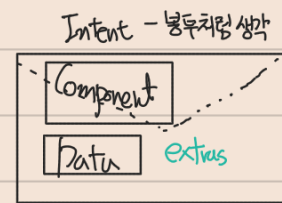
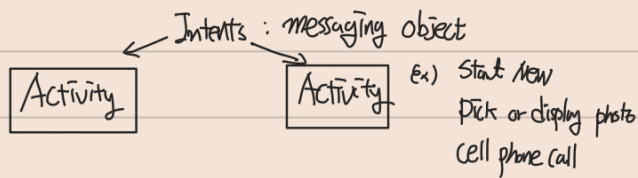


Intent's Framework



- Each one includes who, or which component you want to deliver to

Creating an Intent



- 보내는 쪽 . 버릇글릭시!

```
// (1) Retrieve the text from the EditText and store it in a variable
String text = mNameEntry.getText().toString();
/*
 * Storing the Context in a variable in this case is redundant since we could have
 * just used "this" or "MainActivity.this" in the method call below. However, we
 * wanted to demonstrate what parameter we were using "MainActivity.this" for as
 * clear as possible.
 */
Context context = MainActivity.this;

/* This is the class that we want to start (and open) when the button is clicked. */
Class destinationActivity = ChildActivity.class;

/*
 * Here, we create the Intent that will start the Activity we specified above in
 * the destinationActivity variable. The constructor for an Intent also requires a
 * context, which we stored in the variable named "context".
 */
Intent startChildActivityIntent = new Intent(context, destinationActivity);

// (2) Use the putExtra method to put the String from the EditText in the Intent
startChildActivityIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, text);
/*
 * Once the Intent has been created, we can use Activity's method, "startActivity"
 * to start the ChildActivity.
 */
startActivity(startChildActivityIntent);
```

모든 Activity는 context를 extends

- 받는 쪽 onCreate()

```
// (3) Use the getIntent method to store the Intent that started this Activity in a variable
Intent intent = getIntent();
// (4) Create an if statement to check if this Intent has the extra we passed from MainActivity
if (intent.hasExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT)) {
    // (5) If the Intent contains the correct extra, retrieve the text
    String text = intent.getStringExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT);
    // (6) If the Intent contains the correct extra, use it to set the TextView text
    mDisplayText.setText(text);
}
```

Implicit Intent

- Don't know or Don't care how our request fulfilled.

resolveActivity(): ensures some app on the device is able to handle this intent

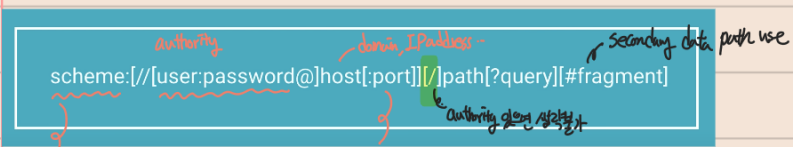
Creating Implicit Intent

```
// (1) Create a method called openWebPage that accepts a String as a parameter
private void openWebPage(String url) {
    // (2) Use Uri.parse to parse the String into a Uri
    Uri uri = Uri.parse(url);
    // (3) Create an Intent with Intent.ACTION_VIEW and the webpage Uri as parameters
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, uri);
    // (4) Verify that this Intent can be launched and then call startActivity
    if (intent.resolveActivity(getPackageManager()) != null) {
        startActivity(intent);
    }
}
```

누가 받는지 알 수 없는 게 변화라

Understanding
Uri

Uri: Uniform Resource Identifier
URL: Uniform Resource Locator
• full form of Uri



Describes what type of resource we're pointing to
ex) HTTP, HTTPS, file, geo

Creating a Map
Intent

• Uri.Builder로 실수 없이 깔끔하게 만들기

```
public void onClickOpenAddressButton(View v) {  
    String address = "1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, CA";  
    Uri.Builder builder = new Uri.Builder();  
    builder.scheme("geo")  
        .path("0,0")  
        .appendQueryParameter("q", address);  
    Uri uri = builder.build();  
  
    showMap(uri);  
}
```

Share Intent

Consider what type of data?
Number of files
...
Android: ShareCompat 제공

Media type
(def)

Every type of content that can be transmitted on the Internet has a two part Identifier

MIME type: Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension

• a reason why someone can send a single email with images, video and other file types as attachments

Media Type String

top-level type name / subtype name [; parameters]

text/html; charset=UTF-8

text/plain

text/rtf

image/png

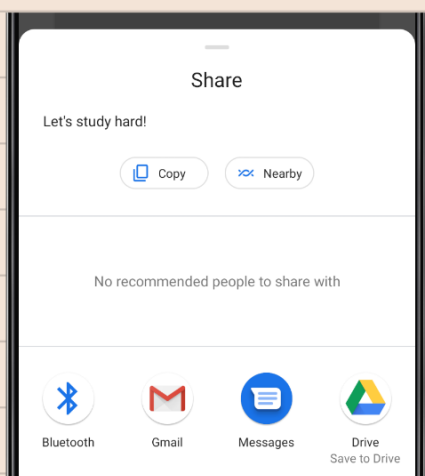
video/mp4

다른 app과 데이터를 교환하고 싶을 때
media type을 지정해야 함
→ Android can determine how and if it can fulfill the request

Implementing a
Share Intent

```
private void shareText(String str) {  
    String mimeType = "text/plain";  
    String title = "title";  
    ShareCompat.IntentBuilder.from(this)  
        .setChooserTitle(title)  
        .setType(mimeType)  
        .setText(str)  
        .startChooser();  
}
```

이런 모양
2. title은 어디에?



Explicit vs

Implicit Intent

Opening a web link would be an implicit intent because you aren't specifying a specific browser to use, the user gets to choose.

Opening an activity uses an explicit intent because you know exactly where to go.

Sharing content to Twitter is a bit of a curveball. We've taught you the best way to do it using an implicit intent. It is possible as an explicit intent but not recommended.