

Android Application Model



Content

- Activities
 - Intent
 - Tasks / Applications
 - Lifecycle
 - Processes and Thread
- Services
- Content Provider



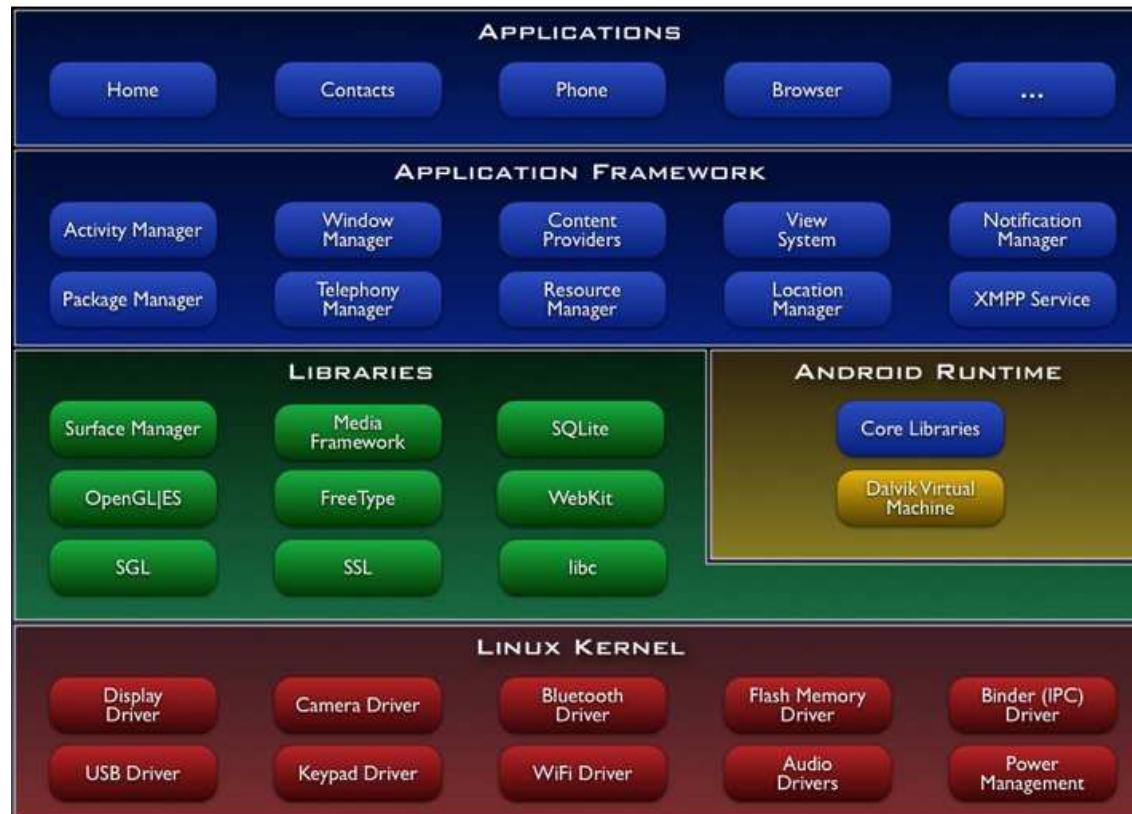
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Android Software Stack



- Java



- C/C++

- Kernel



Android Building Blocks



- **Activity** [User Interaction]
 - UI component typically corresponding of one screen
 - E.g. Contacts: 3 activities: View contacts, Send message, Edit contact
- **Service** [Service Provider]
 - Background process without UI (e.g. mp3 player)
 - Messages can be sent from and to a service
- **Content Provider** [Data Provider]
 - Enables applications to share data
 - E.g. Contacts are provided to all applications
- **Broadcast Intent Receiver**
 - Responds to external events, can wake up your process
 - Phone rings, network activity established, time controlled



Activity

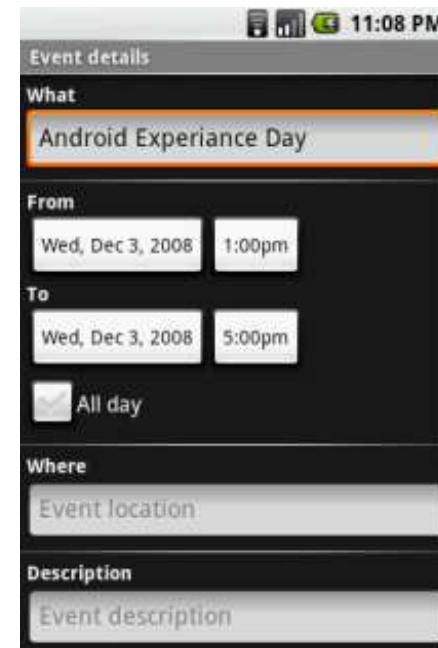


- **Activity is usually a single screen**

- Implemented as a single class extending Activity
 - Displays user interface controls (views)
 - Reacts on user input / events

- **An application typically consists of several screens**

- Each screen is implemented by one activity
 - Moving to the next screen means starting a new activity
 - An activity may return a result to the previous activity



Intents and Intent Filters



- **Intent**

- Intents are used to move from activity to activity
- Intent describes what the application wants to do
- Consists of
 - Action to be performed (MAIN / VIEW / EDIT / PICK / DELETE / ...)
 - Data to act on (URI)

```
startActivity(new Intent(Intent.VIEW_ACTION,  
    Uri.parse("http://www.fhnw.ch")));  
  
startActivity(new Intent(Intent.VIEW_ACTION,  
    Uri.parse("geo:47.480843,8.211293")));  
  
startActivity(new Intent(Intent.EDIT_ACTION,  
    Uri.parse("content://contacts/people/1")));
```

- Comparable to HTTP protocol



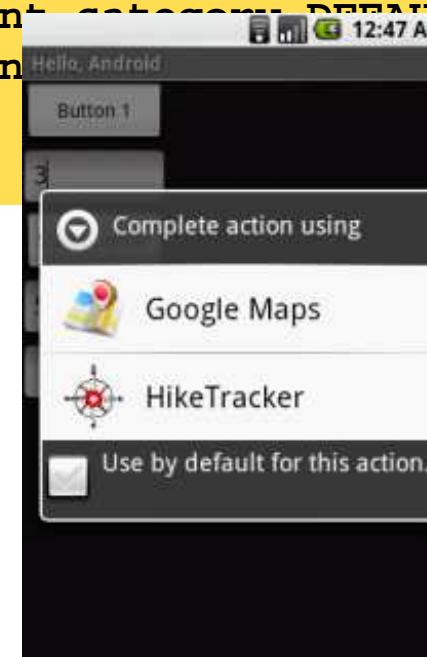
Intents and Intent Filters



- Intent Filters

- Description of what intents an activity can handle
- Activities publish their intent filters in a manifest file

```
<intent-filter android:priority="0">
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW"/>
    <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>
    <category android:name="android.intent.category.BROWSABLE"/>
    <data android:scheme="geo"/>
</intent-filter>
```



- Upon invocation of `startActivity(intent)` the system looks at the intent filters of all installed applications a



Android Component Model



- **Component Software**

- Activities can reuse functionality from other components simply by making a request in form of an Intent
- Activities can be replaced at any time by a new Activity with an equivalent Intent Filter

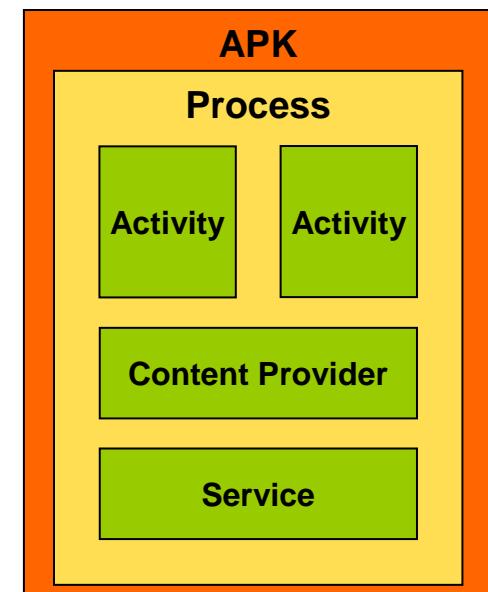
```
Intent i = new Intent(  
        "com.google.android.radar.SHOW_RADAR");  
i.putExtra("latitude", 47.6f);  
i.putExtra("longitude", 8.23f);  
startActivity(i);
```



Android Component Model



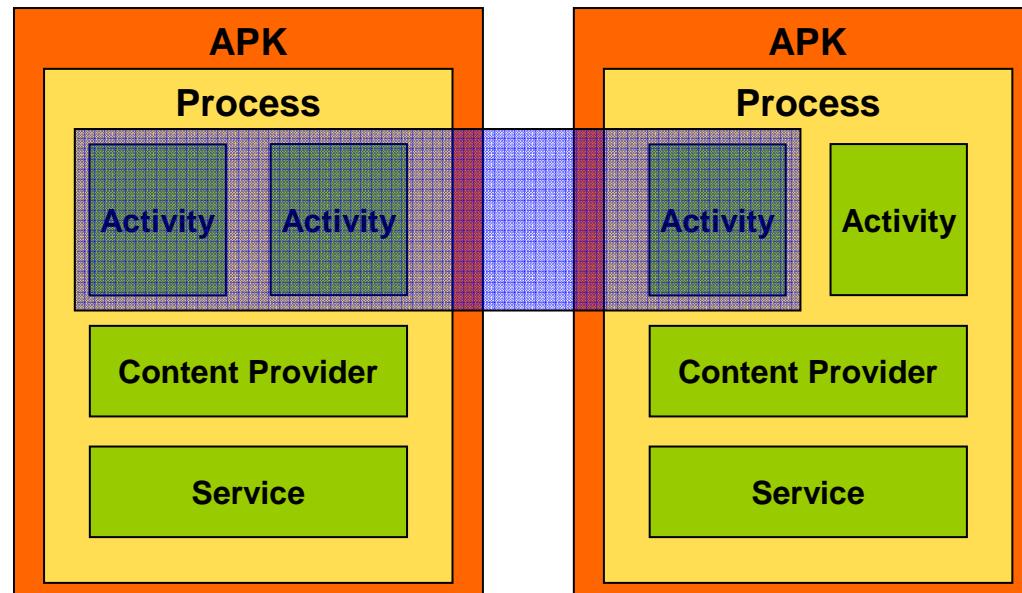
- **Packaging: APK File (Android Package)**
 - Collection of components
 - Components share a set of resources
 - Preferences, Database, File space
 - Components share a Linux process
 - By default, one process per APK
 - APKs are isolated
 - Communication via Intents or AIDL
 - Every component has a managed lifecycle



Task / Application / Process



- **Task (what users know as applications)**
 - Collection of related activities
 - Capable of spanning multiple processes
 - Associated with its own UI history stack



Task / Application / Process



- **Tasks**

- Processes are started & stopped as needed
- Processes may be killed to reclaim resources
- Upon Invocation of another activity, the view state can be saved



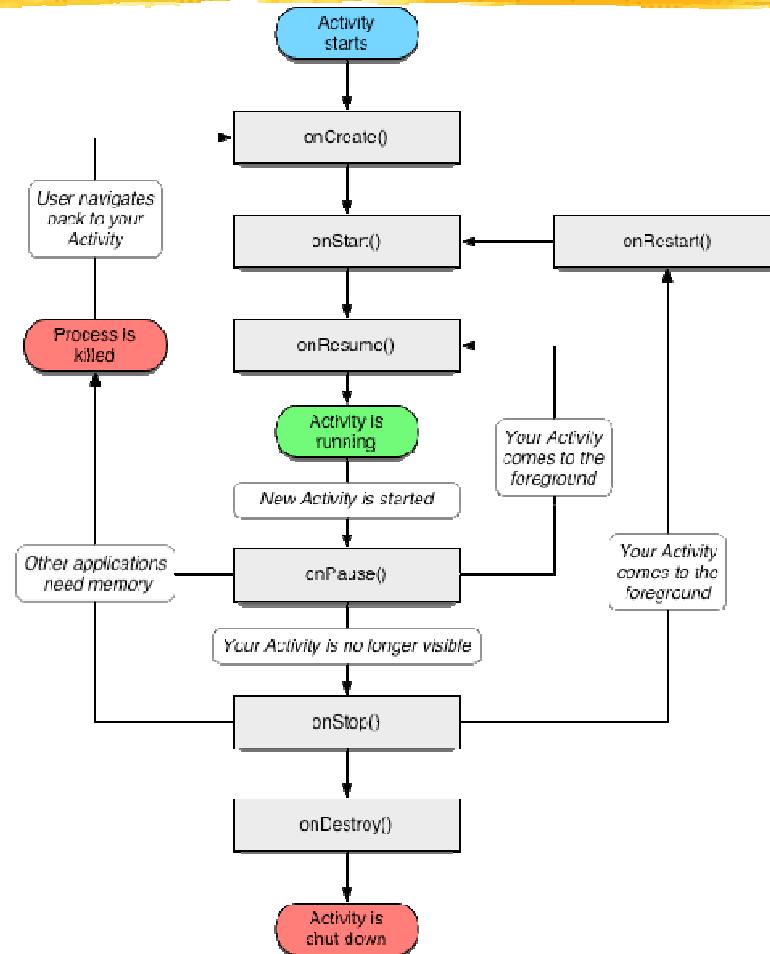
- Comparable with EJBs stateful session beans (SFSB)
- Each Android component has a managed lifecycle



Activity Life Cycle



- **Active / Running**
 - Activity is in foreground
 - Activity has focus
- **Paused**
 - Still visible, partially overlaid
 - Lost focus
- **Stopped**
 - Activity is not visible
- **Dead**
 - Activity was terminated or was never started



Activity Life Cycle (1/2)



- **onCreate**
 - Called when activity is first created (with null parameter) or when activity was killed (called with a bundle)
 - Initialization of views
- **onRestart**
 - Called when activity was stopped only
- **onStart**
 - Activity becomes visible to user, animations could be started
- **onRestoreInstanceState**
 - Restore view state
- **onResume**
 - New activity is visible, TOS, camera might be used here



Activity Life Cycle (2/2)



- **onSaveInstanceState**
 - Save UI state of a complex dialog
 - => onCreate
 - => onRestoreInstanceState
 - If application is explicitly finished, this method is not called
 - Called before or after onPause
- **onPause**
 - Activity no longer TOS
 - New activity is not started until onPause returns
- **onStop**
 - Activity no longer visible
- **onDestroy**
 - Release resources; it is not guaranteed that this method is called



Activity Life Cycle Sample



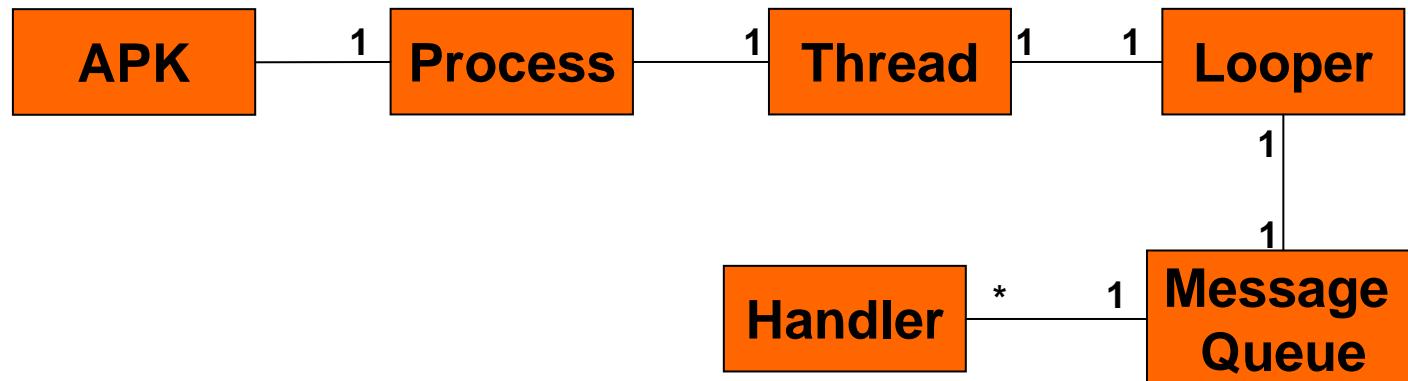
- **Child Activity**
 - onCreate(null) -> onStart -> onResume()
 - onSaveInstanceState() -> onPause() -> onStop()
 - onRestart() -> onStart() -> onResume()
- **Transparent View**
 - onCreate(null) -> onStart -> onResume()
 - onSaveInstanceState() -> onPause()
 - onResume()
- **Turn Display**
 - onCreate(null) -> onStart -> onResume()
 - onSaveInstanceState() -> onPause() -> onStop() -> onDestroy()
— > onCreate() -> onStart() -> onRestoreInstanceState() -> onResume()



Process / Thread



- **Threading Overview**
 - Each process has one thread (by default)
=> Single Threaded Model
- **Threads and Loopers**
 - Each thread has a Looper to handle a message queue
 - Events from all components are interleaved into the looper/Queue



Process / Thread

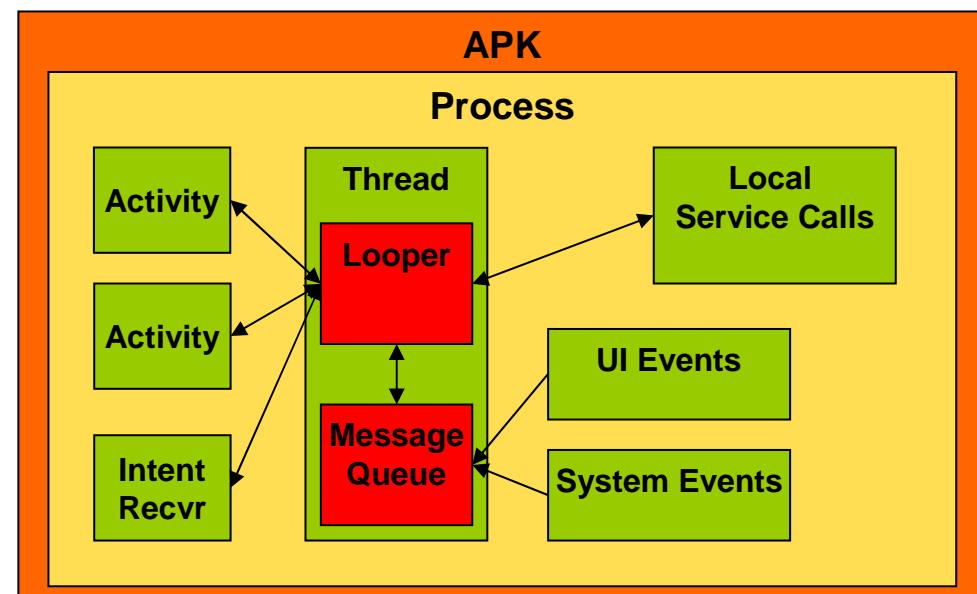


- **ActivityThread**

- Manages the main thread in an application process
- Calls Looper.loop

- **Looper.loop**

```
while(true){  
    Message m=queue.next();  
    // may block  
    if(m!=null){  
        m.target.dispatch-  
                    Message(m);  
        m.recycle();  
    }  
}
```



Process / Thread



- Location Update in HikeTracker

```
[-] android.HikeTracker [Android Application]
  [-] DalvikVM[localhost:8601]
    [-] Thread [<3> main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 204 in Locator$MyLocationListener))
      Locator$MyLocationListener.onLocationChanged(Location) line: 204
      LocationManager$ListenerTransport._handleMessage(Message) line: 162
      LocationManager$ListenerTransport.access$000(LocationManager$ListenerTransport, Message) line: 95
      LocationManager$ListenerTransport$1.handleMessage(Message) line: 111
      LocationManager$ListenerTransport$1(Handler).dispatchMessage(Message) line: 88
      Looper.loop() line: 123
      ActivityThread.main(String[])
      Method.invokeNative(Object, Object[], Class, Class[], Class, int, boolean) line: not available [native method]
      Method.invoke(Object, Object...) line: 515
      ZygoteInit$MethodAndArgsCaller.run() line: 739
      ZygoteInit.main(String[])
      NativeStart.main(String[]) line: not available [native method]
    + Thread [<13> Binder Thread #2] (Running)
    + Thread [<11> Binder Thread #1] (Running)
    + Daemon System Thread [<5> HeapWorker] (Suspended (exception IllegalStateException))
```



Process / Thread



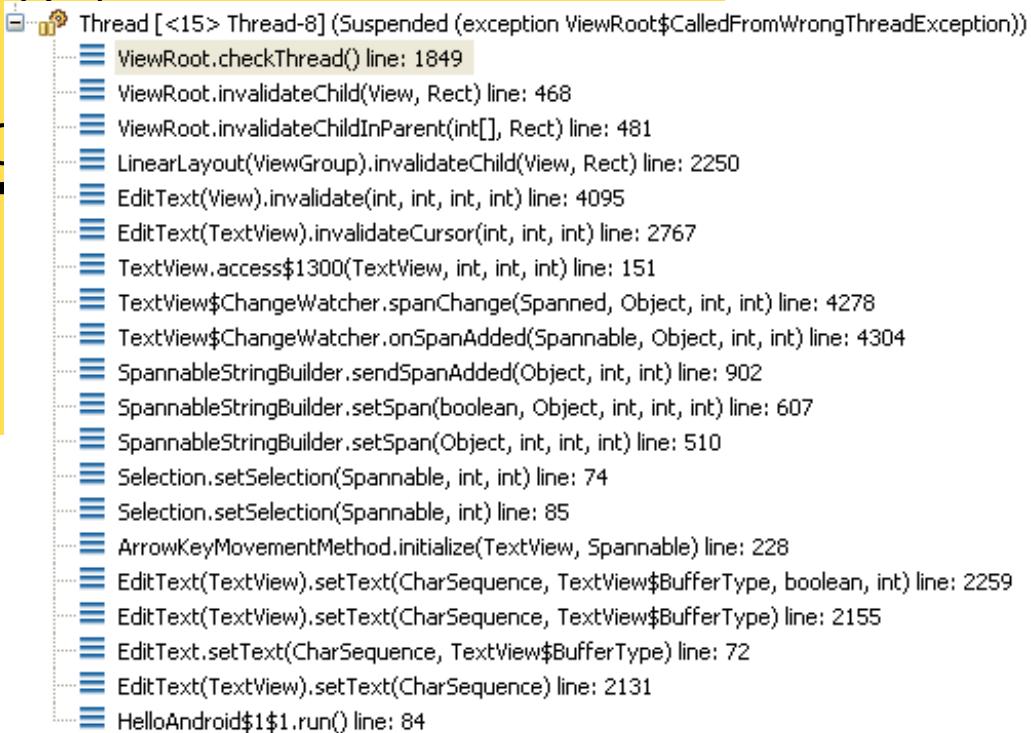
- **Inactive Activities**
 - If an activity does not consume events, the system assumes that the activity has a problem



Dealing with Threads



```
button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        new Thread() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                input1.setText("Hello World!");
            }
        }.start();
    }
});
```



A screenshot of a debugger call stack showing a thread suspension due to a wrong thread exception. The stack trace lists numerous method calls from the Android framework, starting with ViewRoot.checkThread() at line 1849.

```
Thread [<15> Thread-8] (Suspended (exception ViewRoot$CalledFromWrongThreadException))
    ViewRoot.checkThread() line: 1849
    ViewRoot.invalidateChild(View, Rect) line: 468
    ViewRoot.invalidateChildInParent(int[], Rect) line: 481
    LinearLayout(ViewGroup).invalidateChild(View, Rect) line: 2250
    EditText(View).invalidate(int, int, int, int) line: 4095
    EditText(TextView).invalidateCursor(int, int, int) line: 2767
    TextView.access$1300(TextView, int, int, int) line: 151
    TextView$ChangeWatcher.spanChange(Spanned, Object, int, int) line: 4278
    TextView$ChangeWatcher.onSpanAdded(Spannable, Object, int, int) line: 4304
    SpannableStringBuilder.sendSpanAdded(Object, int, int) line: 902
    SpannableStringBuilder.setSpan(boolean, Object, int, int, int) line: 607
    SpannableStringBuilder.setSpan(Object, int, int, int) line: 510
    Selection.setSelection(Spannable, int, int) line: 74
    Selection.setSelection(Spannable, int) line: 85
    ArrowKeyMovementMethod.initialize(TextView, Spannable) line: 228
    EditText(TextView).setText(CharSequence, TextView$BufferType, boolean, int) line: 2259
    EditText(TextView).setText(CharSequence, TextView$BufferType) line: 2155
    EditText.setText(CharSequence, TextView$BufferType) line: 72
    EditText(TextView).setText(CharSequence) line: 2131
    HelloAndroid$1$1.run() line: 84
```

- **checkRoot**
 - Compares current thread with thread which created the view



Dealing with Threads



- **Activity.runOnUiThread(Runnable)**
 - Runs the specified action on the UI thread, i.e. the action is posted into the event queue of the UI thread
- **Handler**
 - Associated with a thread and its message queue
 - Used to add messages in the message queue
 - sendMessage postRunnable
 - sendMessageAtFrontOfQueue postAtFrontOfQueue
 - sendMessageAtTime postAtTime
 - sendMessageDelayed postDelayed
 - Used to handle the request (called by associated thread)



Process & Security



- **Security Model**

- Each application runs in its own process
 - Has its own unique Linux User ID
 - Each application has access to its own data

USER	PID	PPID	VSIZE	RSS	WCHAN	PC	NAME
root	23	1	69508	18668	c008be9c	afe0b874	S zygote
radio	87	23	100940	16320	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S com.android.phone
app_2	92	23	101792	17900	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S android.process.acore
app_14	120	23	93772	11444	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S com.google.process.gapps
app_8	158	23	100088	11860	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S com.android.mms
app_21	160	23	99740	13064	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S ch.fhnw.imvs.hello
app_0	175	23	90580	11116	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S com.android.alarmclock
app_3	183	23	94784	12080	ffffffffff	afe0c824	S android.process.media

- Other resources are only available by defined interfaces
 - Services [exposes functionality]
 - Content Provider [exposes data]



Service



- **Characteristics**
 - Execution of long running tasks and business logic outside an activity
 - E.g. a background task that has to download data periodically
 - Services can explicitly be started and stopped
 - Communication with service
 - In-process if service runs in same APK
 - Inter-Process Communication across APKs (AIDL)



Service Sample (1/2)



```
public class CounterService extends Service {  
    private static final long UPDATE_INTERVAL = 1000;  
    private Timer timer = new Timer();  
    private static long counter = 0;  
  
    private static CounterListener listener;  
    public static void setCounterListener(CounterListener l) {  
        listener = l;  
    }  
  
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) { return null; }  
    public void onCreate() { super.onCreate(); startTimer(); }  
    public void onDestroy(){ super.onDestroy(); stopTimer(); }
```



Service Sample (2/2)



```
private void startTimer() {  
    timer.scheduleAtFixedRate(new TimerTask() {  
        public void run() {  
            counter++;  
            if (CounterService.listener != null) {  
                CounterService.listener.  
                    counterValueChanged(counter);  
            }  
        }  
    }, 0, UPDATE_INTERVAL);  
}  
  
private void stopTimer() { timer.cancel(); }  
}
```



Service Example: Invocation



- Activity.onCreate: register call-back interface

```
CounterService.setCounterListener(new CounterListener() {  
    public void counterValueChanged(final long value) {  
        HelloAndroid.this.runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {  
            public void run() {  
                input.setText("" + value);  
            }  
        });  
    }  
});
```

- Start/Stop service

```
startService(new Intent(this, CounterService.class));  
stopService(new Intent(this, CounterService.class));
```

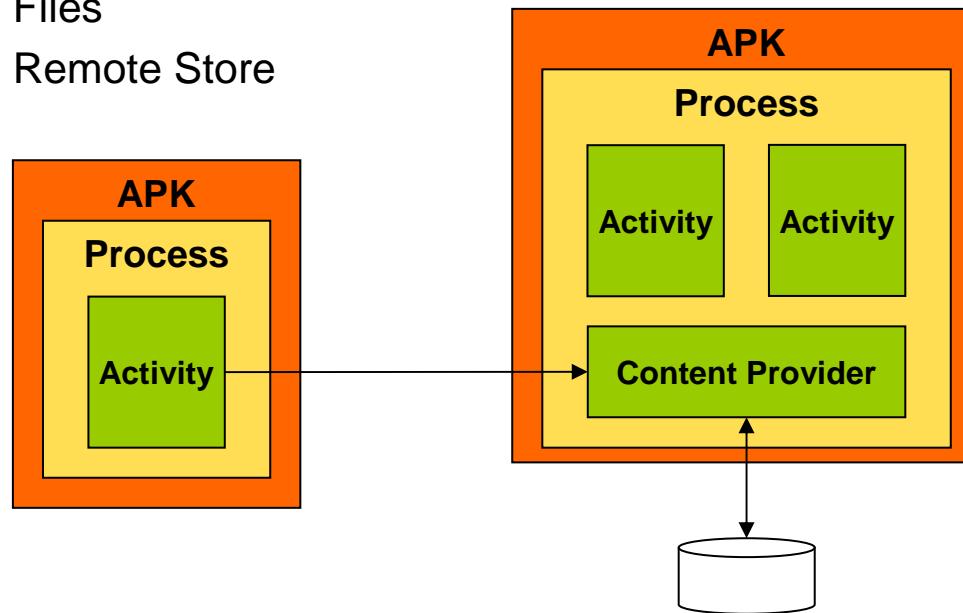


Content Provider



- Content Provider

- The only way to share data between Android Packages
- Implements a standard set of methods to provide access to data
- Any form of storage can be used
 - SQLite DB
 - Files
 - Remote Store



Content Provider



- Content Provider Interface

```
abstract class ContentProvider {  
    public Cursor query(Uri uri, String[] projection,  
                        String selection, String[] selectionArgs,  
                        String sortOrder);  
  
    public Uri insert(Uri uri, ContentValues values);  
    public int delete(Uri uri, String selection,  
                     String[] selectionArgs);  
  
    String getType(Uri uri);  
  
    public int update(ContentURI uri,  
                     ContentValues values, String selection,  
                     String[] selectionArgs)  
}
```



Content Provider



- **Access to Data Providers**

- Comparable to a DB Access (Cursor)
- Identification via URI
 - content://contacts/phones

```
String[] projections = new String[]{  
    "number", "name", "_id", "photo"};  
  
Cursor cur = managedQuery(  
    new ContentURI("content://contacts/phones") ,  
    projections, null, "name ASC");
```



Content Provider Sample



```
public class Provider extends android.content.ContentProvider {
    public static final android.net.Uri CONTENT_URI =
        Uri.parse("content://ch.fhnw.imvs.fibonacci/numbers");

    public static final String ID      = BaseColumns._ID;
    public static final String VALUE = "value";

    public boolean onCreate() { return true; }

    public Cursor query(Uri uri, String[] projection,
                        String selection, String[] selectionArgs, String sortOrder){

        MatrixCursor c =new MatrixCursor(new String[]{ID,VALUE},10);
        for(int i=0; i<10; i++)
            c.addRow(new Object[]{i, getNumber(i)});
        return c;
    }
}
```



Summary



- **Scalability**
 - Model well suited for mobile devices
 - Reduced memory
 - Phone calls have higher priority than other applications
- **Component Model**
 - Interesting programming model
 - Existing activities may be reused / extended

