

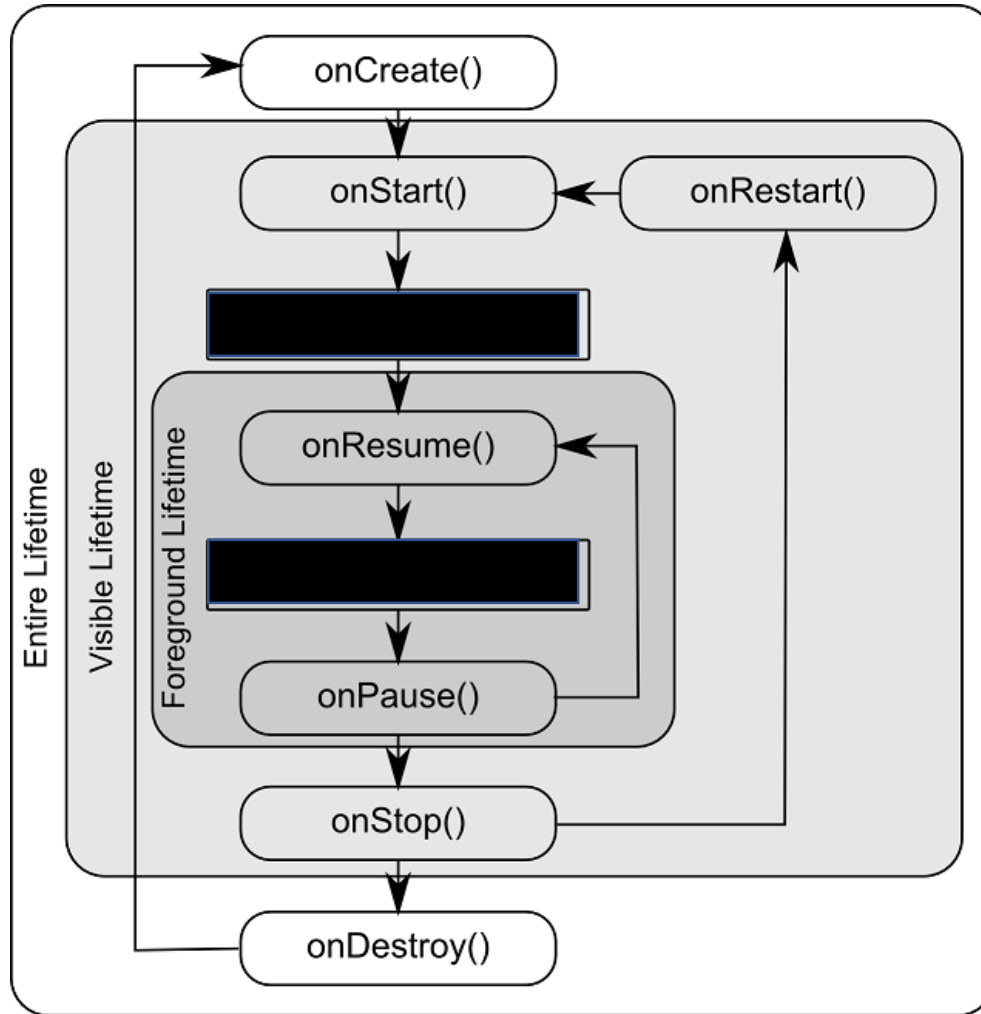
Summer 2, 2019 - CS 4520/CS5520 – Mobile Application Development

Pratheep Kumar Paranthaman, Ph.D.,



What happens when you rotate your device?

Activity Lifecycle



onCreate()— Called when the activity is first created

onStart()— Called when the activity becomes visible to the user

onResume()— Called when the activity starts interacting with the user

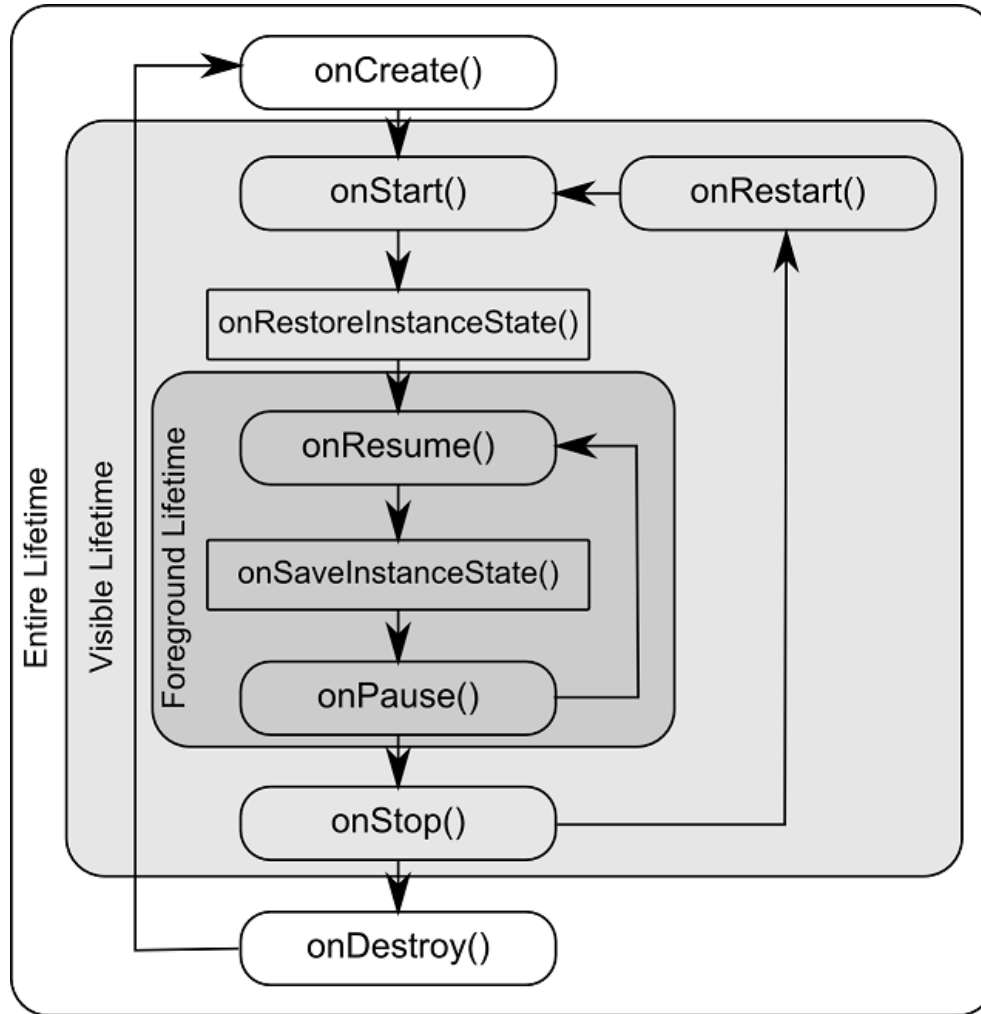
onPause()— Called when the current activity is being paused and the new activity is being resumed

onStop()— Called when the activity is no longer visible to the user

onDestroy()— Called before the activity is destroyed by the system (either manually or by the system to conserve memory)

onRestart()— Called when the activity has been stopped and is restarting again

Activity Lifecycle



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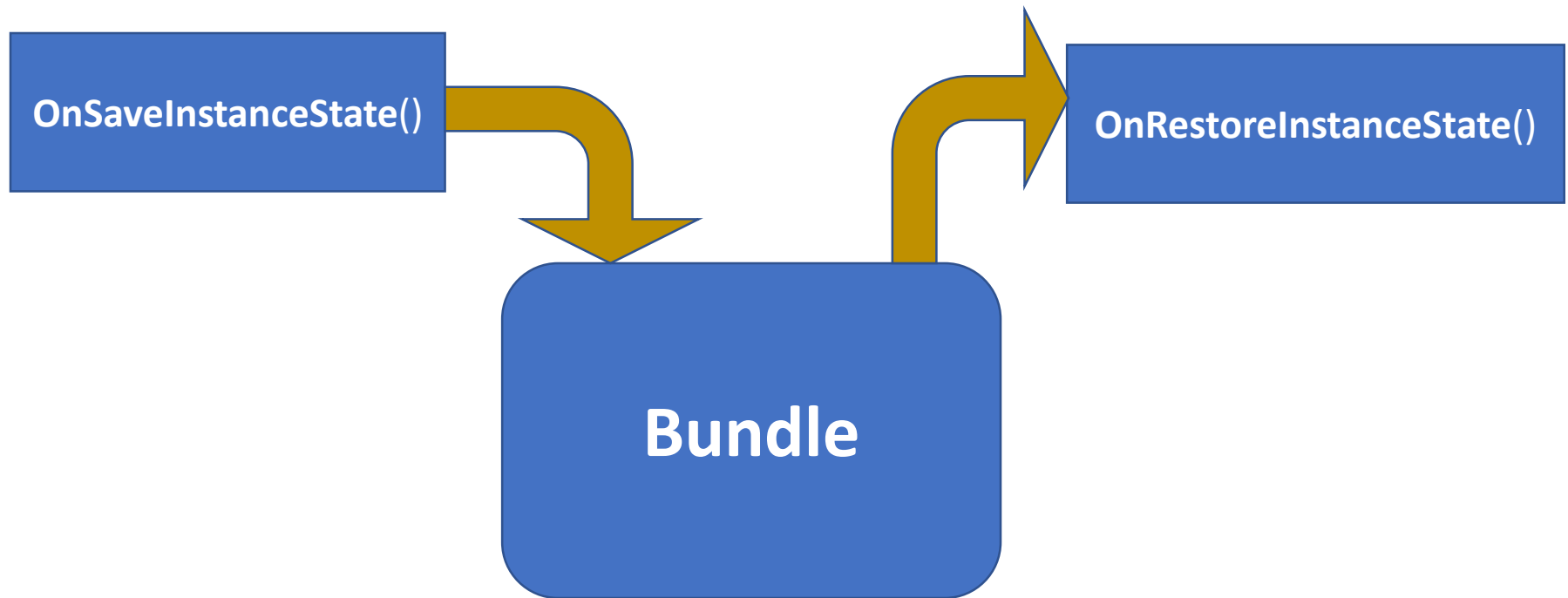
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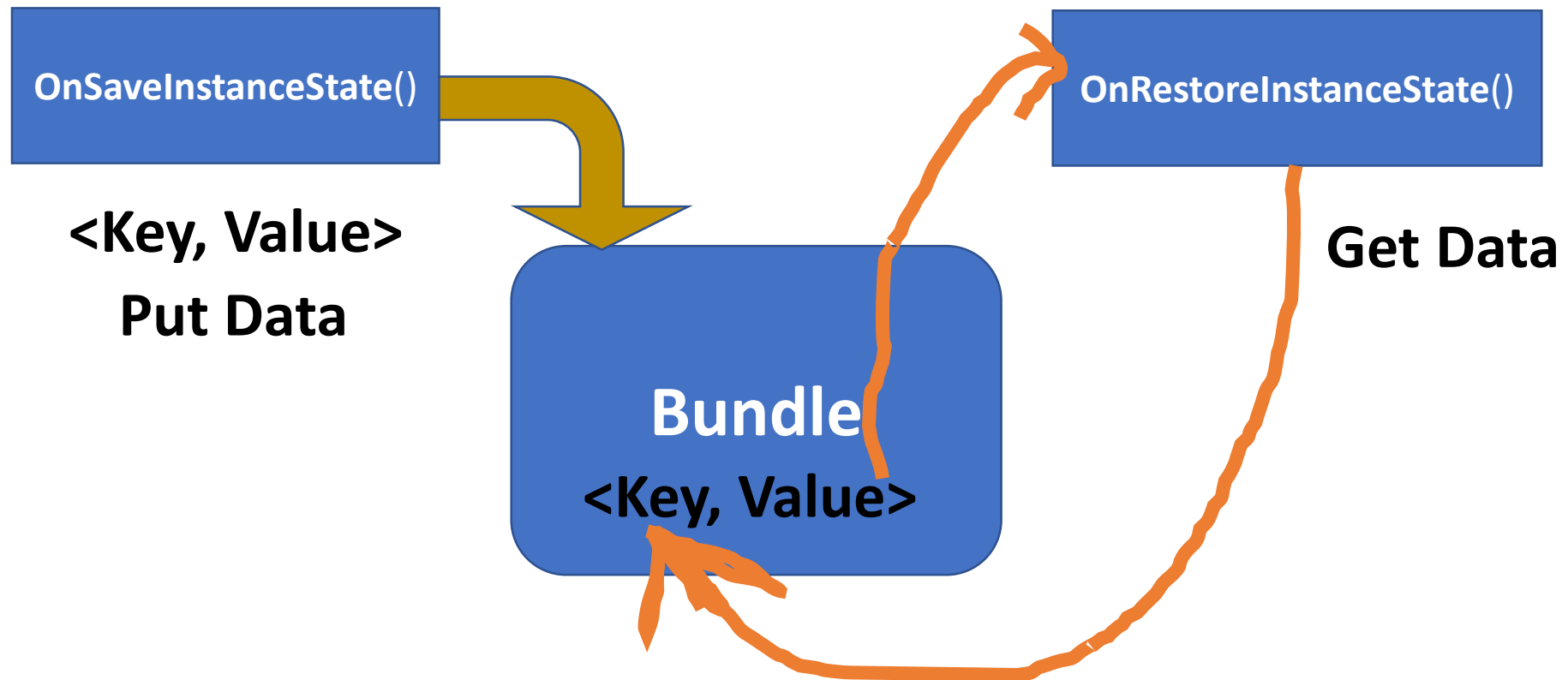
onRestart()— Called when the activity has been stopped and is restarting again

Data persistence within UI states

Bundle – used for transmitting data between UI states and activities



Data persistence within UI states



OnSaveInstanceState()

- Used to store data before the paused state
 - Input the data in Key Value pairs
 - Choose the Variable Type and put it into the Bundle
-
- putInt (Key, Value)
 - putBoolean (Key, value)
 - putByte (Key, value)
 - putChar (Key, Value)
 - putFloat (Key, value)
 - putLong (Key, Value)
 - putShort (Key, value)

OnRestoreInstanceState()

- Used to retrieve data when the activity is destroyed and recreated
 - NOTE: during screen orientation, even though your activity is destroyed and recreated your app still exists in the memory.
- Use the key that you provided in onSaveInstanceState() and get the data value back from the Bundle
- getInt (Key) -> returns the integer value
- getBoolean (Key) -> returns the boolean value
- getByte (Key) -> returns the byte value
- getChar (Key) -> returns the char value
- getFloat (Key) -> returns the float value
- getLong (Key) -> returns the long value
- getShort (Key) -> returns the short value

Let's update our code in Movie
player App



What happens if your phone
shuts down while watching a
movie?

Data and File Storage in Android

- Internal Storage
- External Storage
- **Shared Preferences**
- Databases

Shared Preferences

- Limited data storage(data values in your app) – light weight
- allows you to read and write persistent key-value pairs of primitive data types: Booleans, floats, ints, longs, and strings.
- You can retrieve the data even when your app is killed

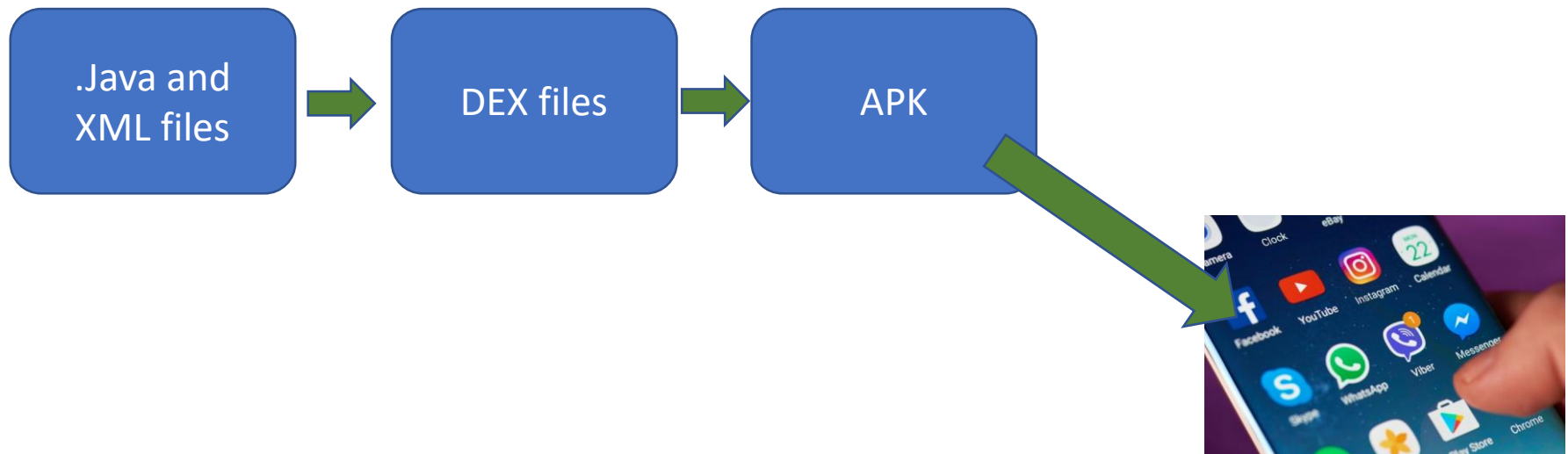
Steps to save data using Shared Preferences

- Step 1:
 - **Initiate Shared Preferences**
 - **Name:** Specify the name of preferences
 - **Mode:** Set the mode type to Private
- Step 2:
 - **Initiate the editor**
 - **Provide edit privileges to your preferences file**
- Step 3:
 - **Put the data into Preferences variable**
- Step 4:
 - **Use Apply() to save the changes**

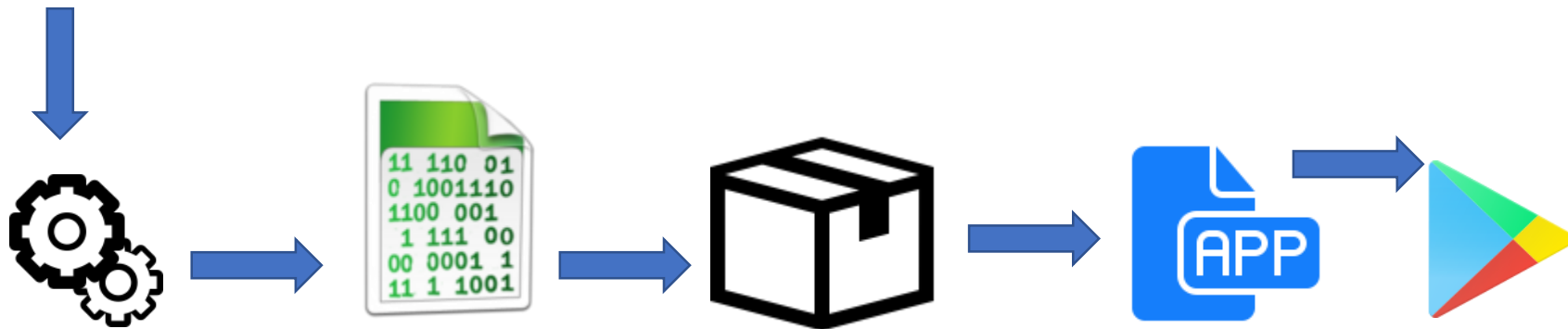
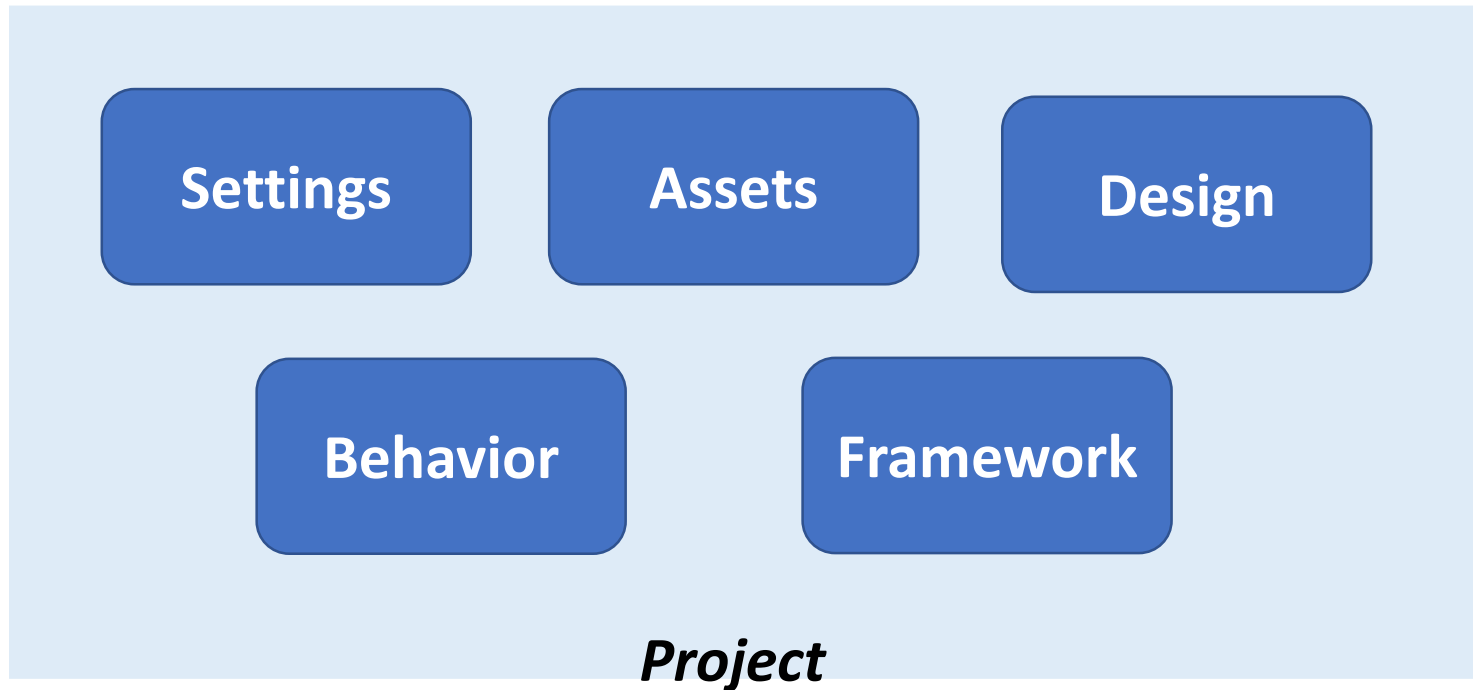
Steps to retrieve data using Shared Preferences

- Step 1:
 - **Initiate Shared Preferences**
 - **Name:** Specify the name of preferences
 - **Mode:** Set the mode type to Private
- Step 2:
 - **Get the data and store to a variable (onCreate())**

What is Gradle?



How does the build and export work?



Debugging???

Today's topics

- Android components
- Intents

Android Components

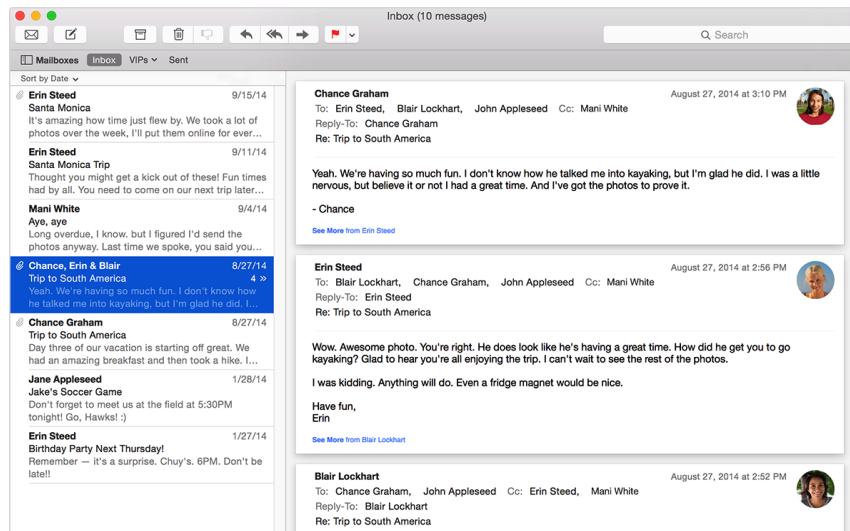
- Activity
- Intents
- Fragments
- Services
- Content providers
- Broadcast receivers
- Views
- Context

Android Components

- **Activity**
- Intents
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- Content providers
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- **Views**
- Context

Android Components

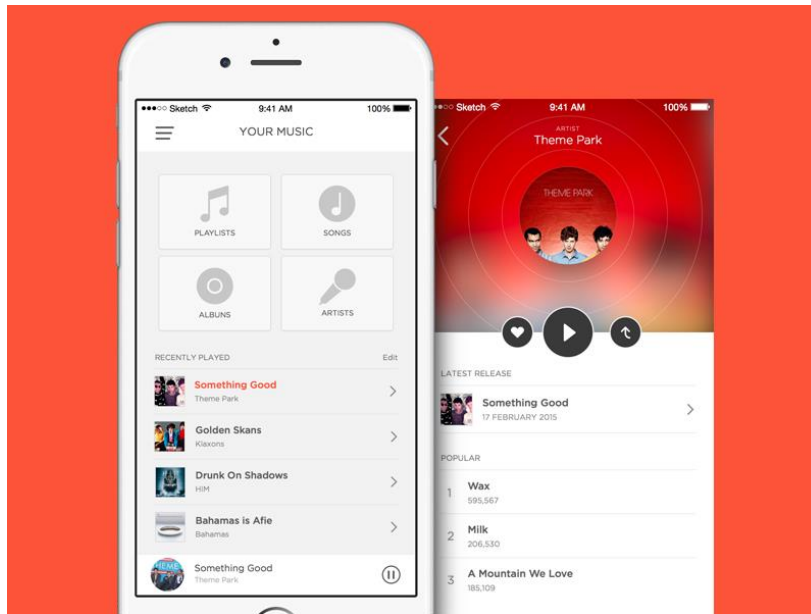
- **Activities:**
 - A user interface screen
 - Responsible for storing its own states
- **Fragments (introduced in Android 3.0- Honeycomb)**
 - Component of an activity – you can think of it as a mini-activity



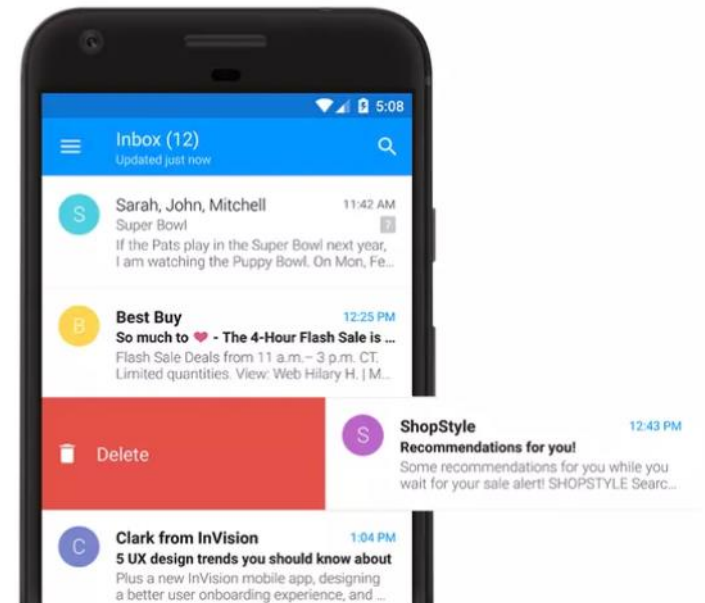
[zapier.com/blog/best-email-app/]

Android Components

- **Services**
 - Tasks that run in background without user's direct interaction



[dribbble.com/shots/1940970-Music-App-Artist-View]

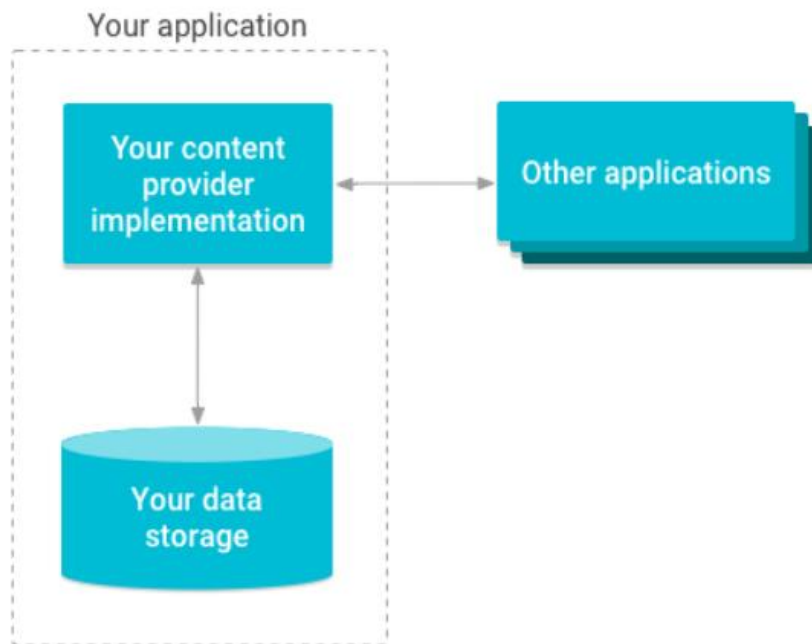


[theverge.com/2017/2/16/14642944/easilydo-email-available-android-play-store]

Android Components

- **Content Providers**

- Provides data from one application to another(the one which requests)
- Interface that connects data from one app with code running in another app

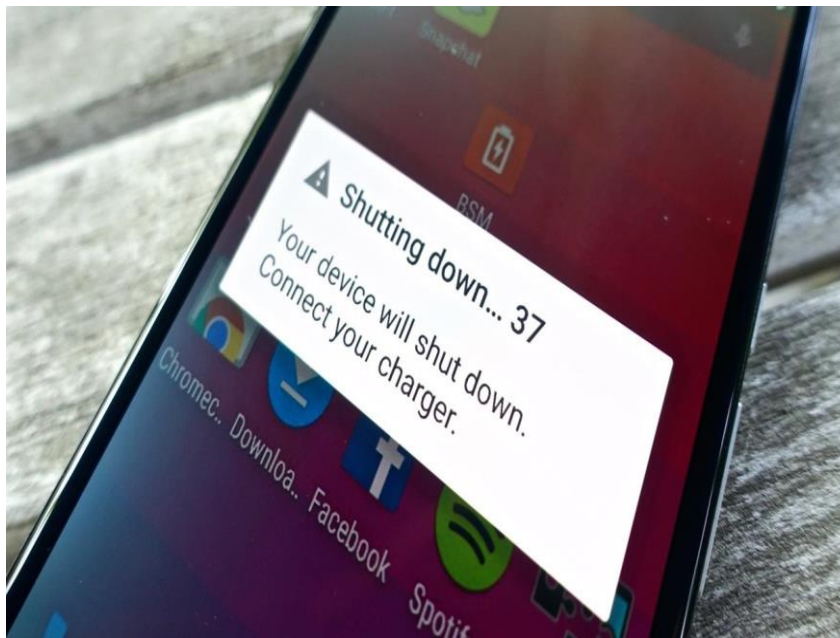


[developer.android.com/guide/topics/providers/content-providers]

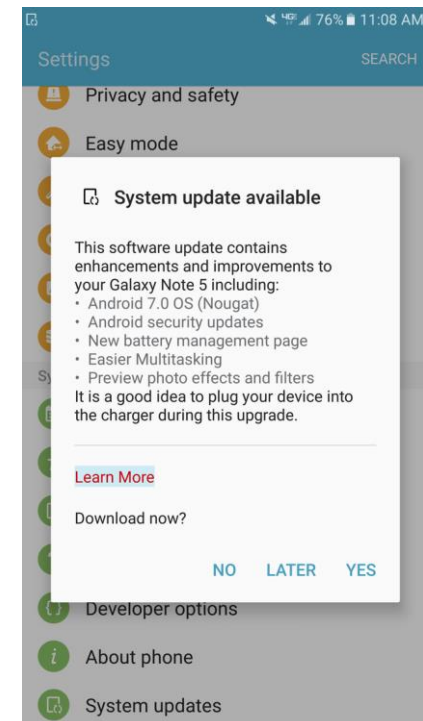
Android Components

- **Broadcast receivers**

- Apps can send or receive broadcast messages from Android OS or other apps



[developer.android.com/guide/components/broadcasts]

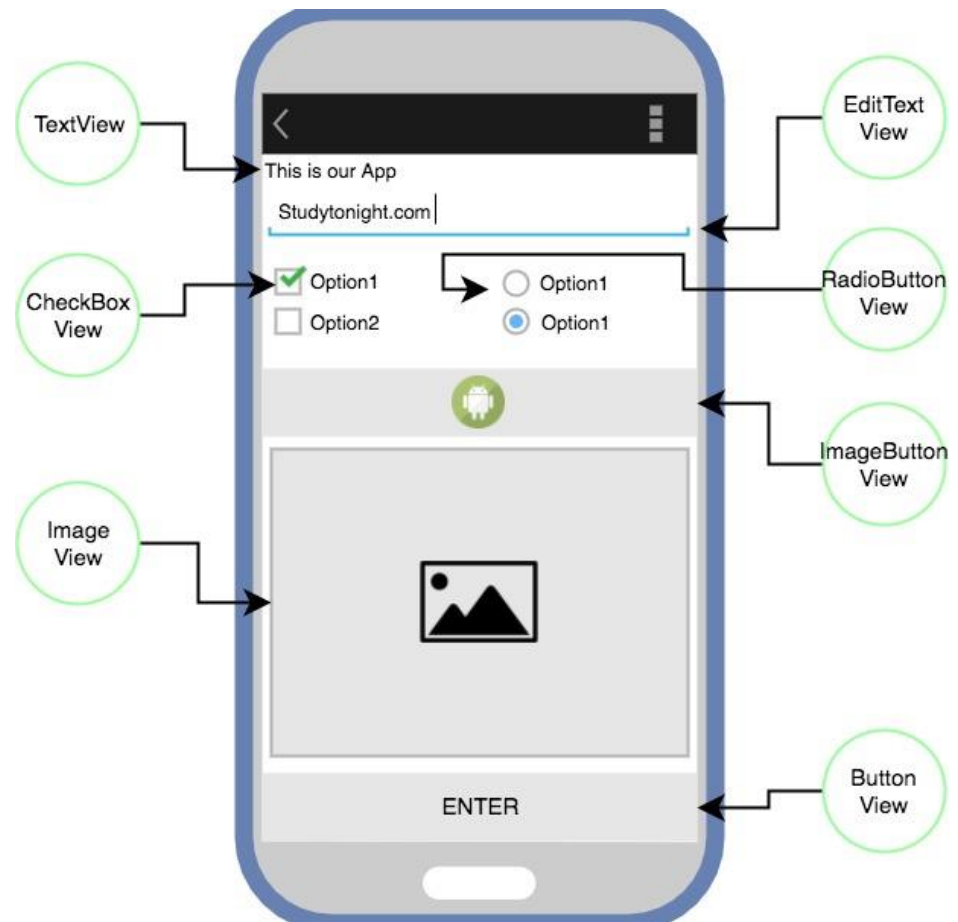


[reddit.com/r/galaxynote5/comments/64z7cj/verizon_note_5_nougat_update_available/]

Android Components

- **Views**

- Smallest unit of a user interface
- Created by Java code/XML Layouts
- Each view has series of attributes.



[studytonight.com/android/introduction-to-views]

Android Components

- **Context**

- Definition from Android Documentation:
 - Interface to global information about an application
 - Allows access to application specific resources

Context Analogy



Manager



Assistant

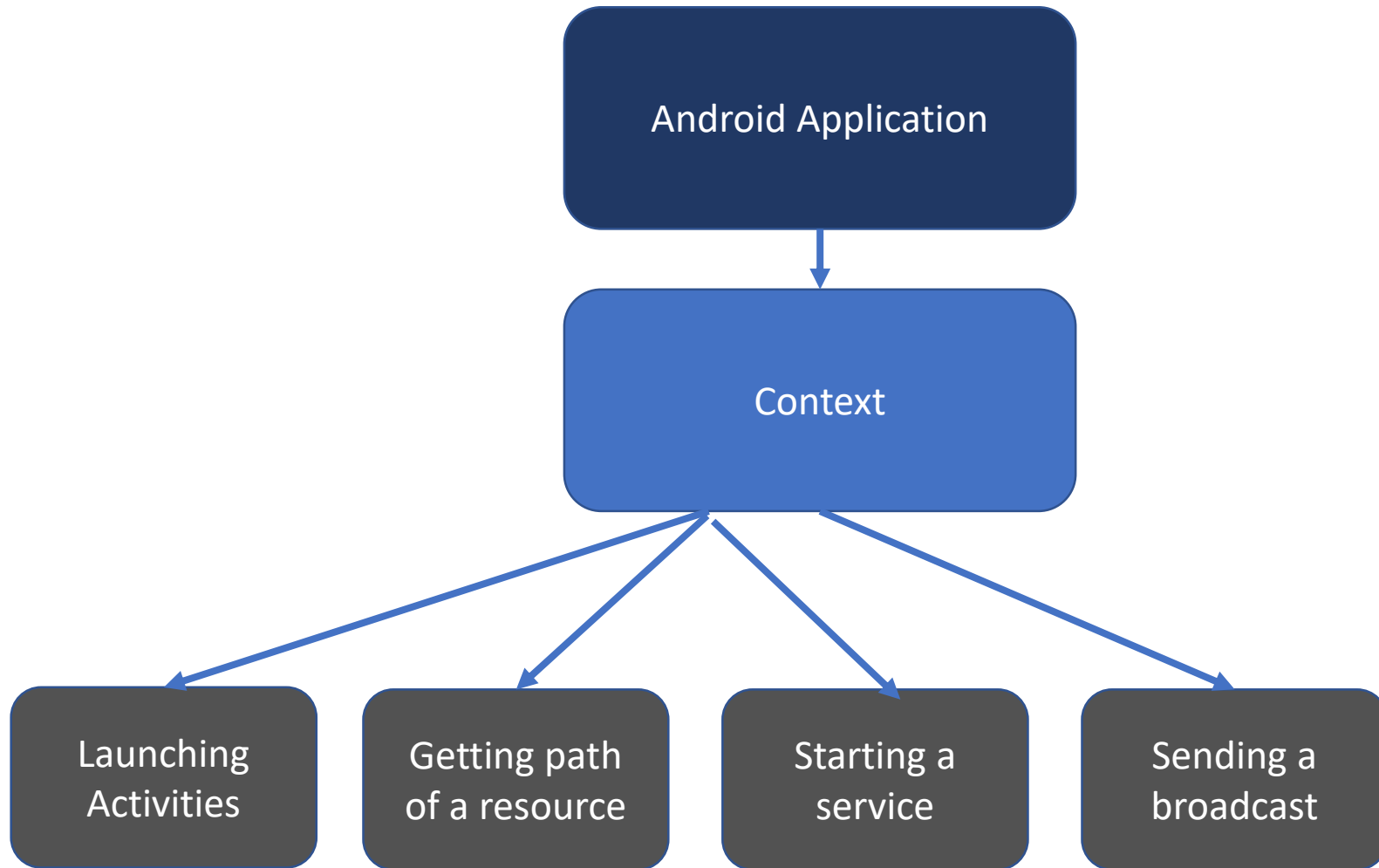
Development
team

Testing team

HR team

Marketing team

Context Analogy



Context

- **Context**

“Current state of the application”

- How retrieve Application Context?

Context context = getApplicationContext();

Context

- Predominantly used to access or load resources
 - getResources()
 - getString()

Context

- `getApplicationContext()`
- `getContext()`
- `getBaseContext()`
- `this`
- `getAssets()`
- `getResources()`
- `getPackageManager()`
- `getPackageName()`
- `getString()`
- `getSharedPreferences()`

Intents

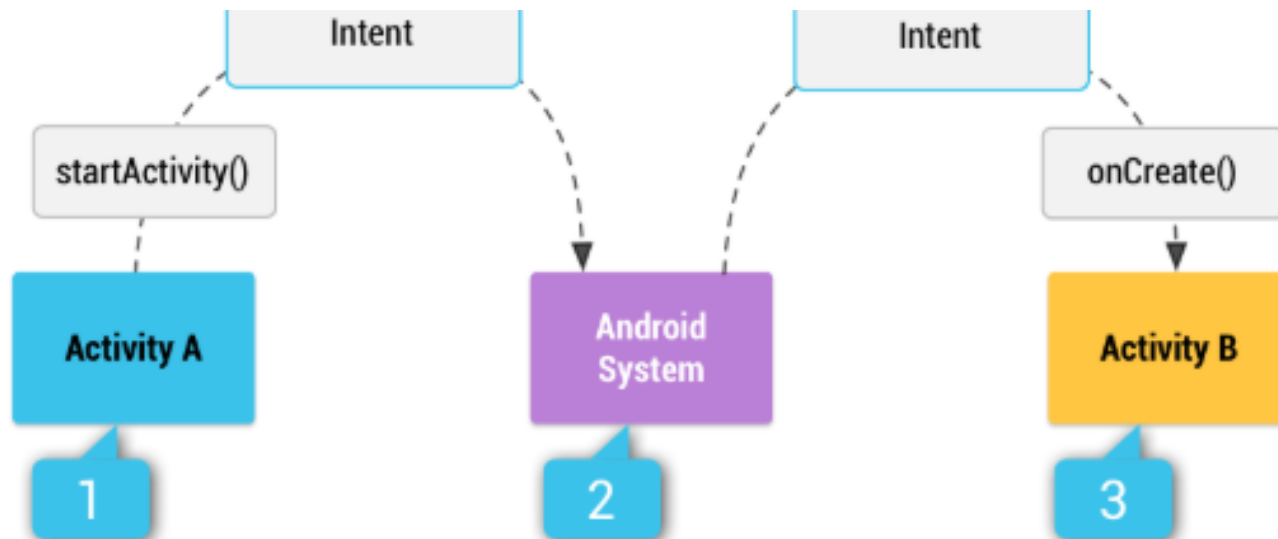
Intents

- **A tool to pass message between Android components (Activities, Services, Content Providers, and Broadcast receivers)**
- What can you do with an Intent?
 - Open another activity/service from the current activity
 - Pass data between activities and services
 - Deliver a broadcast

Using Intents to Start an activity

Steps:

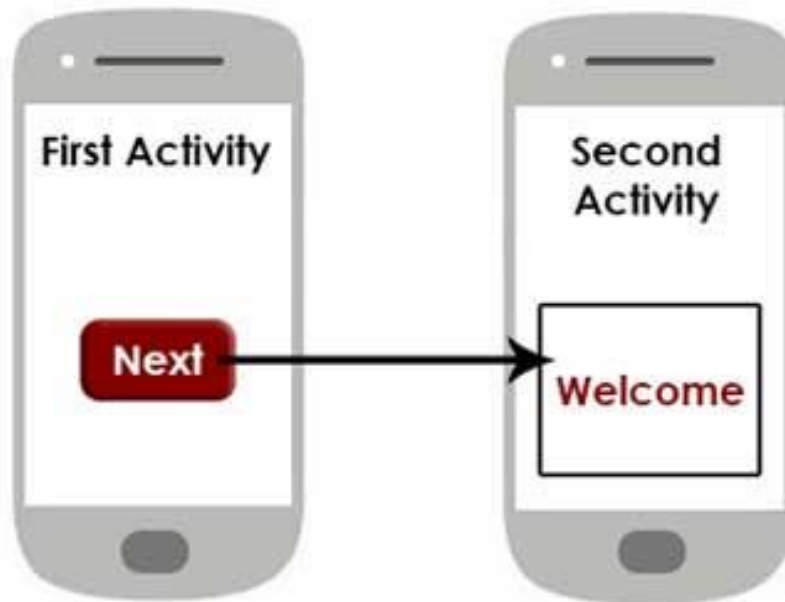
1. create an object of intent and pass the details of the current and next activity
2. Use startActivity() to initiate this task



Types of Intents

- **Explicit Intent:**

- Activity that you want to call is known
- Typically used to start a component(activity/service) in your app



[interviewquestionanswer.com/android-questions/what-is-an-explicit-intent]

Example – Explicit Intent

Activity 1 : Login screen




Diagram of Activity 1: Login screen. It is a light gray rounded rectangle containing three elements: a text input field labeled "Enter username", another text input field labeled "Enter password", and a blue rounded button labeled "Login". A blue arrow originates from the "Login" button and points towards Activity 2.

Activity 2 : Home screen



Diagram of Activity 2: Home screen. It is a light gray rounded rectangle containing the text "Welcome Pratheep!". A blue arrow from Activity 1 points to this screen.

Passing data between activities

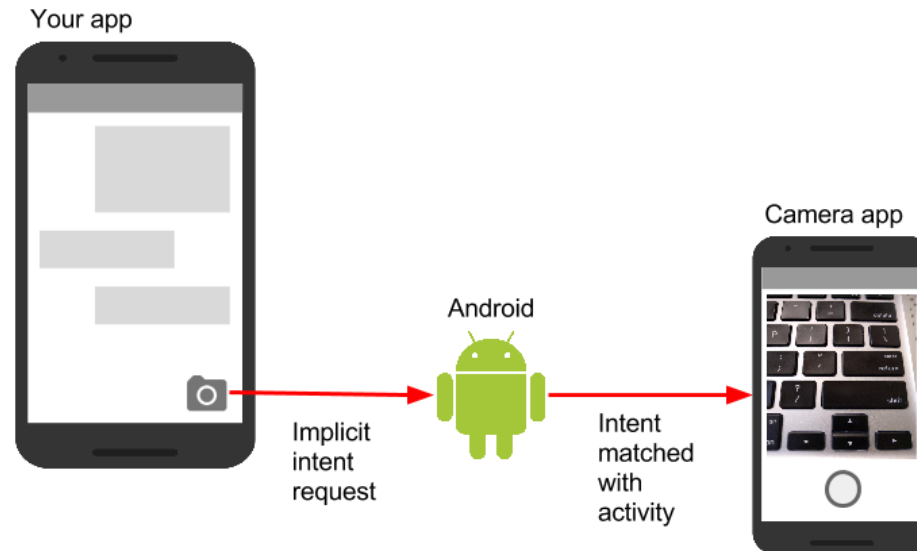
Passing data

- `putExtra(Key,Value)`
- `getIntent().getExtra(Key)`

Types of Intents

- **Implicit Intent:**

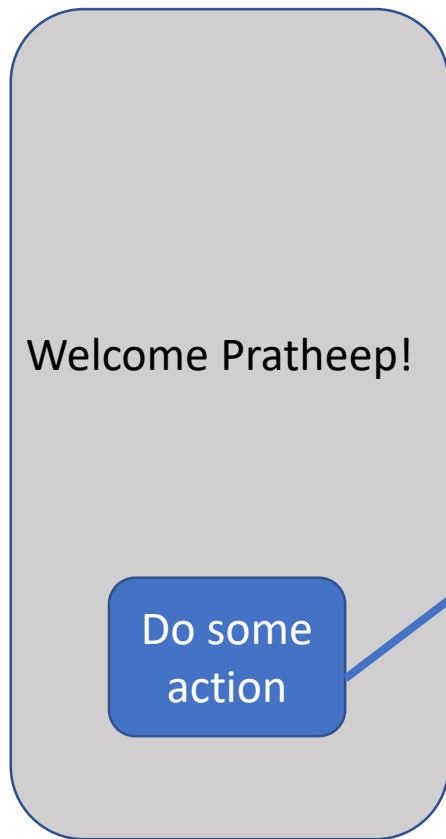
- Exact name of activity/service to run is unknown
- **Declare general action** to perform and the component in another app will handle it.



[google-developer-training.github.io/android-developer-fundamentals-course-concepts/en/Unit%201/23_c_activities_and_implicit_intents.html]

Example – Implicit Intent

Activity 1 : Home Screen



Activity 2 : Action Page

