(intent);







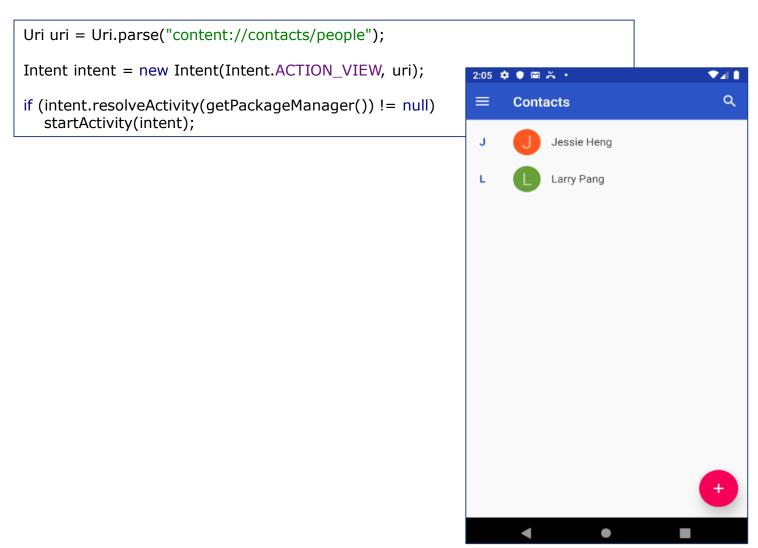








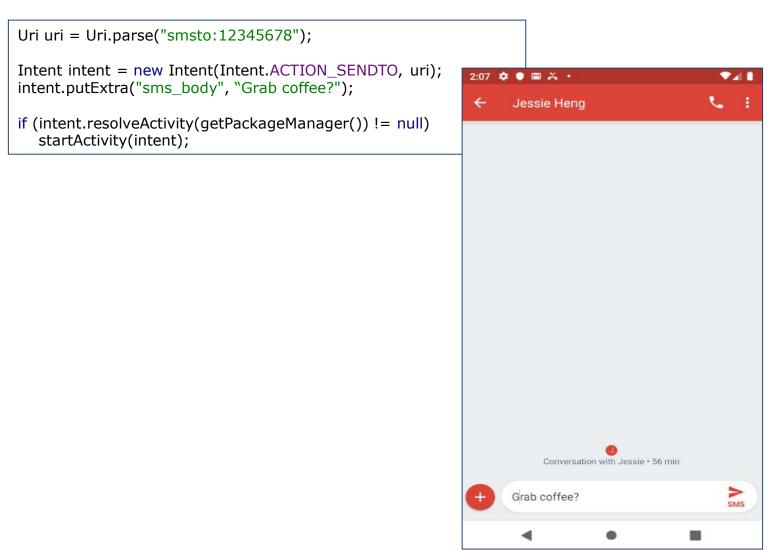








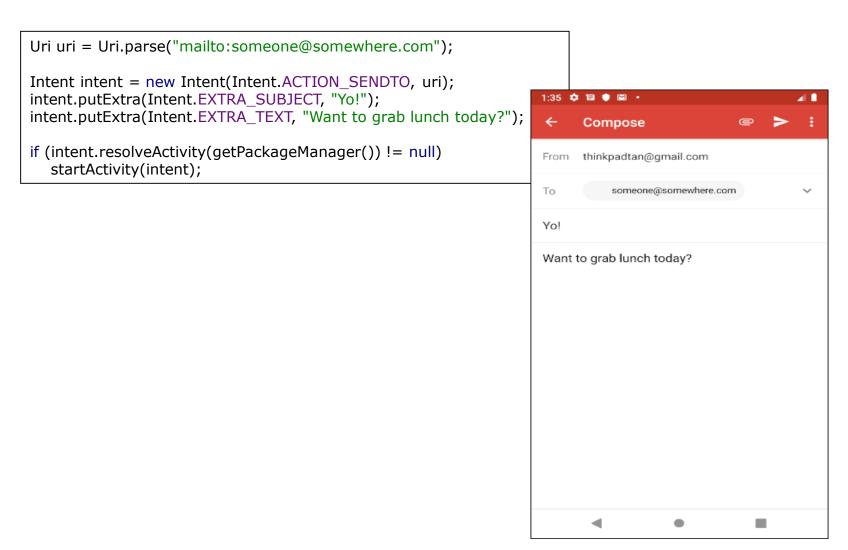


















- Intent may pass data through key/value associations
- Anticipate results via unique REQUEST_CODE

```
int REQUEST_CODE = 1;

Intent i = new Intent(this, UserSettingActivity.class);
i.putExtra("key1", "value1");
i.putExtra("key2", "value2");

startActivityForResult(i, REQUEST_CODE);
```



📫 Invoked activity receiving data





 Invoked activity may receive data via getExtras() and getString() in Activity initialisation

```
Bundle extras = getIntent().getExtras();
if (extras == null)
   return;

String value1 = extras.getString("key1");
String value2 = extras.getString("key2");
```







- Ends an activity by calling the finish() method
- Set results to be returned

```
@Override
public void finish()
{
    Intent data = new Intent();
    data.putExtra("Key1", "Value1");
    data.putExtra("Key2", "Value2");
    setResult(RESULT_OK, data);
    super.finish();
}
```



Extracting returned data





 Calling activity is notified of completion via onActivityResult() method

```
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data)
{
    String res = null;
    int REQUEST_CODE = 1;

    if (resultCode==RESULT_OK && requestCode == REQUEST_CODE)
    {
        if (data.hasExtra("Key1"))
        {
            Bundle bundle = data.getExtras();
            if (bundle != null)
                 res = bundle.getString("Key1");
        }
    }
}
```

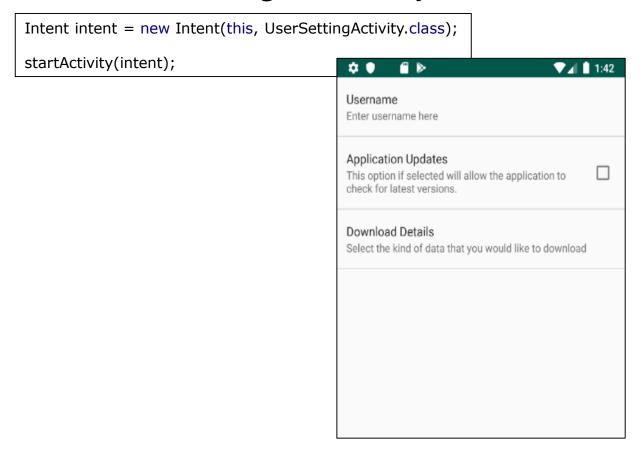


Setting explicit Intent





 Activity invoked explicitly by providing the class of the target activity





Setting explicit Intent





Activity invoked explicitly with data

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, MyBrowser.class);
intent.setData(Uri.parse("http://www.google.com/"));
startActivity(intent);
```

OR

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, MyBrowser.class);
intent.putExtra("home", "http://www.google.com/");
startActivity(intent);
```







- Create new class inheriting from android.app.AppCompatActivity
- Setup a corresponding layout specification for activity
- Include activity in AndroidManifest.xml

```
<application
android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
android:label="@string/app_name"
android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
<activity android:name=".P1Activity" />
<activity android:name=".UserSettingActivity" />
<activity
android:name=".MainActivity"
android:label="@string/app_name"</pre>
```

Create Intent and start activity

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, UserSettingActivity.class);
startActivity(intent);
```







- To specify the type of Intents that an Android component wishes to receive
- Specify via
 - Manifest file (AndroidManifest.xml)
 - Programmatically (via new IntentFilter())

```
public void startReceiver() {
    bcReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
        @Override
        public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
            stopReceiver();
        }
    };

    IntentFilter filter = new IntentFilter();
    filter.addAction(MainActivity.STOP_INTENTSERVICE);
    registerReceiver(bcReceiver, filter);
}

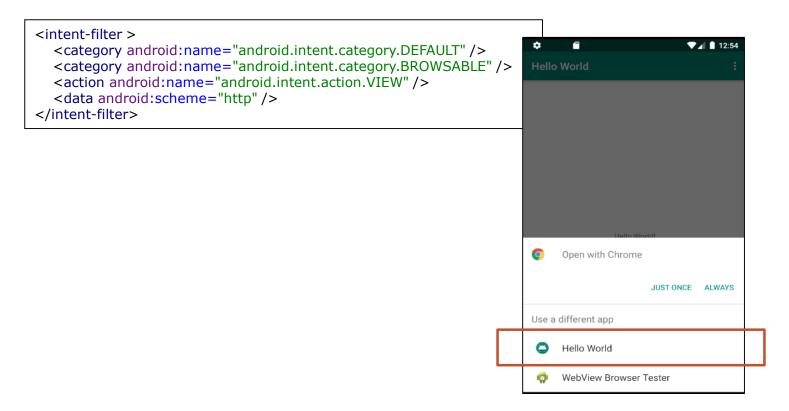
public void stopReceiver() {
    if (bcReceiver != null) {
        unregisterReceiver(bcReceiver);
        bcReceiver = null;
    }
    carryOn = false;
}
```







 Our Activity becomes a user-selectable web browsing option by registering an implicit intent for accessing web pages (via HTTP protocol)









 Intents & Intent Filters -<u>https://developer.android.com/guide/components/intents-filters</u>







