









Programming with Android: Activities and Intents

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Outline





More on Activities: Activity states

- Active (or running)
 - Foreground of the screen (top of the stack)

Paused

- Lost focus but still visible
- Can be killed by the system in extreme situations

Stopped

- Completely obscured by another activity
- Killed if memory is needed somewhere else



More on Activities: Saving resources

- An activity lifecycle flows between onCreate and onDestroy
- ➤ Create, initialize everything you need in onCreate
- ➤ Destroy everything that is not used anymore, such as background processes, in onDestroy
- ➤ It is fundamental to save the data used by the application inbetween the state-transitions ...



Activities and AndroidManifest.xml

- An Android application can be composed of multiple Activities ...
- Each activity should be declared in the file:
 AndroidManifest.xml
- Add a child element to the <application> tag:

```
<application>
<activity android:name=".MyActivity" />
<activity android:name=".SecondActivity" />
</application>
```



Activities and AndroidManifest.xml

Each activity has its Java class and layout file.

```
public class FirstActivity extends Activity {
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_first);
}
```

```
public class SecondActivity extends Activity {
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_two);
}
```



Intent Definition

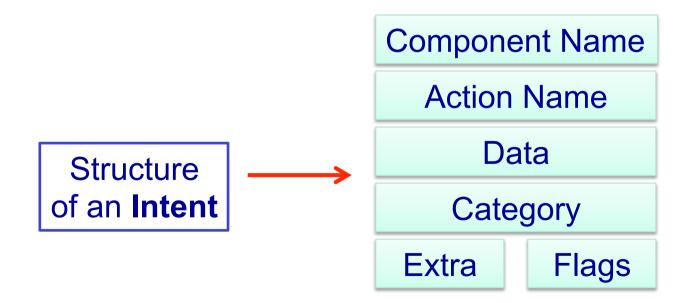
Intent: facility for late run-time binding between components in the same or different applications.

- Call a component from another component
- Possible to pass data between components
- > Components: Activities, Services, Broadcast receivers ...
- Something like:
 - "Android, please do that with this data"
- Reuse already installed applications and components



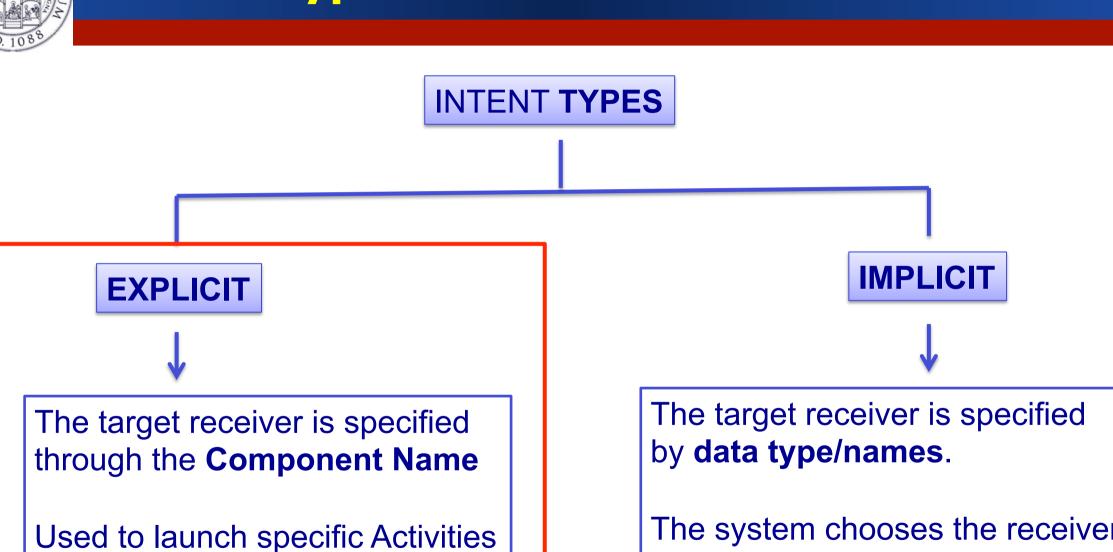
Intent Definition

- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. name)
 - > Information of interests for the Android system (e.g. category).





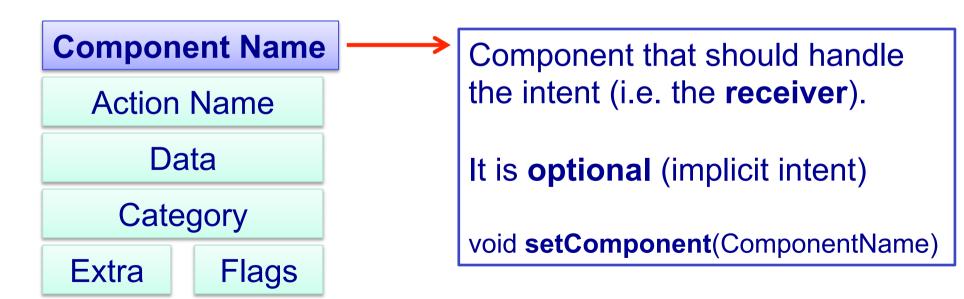
Intent types



that matches the request.



- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. data)
 - Information of interests for the Android system (e.g. category).





Intent types: Explicit Intents

Explicit Intent: Specify the name of the Activity that will handle the intent.

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

```
Intent intent=new Intent();
ComponentName component=new
ComponentName(this,SecondActivity.class);
intent.setComponent(component);
startActivity(intent);
```



Intent with Results

- Activities can return results (e.g. data)
- Sender side: invoke the startActivityForResult()
 - onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data)
 - □ startActivityForResult(Intent intent, int requestCode);

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, SecondActivity.class);
startActivityForResult(intent, CHOOSE_ACTIVITY_CODE);
...
public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data)
{
    // Invoked when SecondActivity completes its operations ...
}
```



Intent with Results

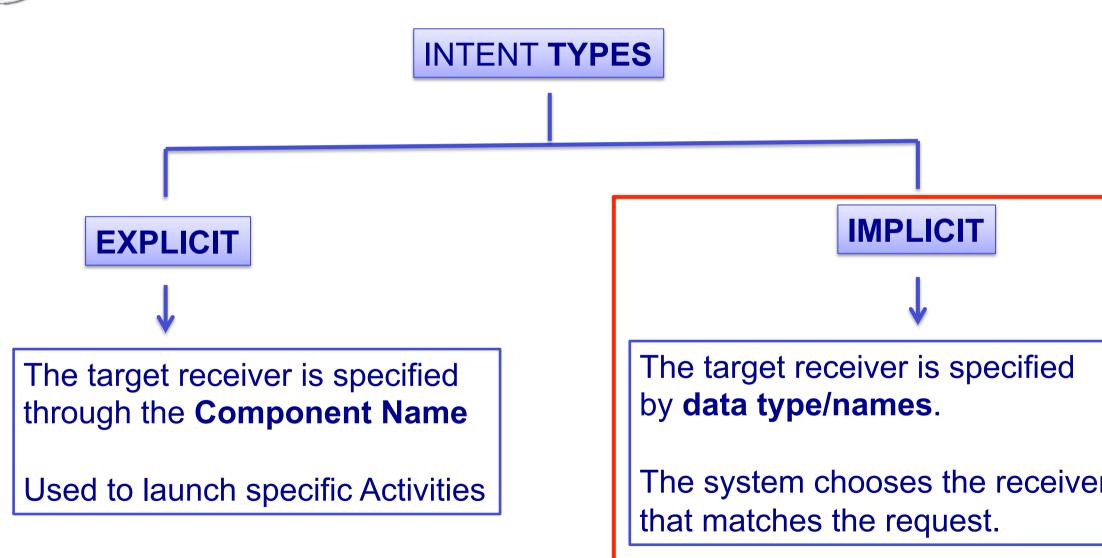
- > Activities can return results (e.g. data)
- Receiver side: invoke the setResult()
 - □ void setResult(int resultCode, Intent data)

```
Intent intent=new Intent();
setResult(RESULT_OK, intent);
intent.putExtra("result", resultValue);
finish();
```

> The result is delivered to the caller component only after invoking the **finish()** method!



Intent types





Intent types: Implicit Intents

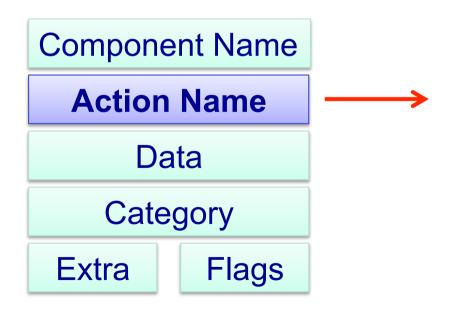
Implicit Intents: do not name a target (component name is left blank) ...

- When an Intent is launched, Android checks out which activies might answer to the Intent ...
- If at least one is found, then that activity is started!

Binding does not occur at compile time, nor at install time, but at run-time ...(*late run-time binding*)



- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. data)
 - Information of interests for the Android system (e.g. category).



A string naming the **action** to be performed.

Pre-defined, or can be specified by the programmer.

void setAction(String)



Predefined actions (http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent.html)

Action Name	Description
ACTION_EDIT	Display data to edit
ACTION_MAIN	Start as a main entry point, does not expect to receive data.
ACTION_PICK	Pick an item from the data, returning what was selected.
ACTION_VIEW	Display the data to the user
ACTION_SEARCH	Perform a search

Defined by the programmer

it.example.projectpackage.FILL_DATA (package prefix + name action)



> Special actions (http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent.html)

Action Name	Description
ACTION_IMAGE_CAPTION	Open the camera and receive a photo
ACTION_VIDEO_CAPTION	Open the camera and receive a video
ACTION_DIAL	Open the phone app and dial a phone number
ACTION_SENDTO	Send an email (email data contained in the extra)
ACTION_SETTINGS	Open the system setting
ACTION_WIRELESS_SETTINGS	Open the system setting of the wireless interfaces
ACTION_DISPLAY_SETTINGS	Open the system setting of the display



Example of Implicit Intent that initiates a web search.

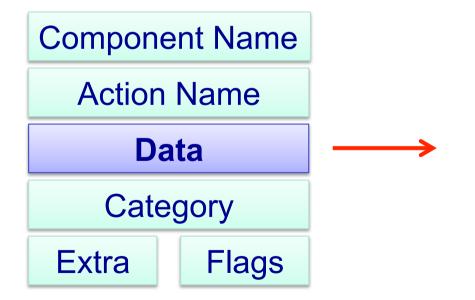
```
public void doSearch(String query) {
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_SEARCH);
    Intent.putExtra(SearchManager.QUERY,query);
    if (intent.resolveActivity(getPackageManager()) !=null)
        startActivity(intent)
}
```

> Example of Implicit Intent that plays a music file.

```
public void playMedia(Uri file) {
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);
    if (intent.resolveActivity(getPackageManager()) !=null)
        startActivity(intent)
}
```



- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. data)
 - Information of interests for the Android system (e.g. category).



Data passed from the caller to the called Component.

Def. of the data (**URI**) and Type of the data (**MIME** type)

void setData(Uri)
void setType(String)



- > Each data is specified by a **name** and/or **type**.
- name: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)
- scheme://host:port/path

EXAMPLEs

tel://003-232-234-678

content://contacts/people

http://www.cs.unibo.it/



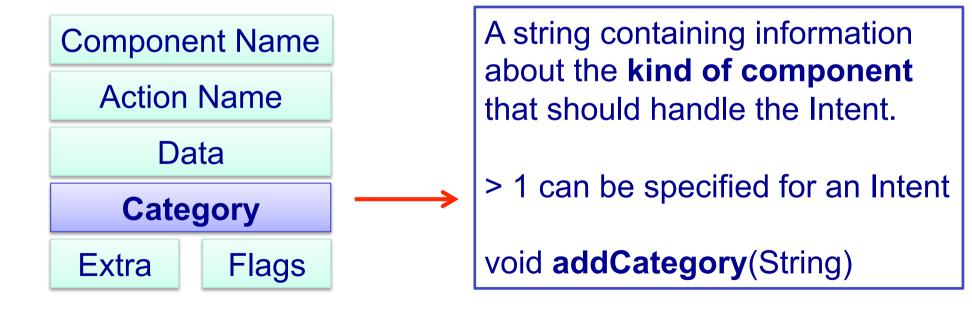
- Each data is specified by a name and/or type.
- > type: MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)-type
- Composed by two parts: a type and a subtype

EXAMPLEs

Image/gif image/jpeg image/png image/tiff text/html text/plain text/javascript text/css video/mp4 video/mpeg4 video/quicktime video/ogg application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml



- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. data)
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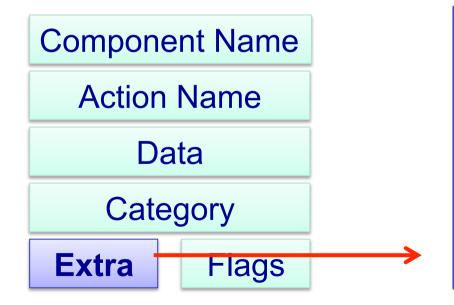


Category: string describing the kind of component that should handle the intent.

Category Name	Description
CATEGORY_HOME	The activity displays the HOME screen.
CATEGORY_LAUNCHER	The activity is listed in the top-level application launcher, and can be displayed.
CATEGORY_PREFERENCE	The activity is a preference panel.
CATEGORY_BROWSABLE	The activity can be invoked by the browser to display data referenced by a link.



- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - > Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. data)
 - Information of interests for the Android system (e.g. category).



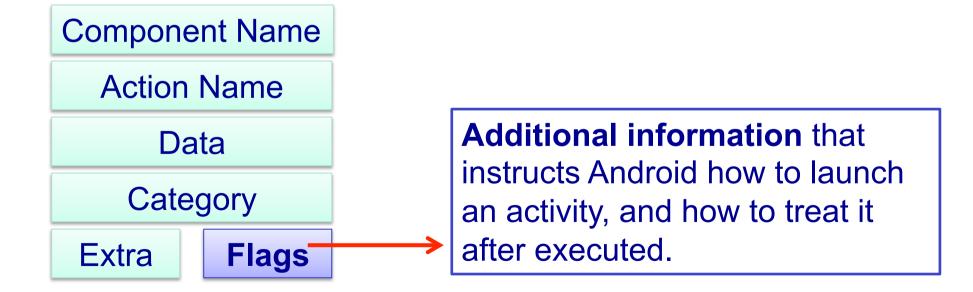
Additional information that should be delivered to the handler(e.g. parameters).

Key-value pairs

void putExtras() getExtras()



- We can think to an "Intent" object as a message containing a bundle of information.
 - Information of interests for the receiver (e.g. data)
 - Information of interests for the Android system (e.g. category).





Intent types: Implicit Intents

```
Intent i = new
     Intent(android.content.Intent.ACTION_VIEW,
     Uri.parse("http://informatica.unibo.it"));
startActivity(i);
```

Action to perform

Data to perform the action on

- Implicit intents are very useful to re-use code and to launch external applications ...
- > More than a component can match the Intent request ...
- How to define the target component?



Intent types: Implicit Intents

- How to declare what intents I'm able to handle? <intent-filter> tag in AndroidManifest.xml
- How?

► If a component creates an Intent with "my.project.ACTION_ECHO" as action, the corresponding activity will be executed ...



- ➤ The **intent resolution** process resolves the Intent-Filter that can handle a given Intent.
- > Three tests to be passed:
 - Action field test
 - Category field test
 - Data field test
- ➤ If the Intent-filter passes all the three test, then it is selected to handle the Intent.



- ➤ (**ACTION** Test): The action specified in the Intent must match one of the actions listed in the filter.
 - ➤ If the filter does not specify any action → FAIL
 - ➤ An intent that does not specify an action → SUCCESS as as long as the filter contains at least one action.

```
<intent-filer ... >
     <action android:name="com.example.it.ECHO"/>
     </intent-filter>
```



- (CATEGORY Test): Every category in the Intent must match a category of the filter.
 - ➤ If the category is not specified in the Intent → Android assumes it is CATEGORY_DEFAULT, thus the filter must include this category to handle the intent

```
<intent-filer ... >
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>
        </intent-filter>
```



➤ (DATA Test): The URI of the intent is compared with the parts of the URI mentioned in the filter (this part might be incompleted).

```
<intent-filer ... >
     <data android:mimeType="audio/* android:scheme="http"/>
     <data android:mimeType="video/mpeg android:scheme="http"/>
     </intent-filter>
```

Both URI and MIME-types are compared (4 different sub-cases ...)