

### UNIVERSITI MALAYSIATERENGGANU

# **Faculty of Computer Sciences and Mathematics**

# CSM3123-Native Mobile Programming Lab report 1

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**Prepared For:** 

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Github link: riezuuuu/CSM3123-Native

Task 1

Java

```
package com.example.myfirstapp;

import ...

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {

super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

TextView textView = findViewById(R.id.textView);
Button button = findViewById(R.id.button);
Button buttonNavigate = findViewById(R.id.buttonNavigate);

// Change text and color when the button is clicked and show a Toast
button.setOnClickListener(v -> {
    textView.setText("Button Clicked!");
    textView.setTextColor(Color.RED);
    Toast.makeText( context this, lext "Button was clicked!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
});

// Navigate to SecondActivity when buttonNavigate is clicked
buttonNavigate.setOnClickListener(v -> {
    Intent intent = new Intent( packageContext this, SecondActivity.class);
    intent.putExtra( name: "EXTRA_MESSAGE", value: "Hello from MainActivitv!"):
    Toast.makeText( context this, lext: "Button was clicked!", Toast.LENGTI
    The IDE has detected with Real-Time Protect
    with Real-Time Protect
    with Real-Time Protect
```

```
package com.example.myfirstapp;

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import ...

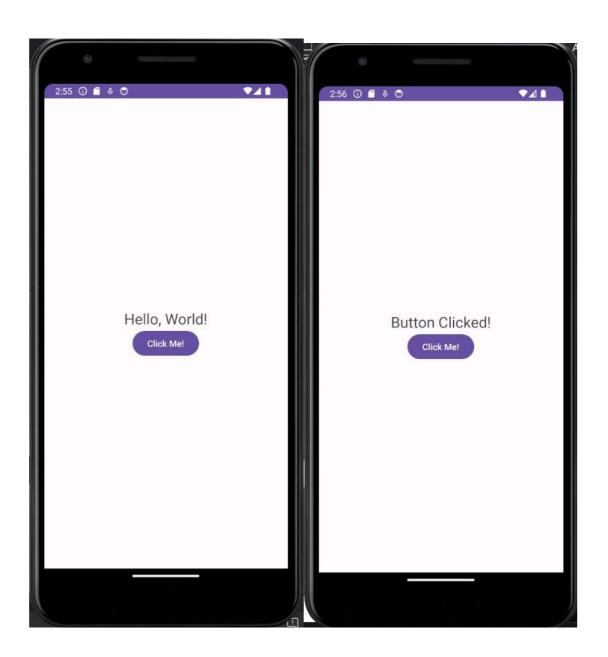
public class SecondActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_second);

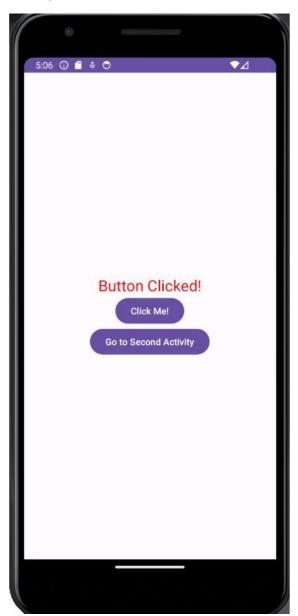
    // Retrieve and display the passed message
    String message = getIntent().getStringExtra( name: "EXTRA_MESSAGE");
    TextView textView = findViewById(R.id.textViewSecond);
    textView.setText(message);

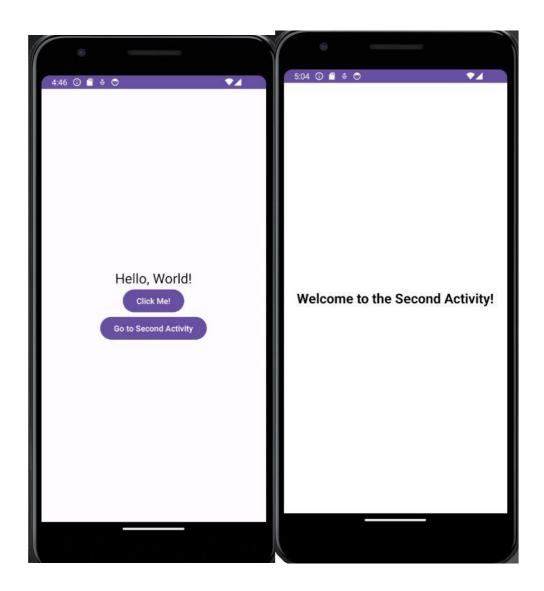
// Set up the "Back to Main Activity" button
    Button buttonBack = findViewById(R.id.buttonBack);
    buttonBack.setOnClickListener(v -> finish()); // This will close SecondActivity and return to
}
```

#### Kotlin

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
   android:gravity="center">
       android:id="@+id/textView"
       android:layout_width="wrap_content"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="Hello, World!"
    <Button
       android:layout_width="wrap_content"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="Click Me!" />
       android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Go to Second Activity" />
</LinearLayout>
```

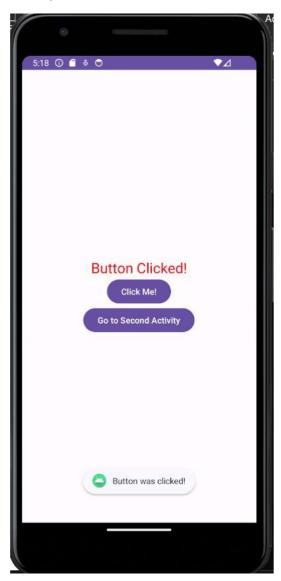












#### Java

```
\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{2} build.gradle.kts (MusicPlayerApp)
                                      \mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{K}}^{2} build.gradle.kts (:app)
                                                                  MainActivity.java ×
                                                                                         MusicServic
      package com.example.musicplayerapp;
8 <>> public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
          private ActivityMainBinding binding;
          @Override
          protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
               super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
              binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(getLayoutInflater());
              setContentView(binding.getRoot());
              binding.startMusicButton.setOnClickListener(view -> {
                   startService(intent); // Start the foreground service
              binding.stopMusicButton.setOnClickListener(view -> {
                   Intent intent = new Intent( packageContext: this, MusicService.class);
                   stopService(intent); // Stop the foreground service
```

```
public class MusicService extends Service {
   private MediaPlayer mediaPlayer;
   @Override
        super.onCreate();
       mediaPlayer = MediaPlayer.create( context: this, R.raw.song);
       mediaPlayer.setLooping(true);
   public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
        startForegroundServiceWithNotification();
        if (!mediaPlayer.isPlaying()) {
           mediaPlayer.start();
        }
   @SuppressLint("ForegroundServiceType")
    private void startForegroundServiceWithNotification() {
        createNotificationChannel();
        PendingIntent pendingIntent = PendingIntent.getActivity(
                notificationIntent,
                flags: PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT | PendingIntent.FLAG_IMMUTABLE
```

```
@Override
public void onDestroy() {
    mediaPlayer.stop();
    mediaPlayer.release();
    super.onDestroy();
}

@Override
public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) { return null; }
}
```

#### Kotlin

```
package com.example.musicplayerapp

import ...

class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
    private lateinit var binding: ActivityMainBinding

override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)
    setContentView(binding.root)

binding.startMusicButton.setOnClickListener { it: View!
    val intent = Intent( packageContext: this, MusicService::class.java)
    startService(intent) // Start the foreground service
    }

binding.stopMusicButton.setOnClickListener { it: View!
    val intent = Intent( packageContext: this, MusicService::class.java)
    stopService(intent) // Stop the foreground service
    }
}
```

```
val notification = NotificationCompat.Builder( context: this, channelld: "music_service_channel")
        .setContentTitle("Music Player")
        .setContentText("Playing music...")
        .setSmallIcon(R.drawable.<u>ic_music_note</u>)
        .build()
    startForeground( id: 1, notification)
private fun createNotificationChannel() {
    if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.0) {
        val serviceChannel = NotificationChannel(
            id: "music_service_channel",
            NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_HIGH
        val manager = getSystemService(NotificationManager::class.java)
        manager?.createNotificationChannel(serviceChannel)
    mediaPlayer.stop()
    mediaPlayer.release()
    super.onDestroy()
override fun onBind(intent: Intent?): IBinder? {
```

```
k?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

clinearLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:gravity="center"
    android:orientation="vertical">

    sutton
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Start Music" />

    sutton
    android:text="Start Music" />

    sutton
    android:text="Start Music" />

    sutton
    android:d="@+id/stopMusicButton"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Stop Music" />

    sutton
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Stop Music" />

    sutton
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Stop Music" />

    sutton
```



#### Java

```
package com.example.custombroadcastreceiverapp;

> import ...

public class MyCustomBroadcastReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
    1usage
    private static final String TAG = "MyBroadcastReceiver";

    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        // Check if the action matches the expected custom action
        if ("com.example.CUSTOM_ACTION".equals(intent.getAction())) {
            Log.d(TAG, msg: "Custom Broadcast Received!");
            Toast.makeText(context, text: "Custom Broadcast Received!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        }
    }
}
```

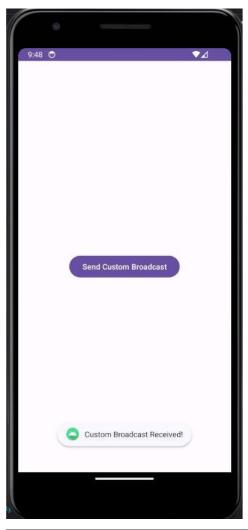
#### Kotlin

```
override fun onStop() {
    super.onStop()
    // Unregister the receiver to prevent memory leaks
    LocalBroadcastManager.getInstance( context: this).unregisterReceiver(myReceiver)
}
```

```
class MyCustomBroadcastReceiver : BroadcastReceiver() {
    private val TAG = "MyBroadcastReceiver"

    override fun onReceive(context: Context, intent: Intent) {
        // Check if the action matches the expected custom action
        if (intent.action == "com.example.CUSTOM_ACTION") {
            Log.d(TAG, msg: "Custom Broadcast Received!")
            Toast.makeText(context, text: "Custom Broadcast Received!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
        }
    }
}
```

#### XML



```
com...le.custombroadcastreceiverapp D app_time_stats: avg=280.06ms min=2.20ms max=2951.39ms count=11
Custom Broadcast Received!
Compat change id reported: 147798919; UID 10205; state: ENABLED com...le.custombroadcastreceiverapp D Installing profile for com.example.custombroadcastreceiverapp com...le.custombroadcastreceiverapp D app_time_stats: avg=977.60ms min=2.00ms max=45286.78ms count=47
Custom Broadcast Received!
```

Answer the following question.

 In the provided implementation, why is the custom action string ("com.example.CUSTOM\_ACTION") used? What would happen if this string were changed in one place but not another?

The custom action string "com.example.CUSTOM\_ACTION" ensures that the broadcast is uniquely identified. If changed in only one place (e.g., in the broadcast but not in the receiver), the broadcast would fail, as the receiver wouldn't recognize it.

2. What are the advantages of using LocalBroadcastManager over regular broadcasts?

LocalBroadcastManager is used for sending broadcasts within an app, with several benefits over regular broadcasts:

- **Security:** Broadcasts remain within the app, reducing the risk of exposing sensitive data.
- **Efficiency**: Local broadcasts are more efficient because they don't cross process boundaries.
- Less Overhead: There's no need for permissions, simplifying broadcast communication within the app.
- 3. Describe how you would modify the code to send a broadcast with additional data (using Intent.putExtra). Provide an example.

To send a broadcast with additional data, use Intent.putExtra to attach data to the broadcast. For example, if we wanted to send a broadcast with a user's name, we would modify the code like this:

// Sending the broadcast with additional data val intent =
Intent("com.example.CUSTOM\_ACTION") intent.putExtra("username", "John Doe") // Adding
extra data LocalBroadcastManager.getInstance(this).sendBroadcast(intent)

In MyCustomBroadcastReceiver, retrieve this data as follows:

override fun onReceive(context: Context, intent: Intent) { if (intent.action ==
"com.example.CUSTOM\_ACTION") { val username = intent.getStringExtra("username")
Toast.makeText(context, "Received for user: \$username", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show() } }

4. If you wanted to receive broadcasts from multiple activities, how would you modify the existing BroadcastReceiver setup?

To receive broadcasts from multiple activities, you could:

- Register the BroadcastReceiver in each activity: Each activity would register the same BroadcastReceiver instance, allowing them all to receive the broadcast.
- Use a centralized registration in a parent or base activity: If your activities extend a base activity, you could register the BroadcastReceiver in that base activity so all child activities can receive the broadcast.
- **Broadcast Data Filtering:** Use different action strings or data filters to distinguish broadcasts intended for each specific activity.