

# Lifecycle Management

Android

Mobile and Ubiquitous Games

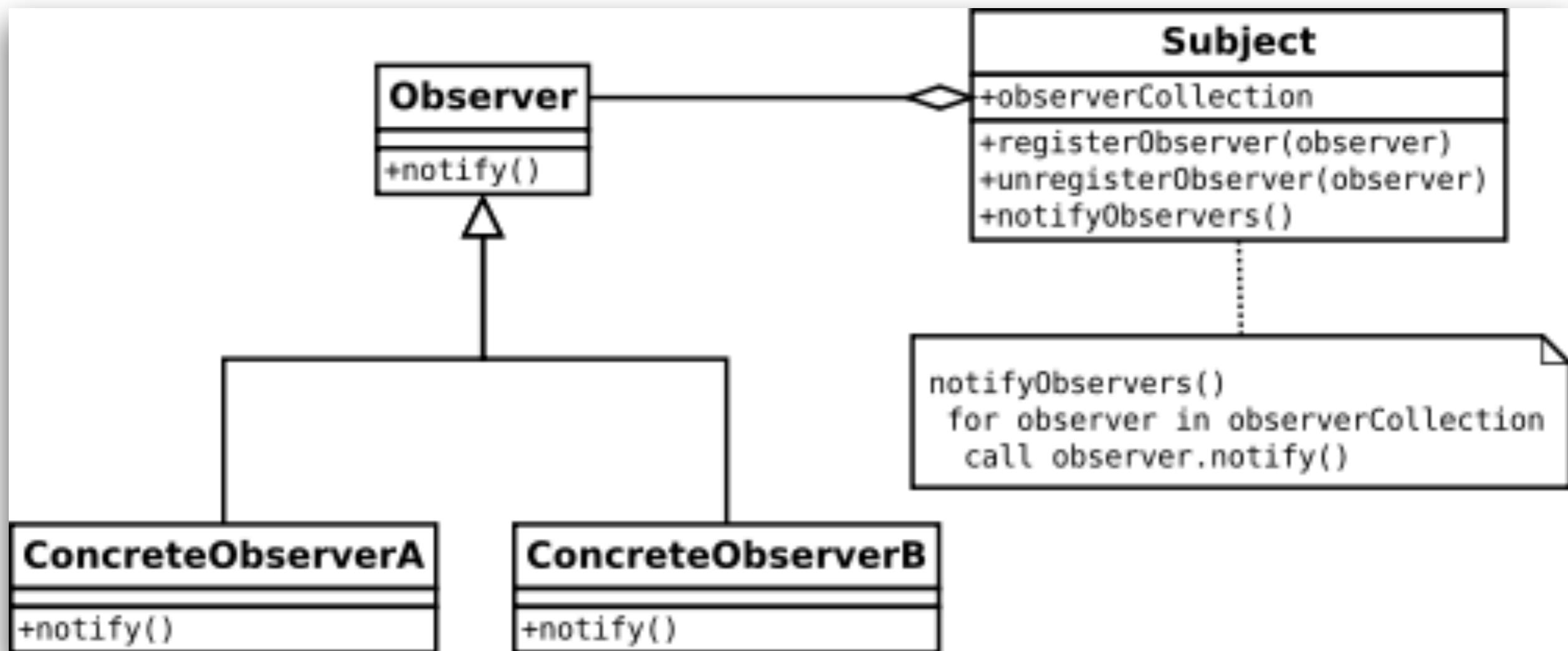
ICS 163

Donald J. Patterson



Android documentation

# Callback

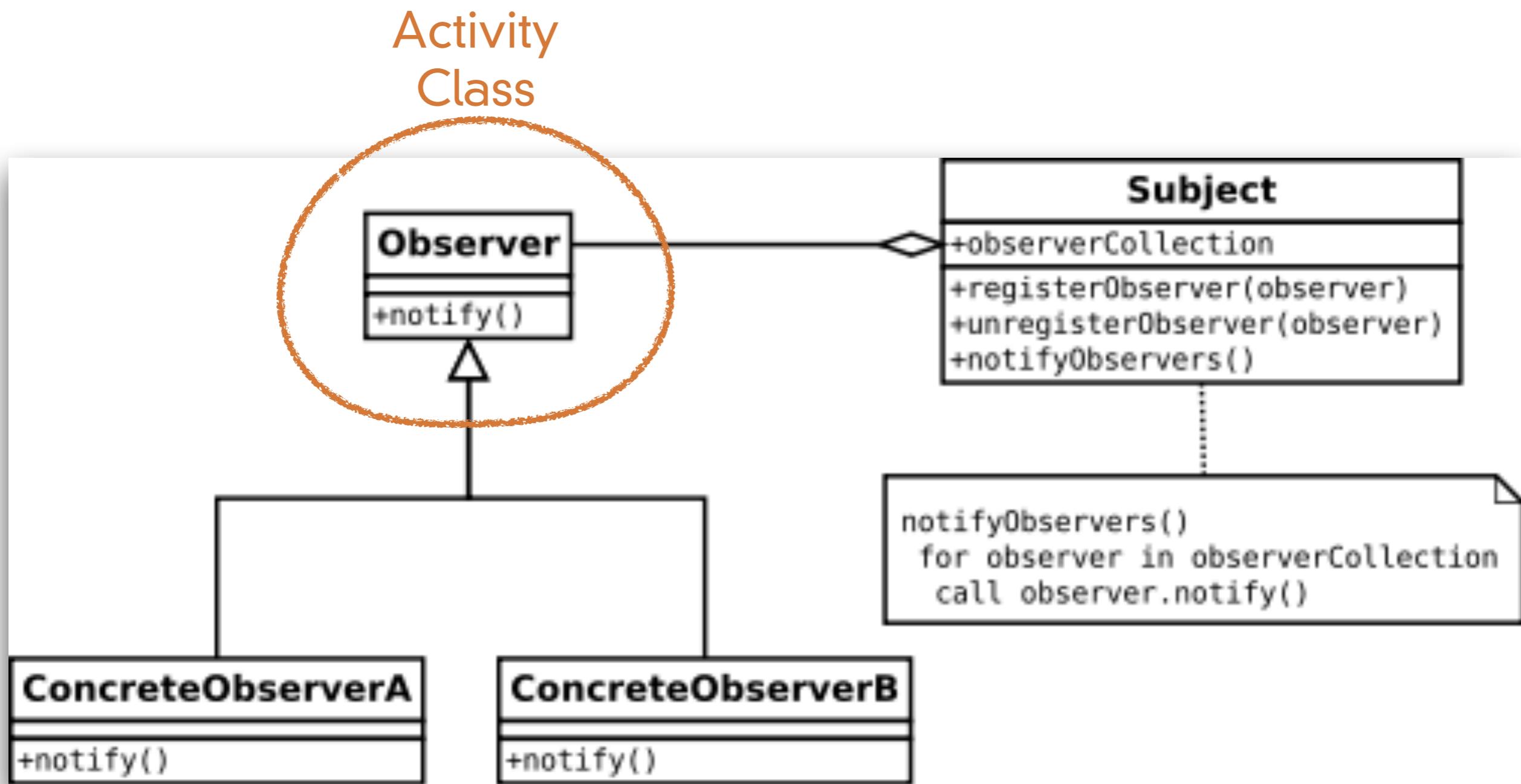


# Activity Lifecycle

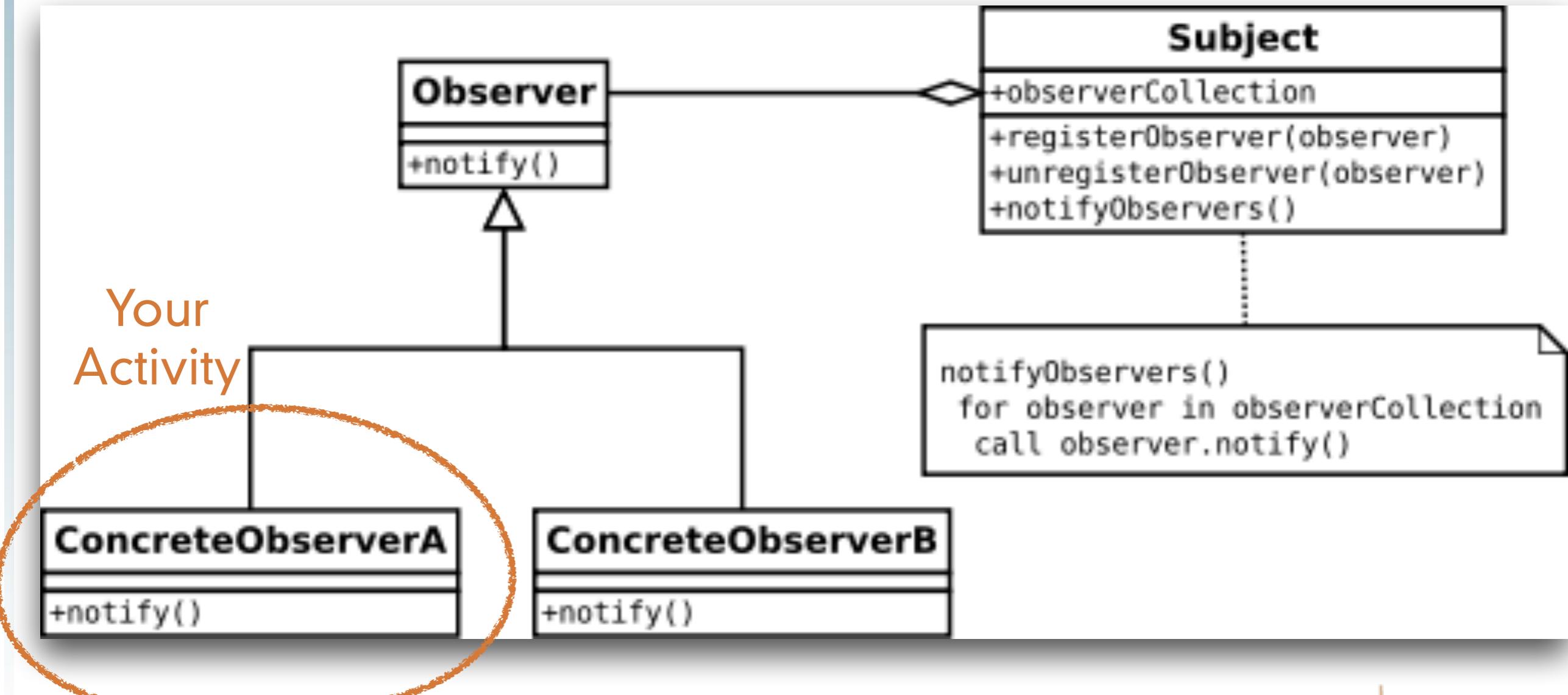
- Unlike traditional Java, Android does not use a “main” function
- It uses a sophisticated set of callbacks
- Each step of the callback corresponds to a step in the **lifecycle** of the app
- This is so that the phone can shut your app down when important things happen, like a phone calls arriving or when a user switches apps
- An implementation of the Activity class contains the callbacks



# Callback

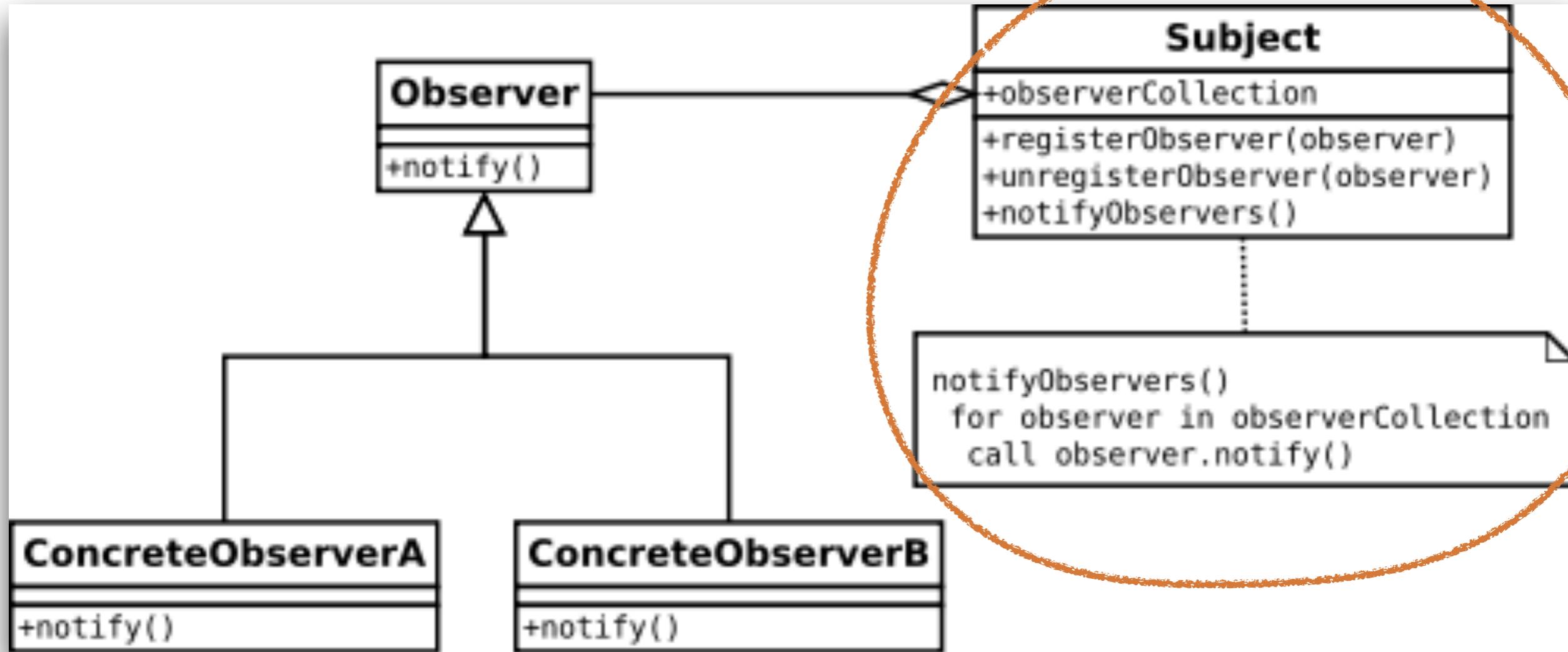


# Callback



# Callback

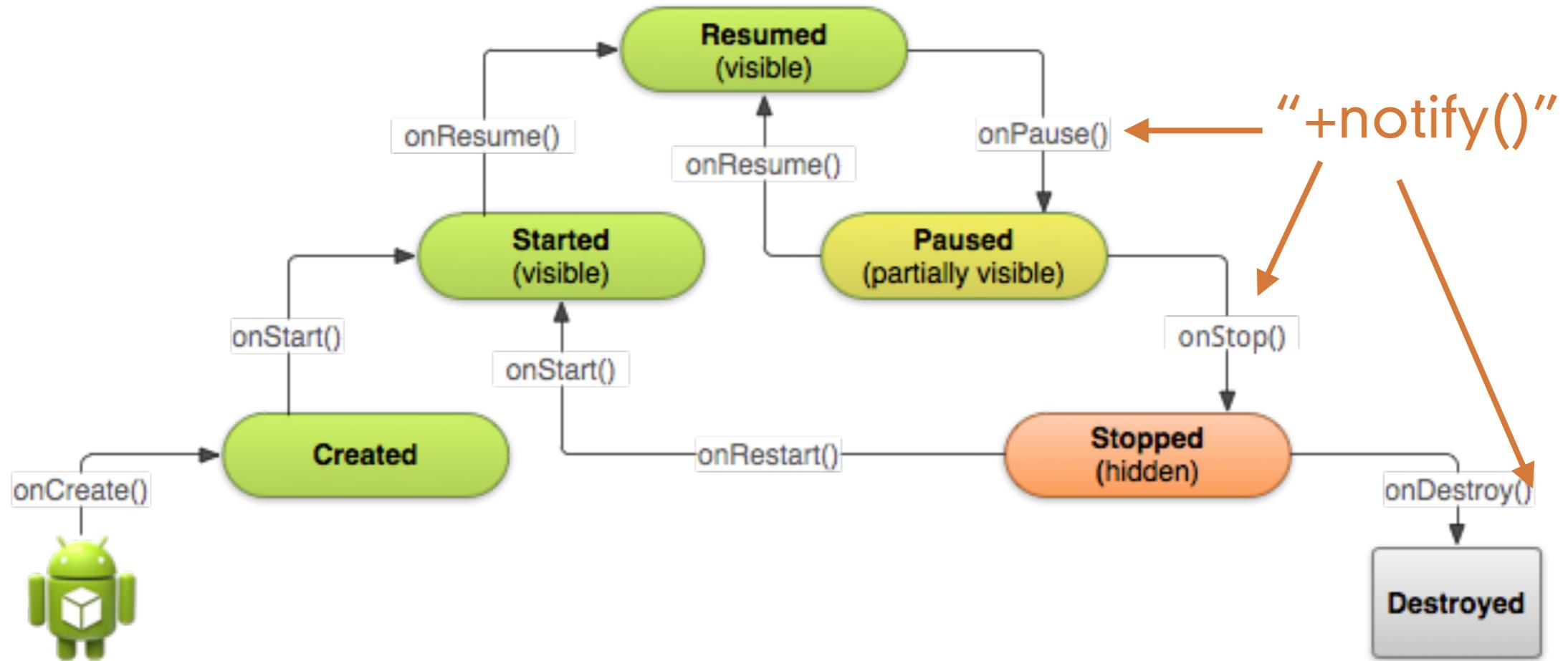
Android OS



# Lifecycle Management

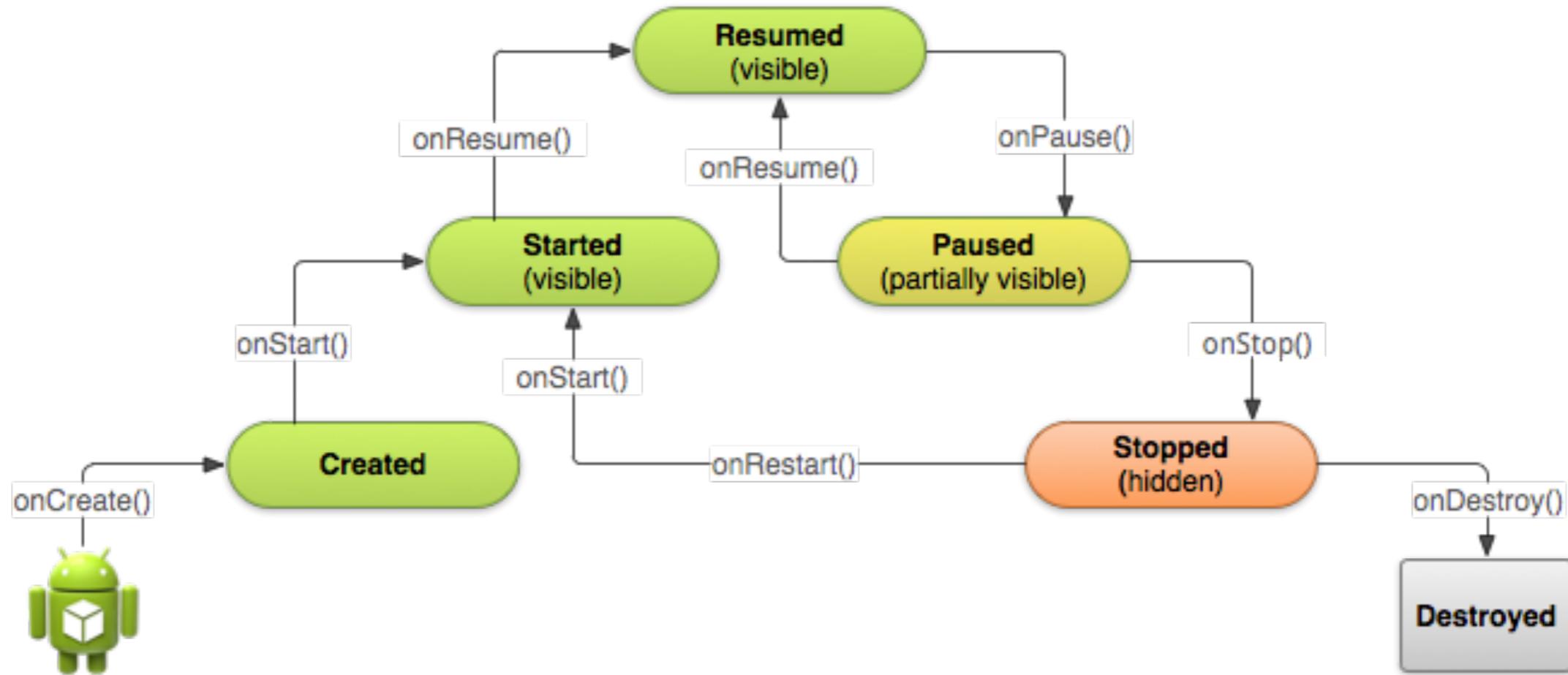


# Activity Lifecycle



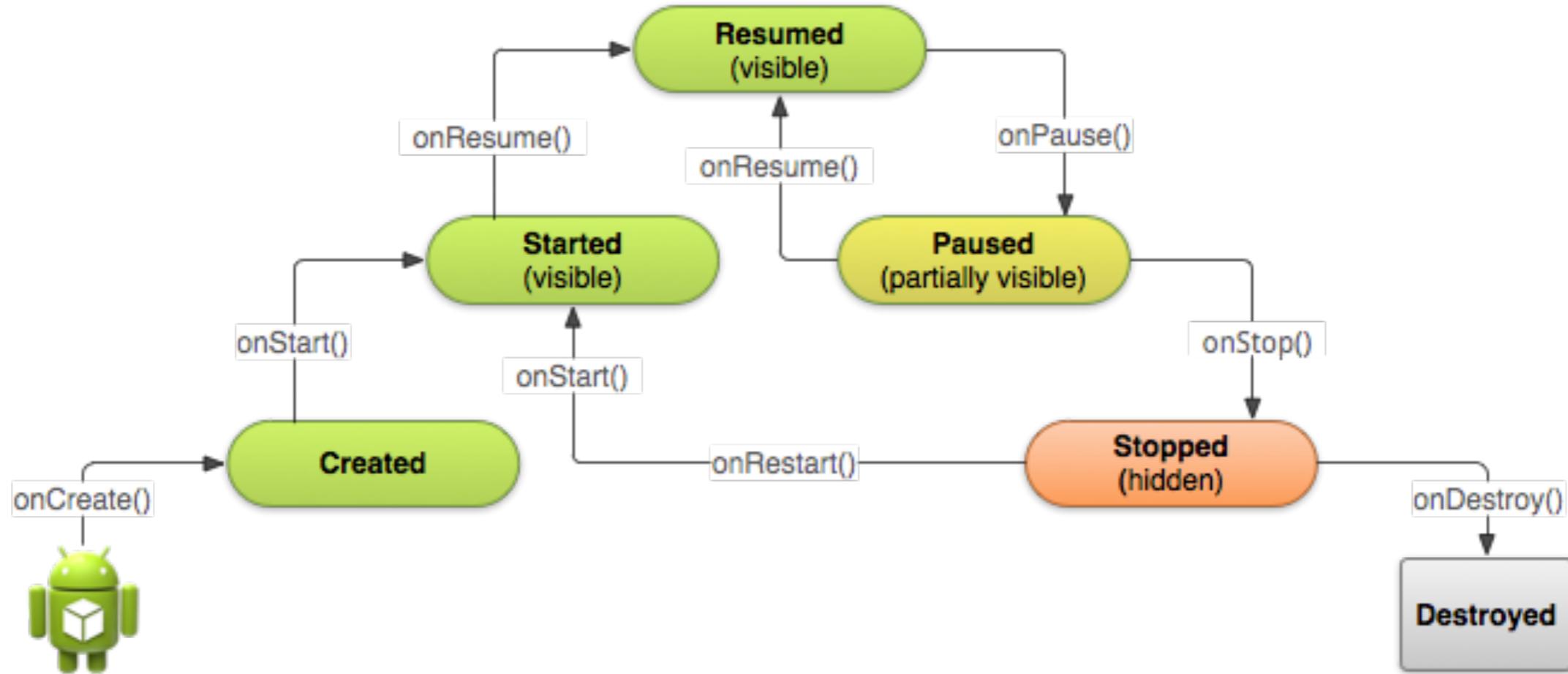
- Key loops
  - Entire Lifetime
  - `onCreate()`- `onDestroy()`

# Activity Lifecycle



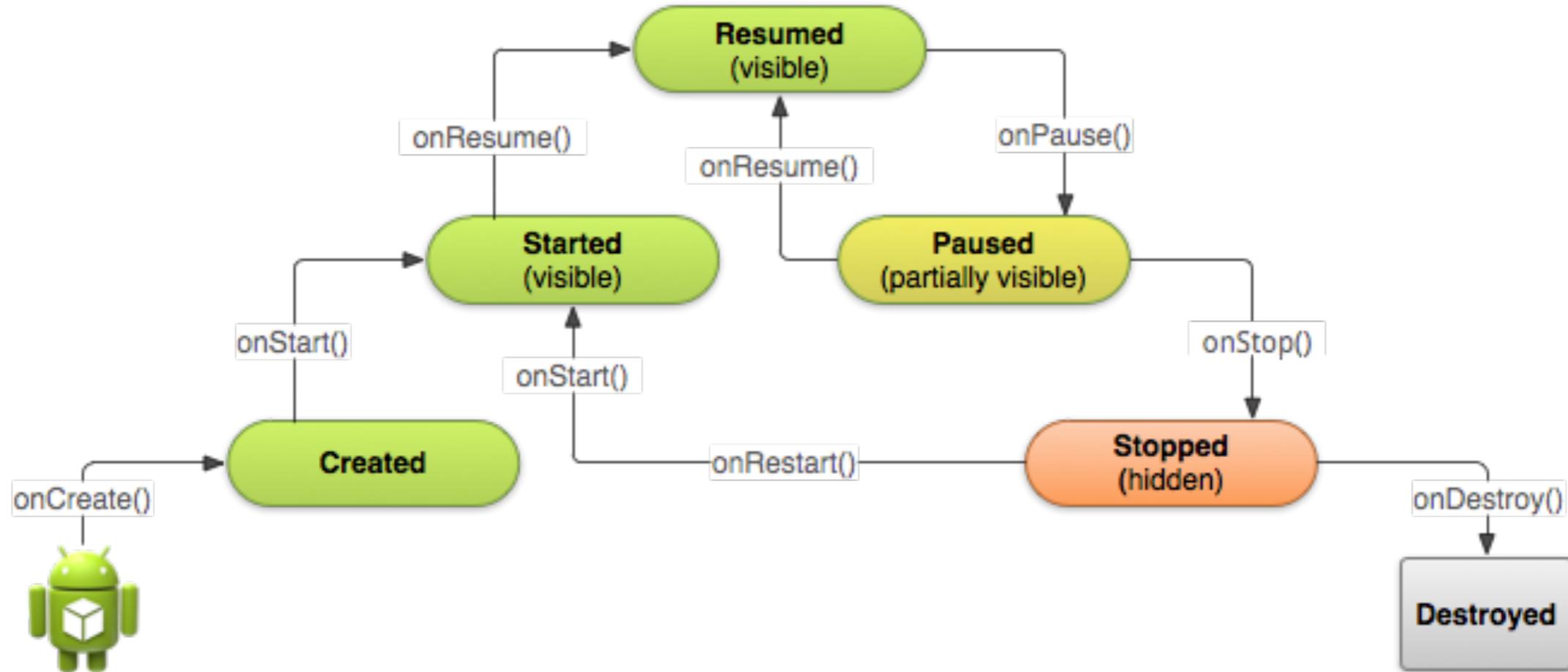
- Key loops
- Visible Lifetime
  - `onStart()` - `onStop()`

# Activity Lifecycle



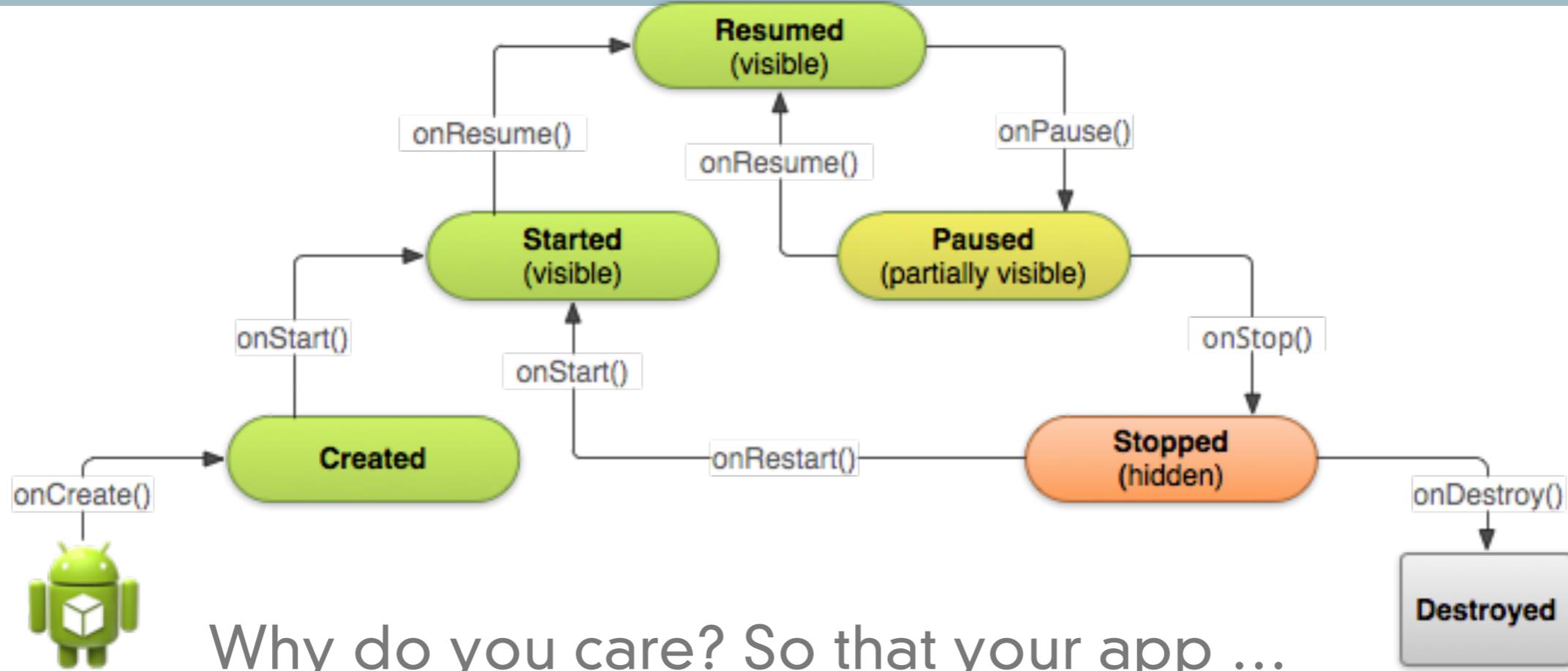
- Key loops
  - Foreground Lifetime
    - `onResume()` - `onPause()`

# Activity Lifecycle



- `onPause()` may be followed by kill

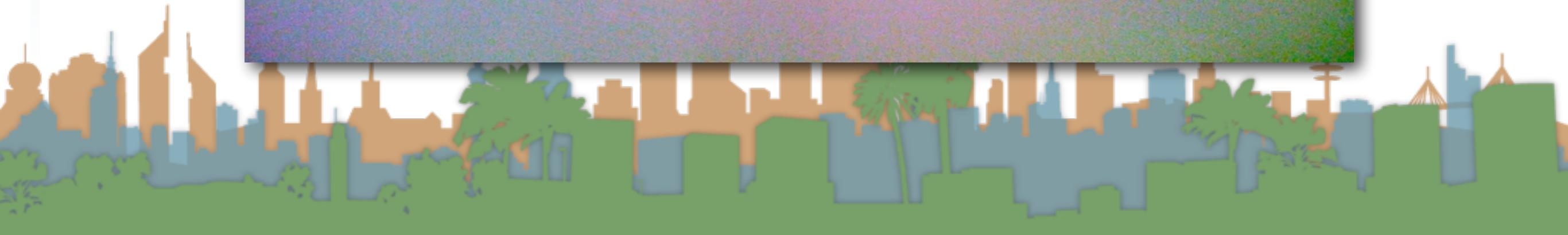
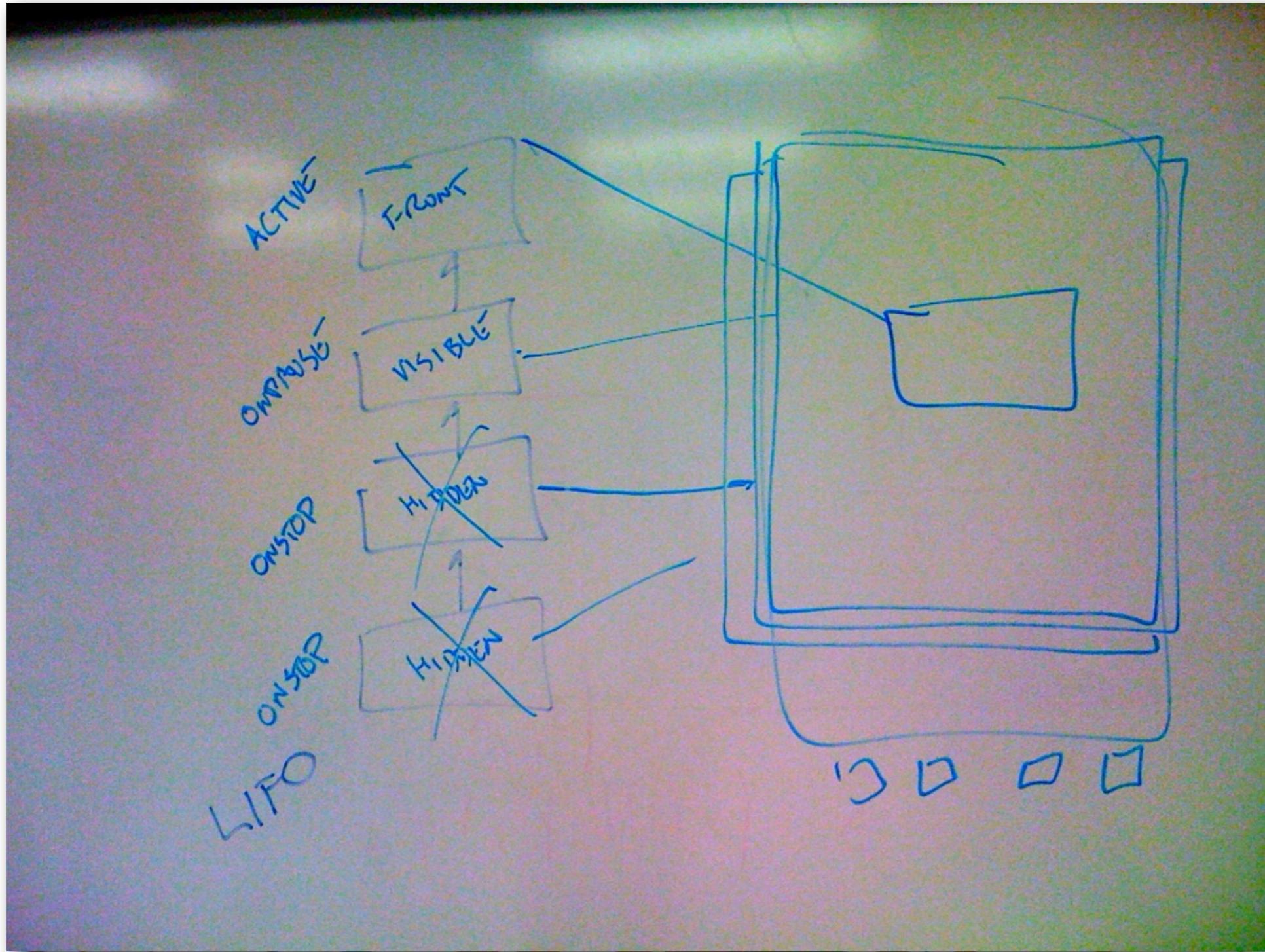
# Activity Lifecycle



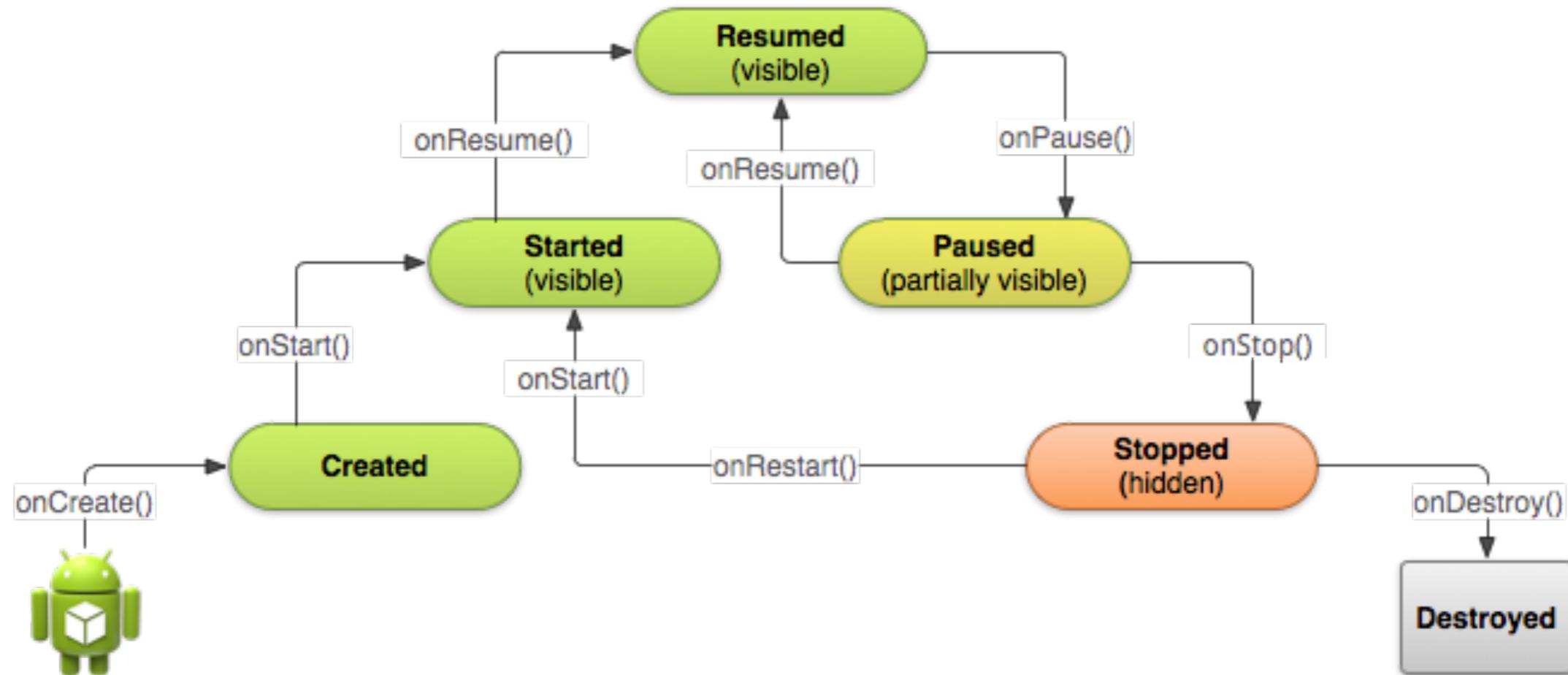
Why do you care? So that your app ...

- Does not crash if the user receives a phone call or switches to another app while using your app.
- Does not consume valuable system resources when the user is not actively using it.
- Does not lose the user's progress if they leave your app and return to it at a later time.
- Does not crash or lose the user's progress when the screen rotates between landscape and portrait orientation.

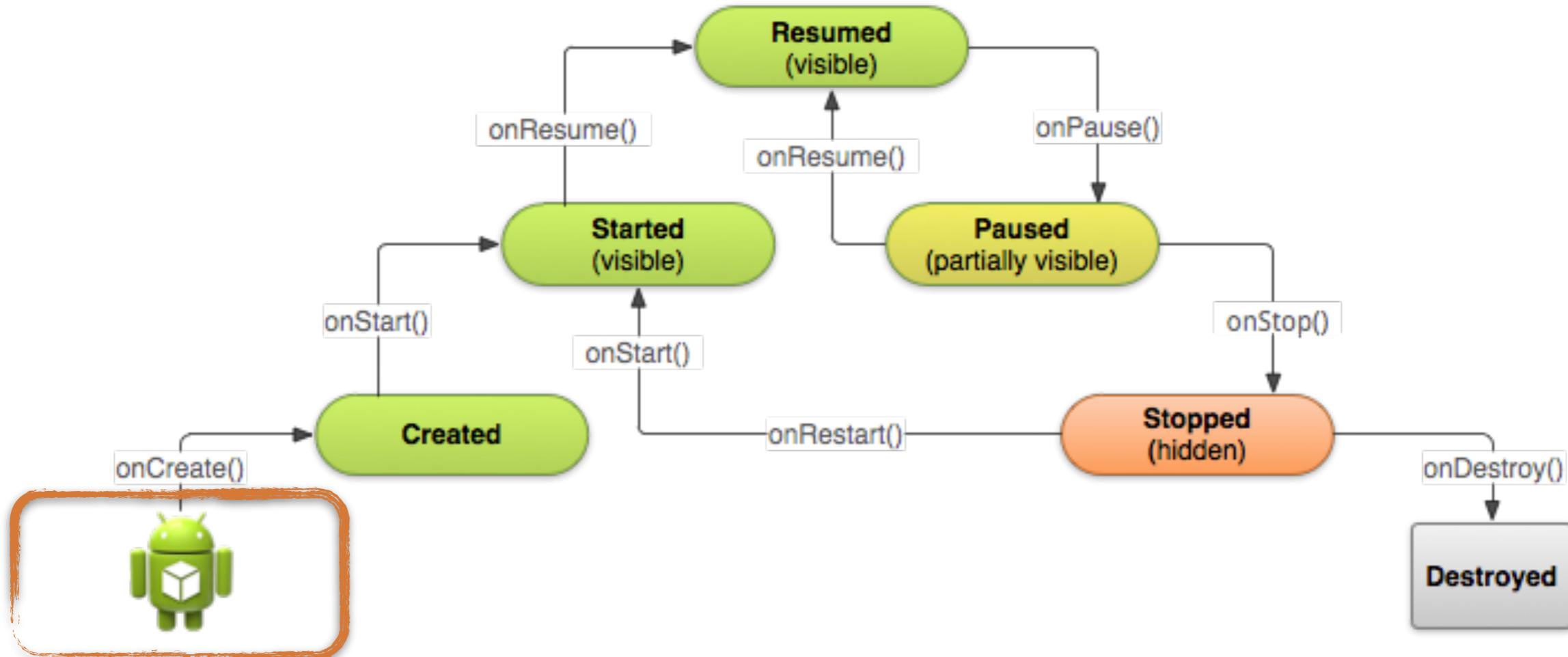
# Activity Stack



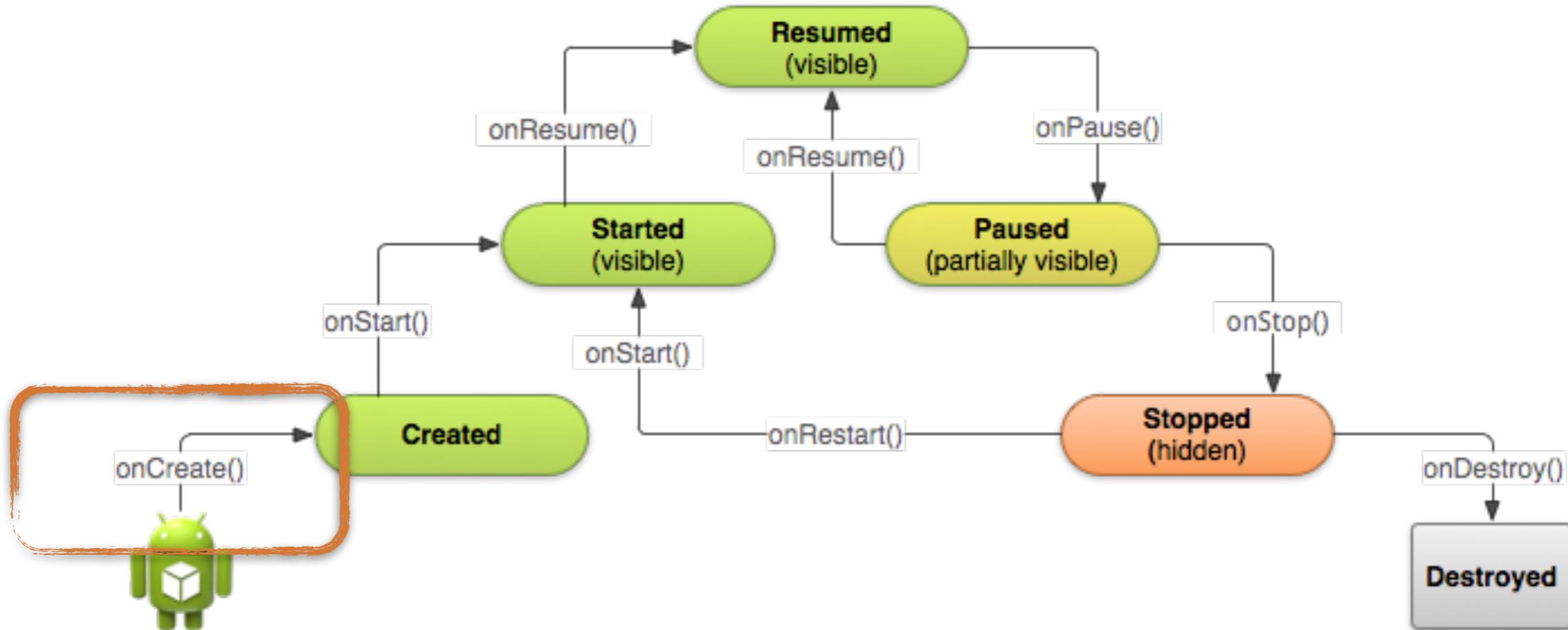
# Activity Lifecycle



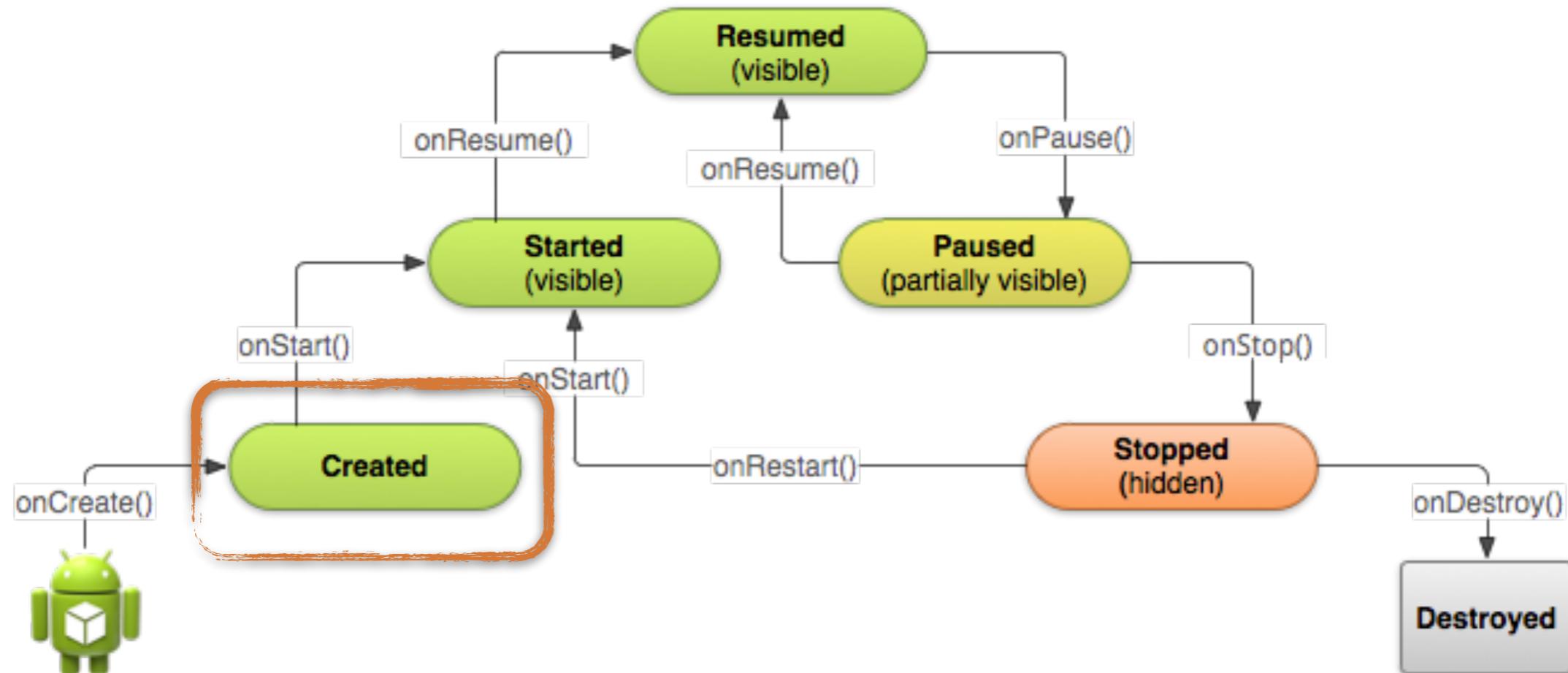
# Activity Lifecycle



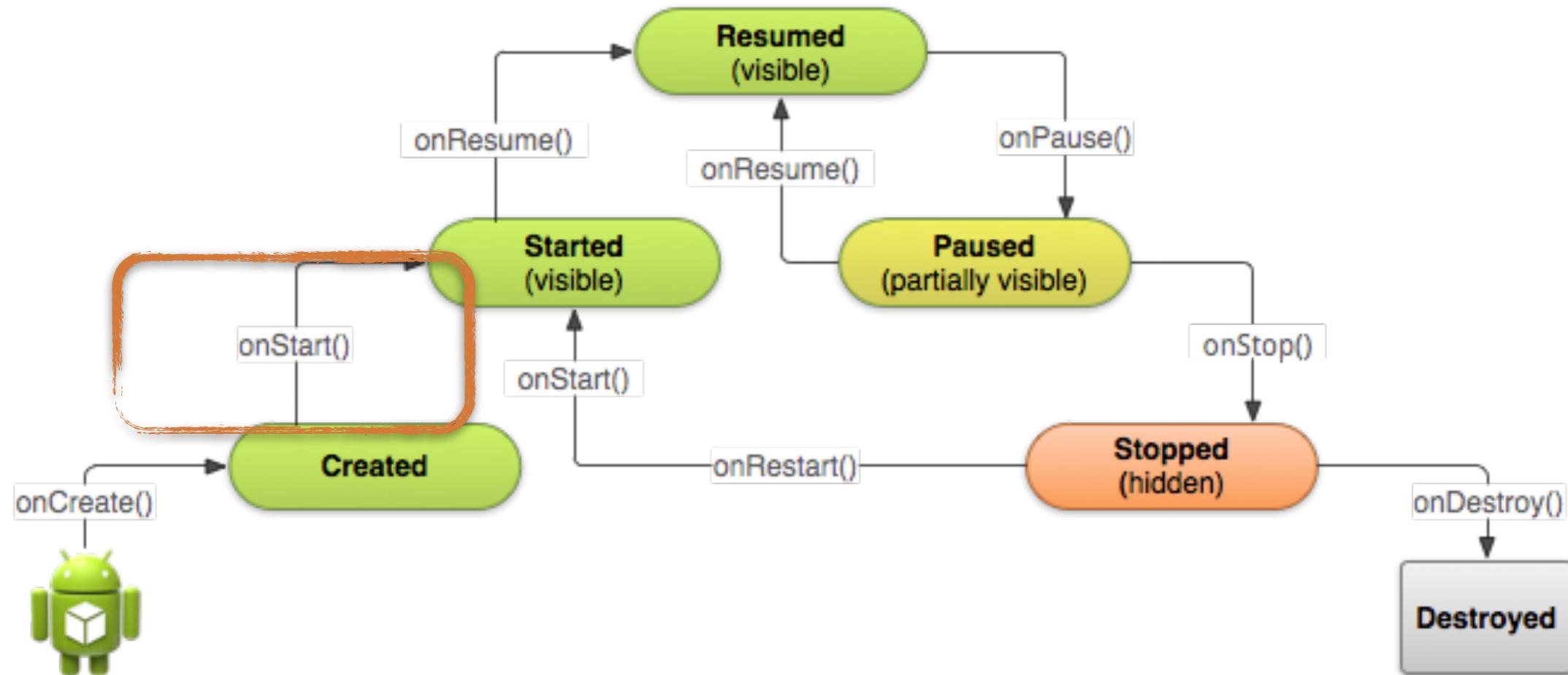
# Activity Lifecycle



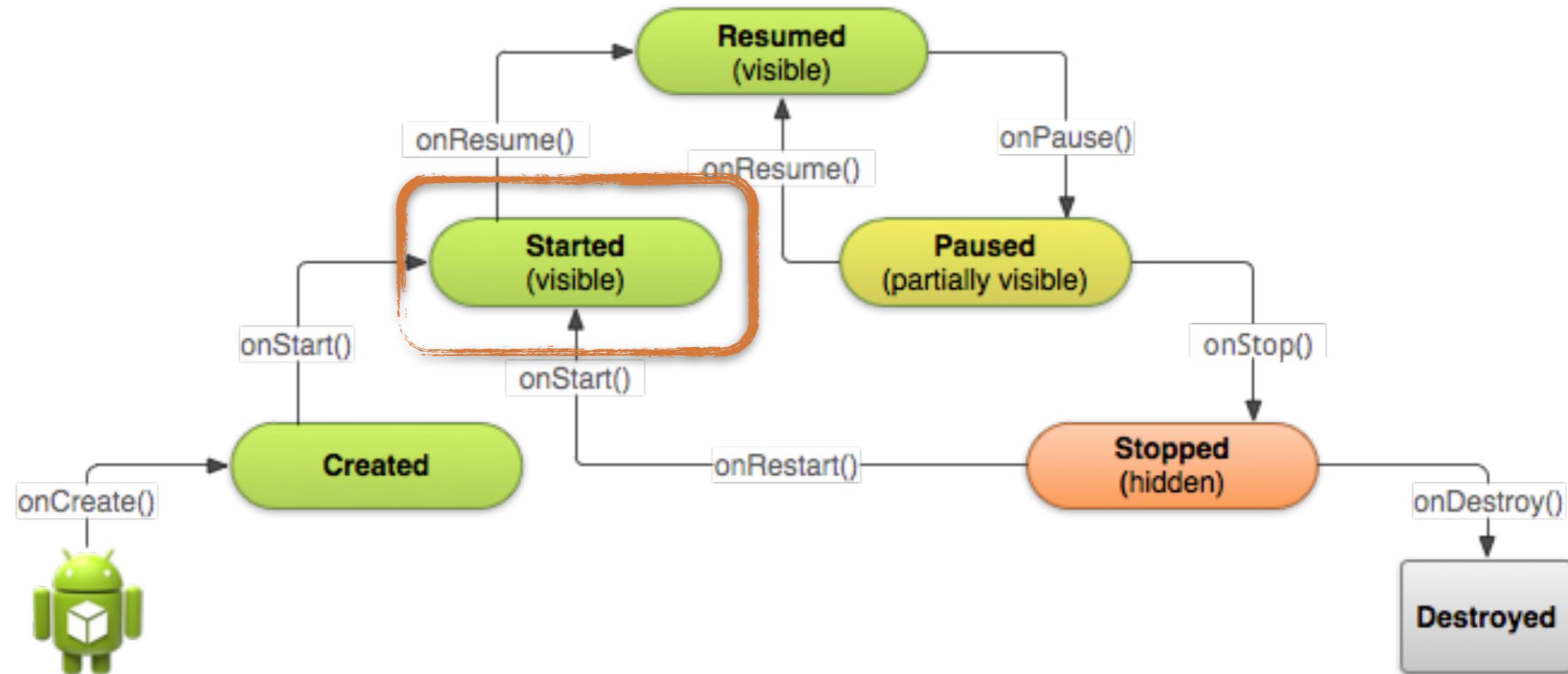
# Activity Lifecycle



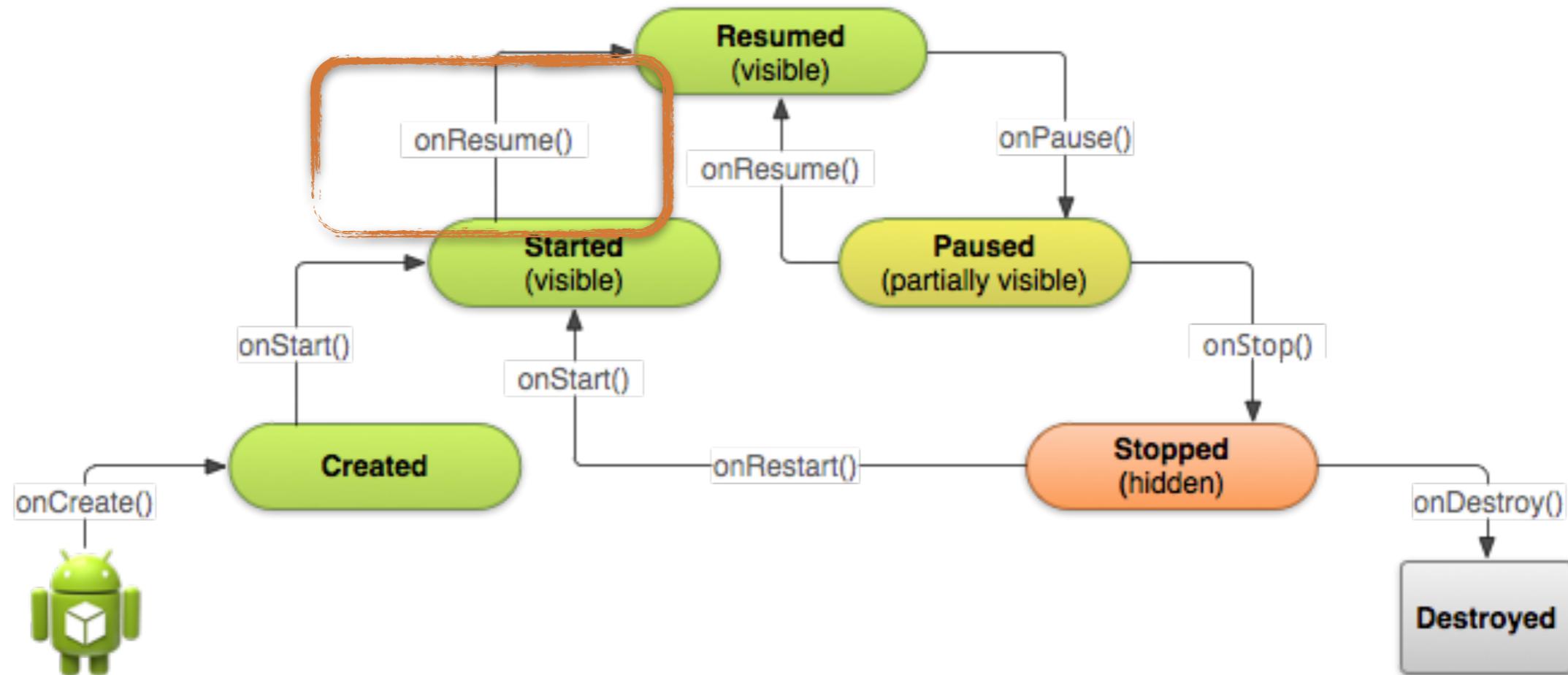
# Activity Lifecycle



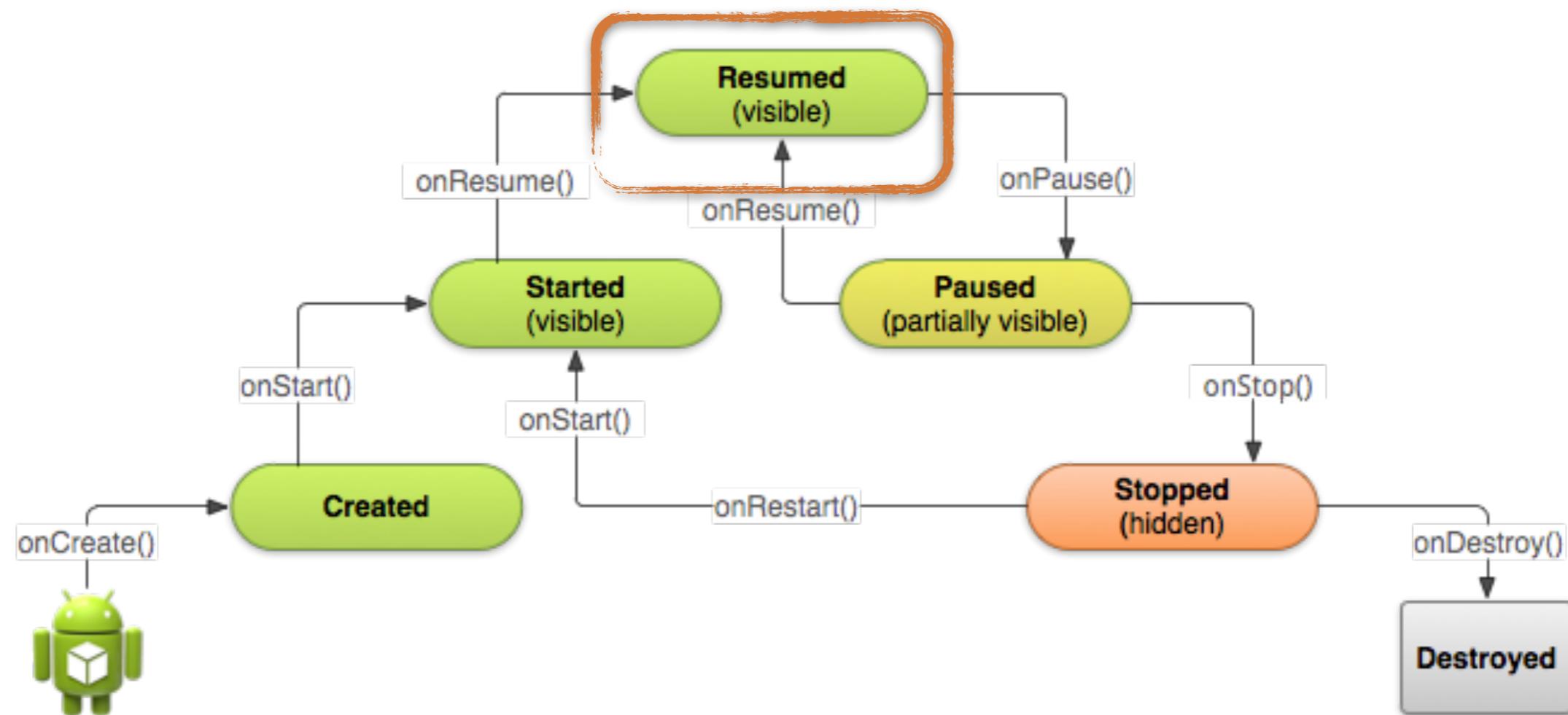
# Activity Lifecycle



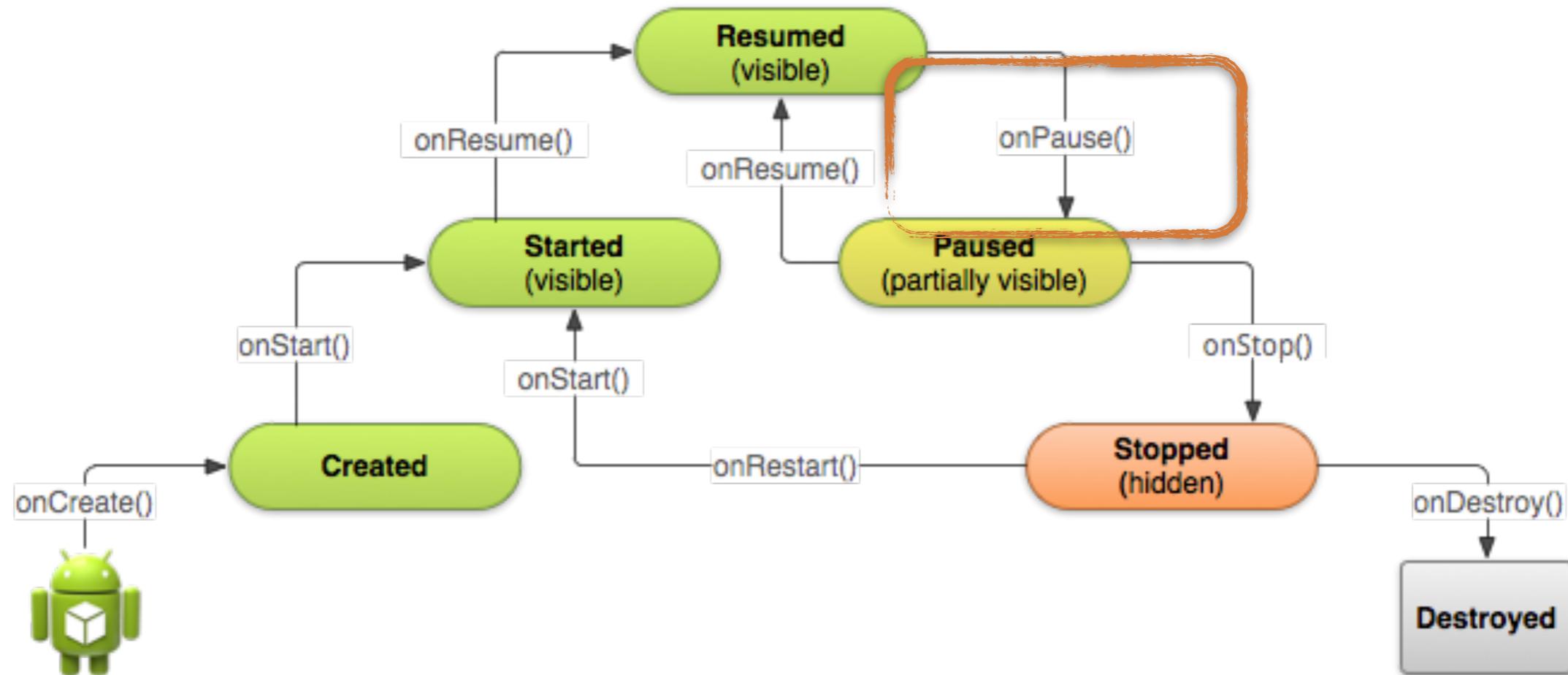
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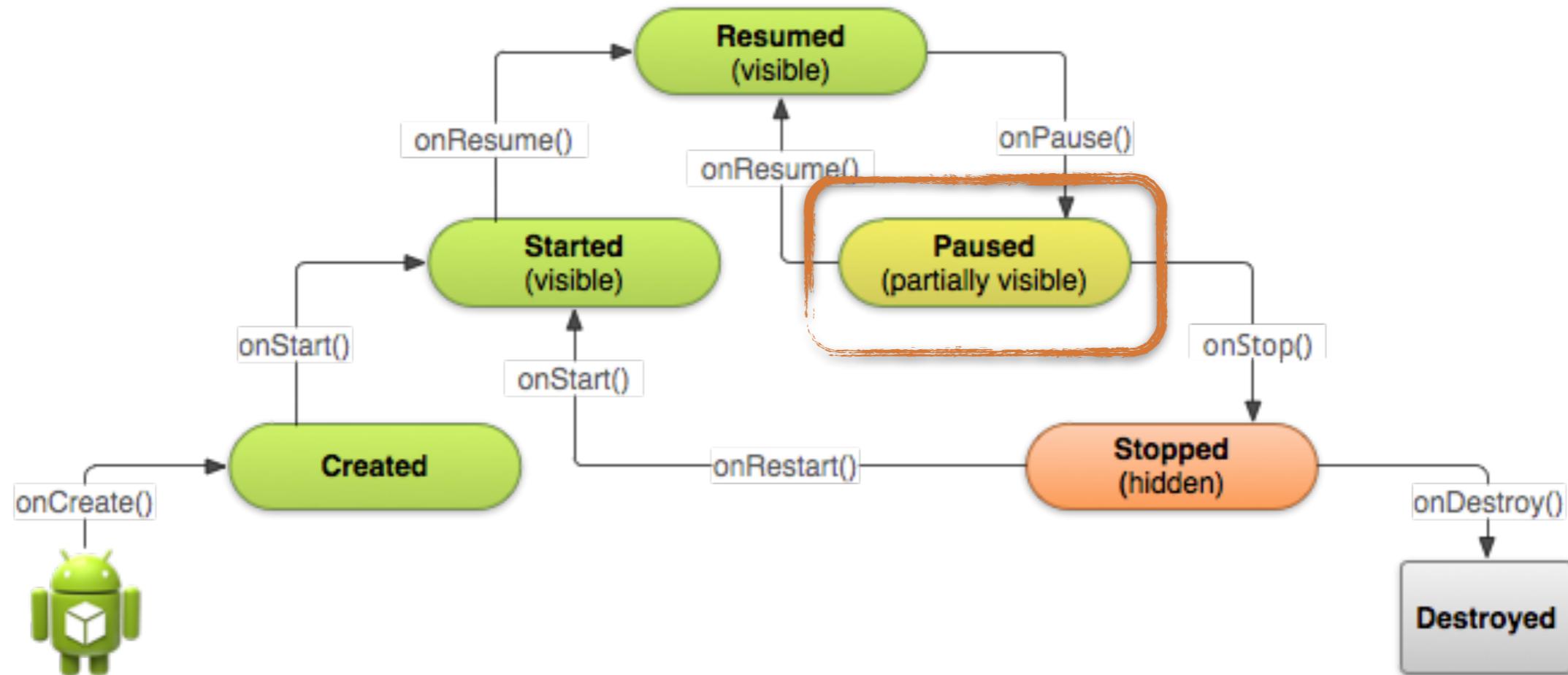
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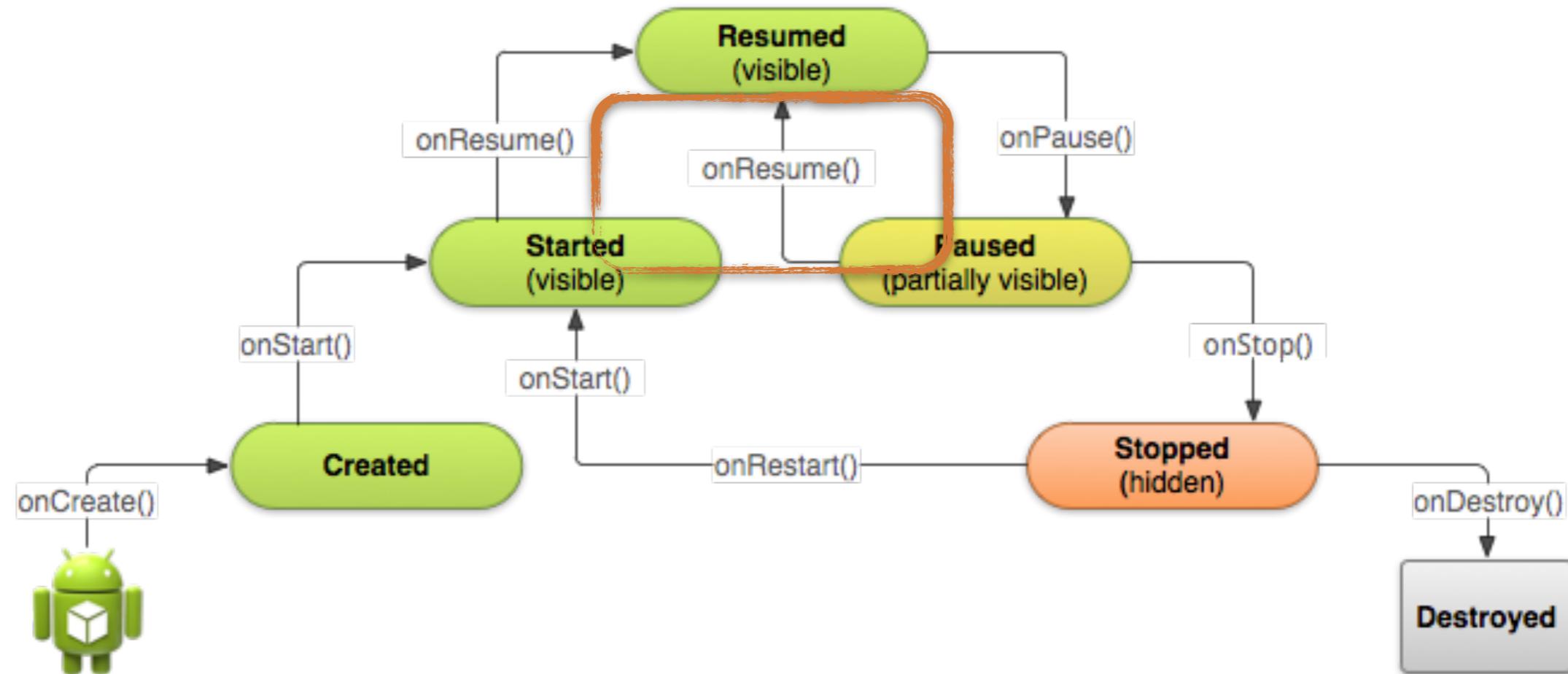
# Activity Lifecycle



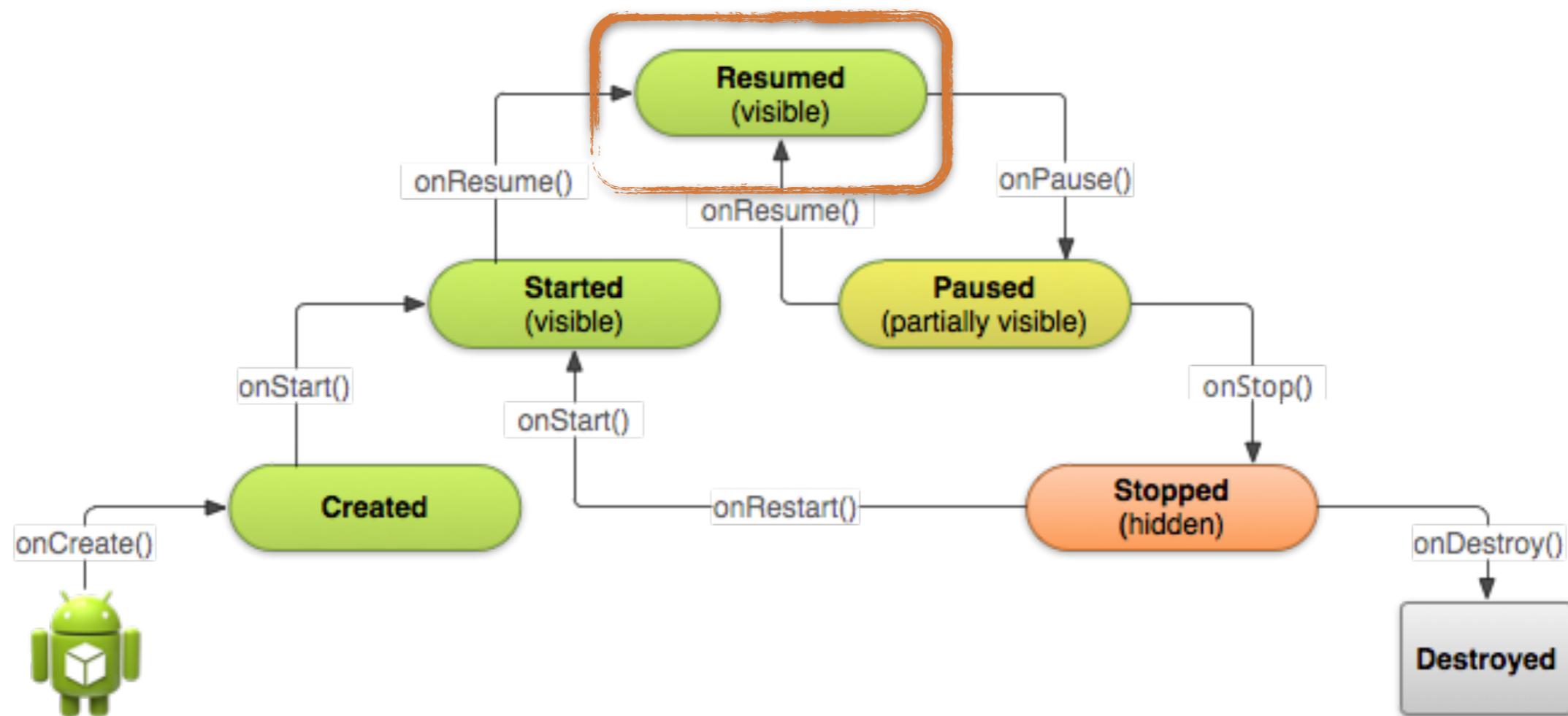
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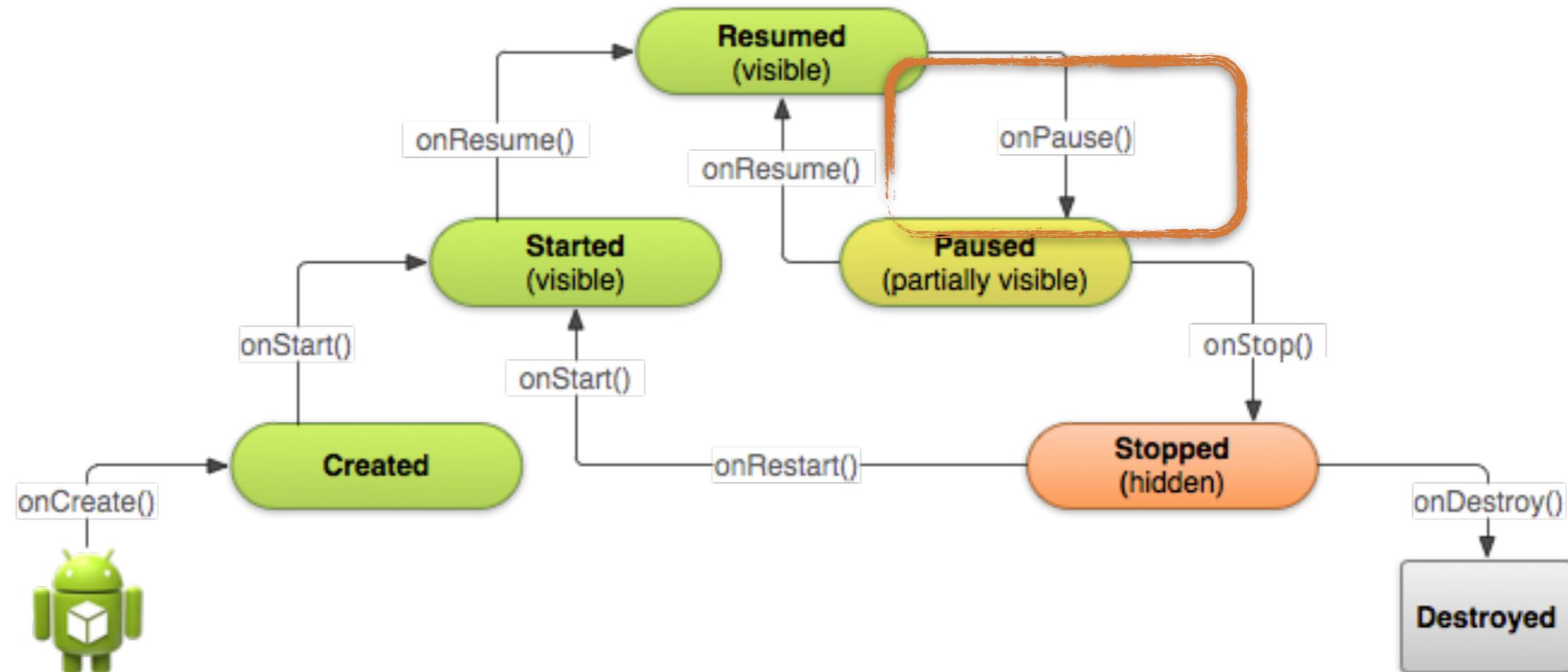
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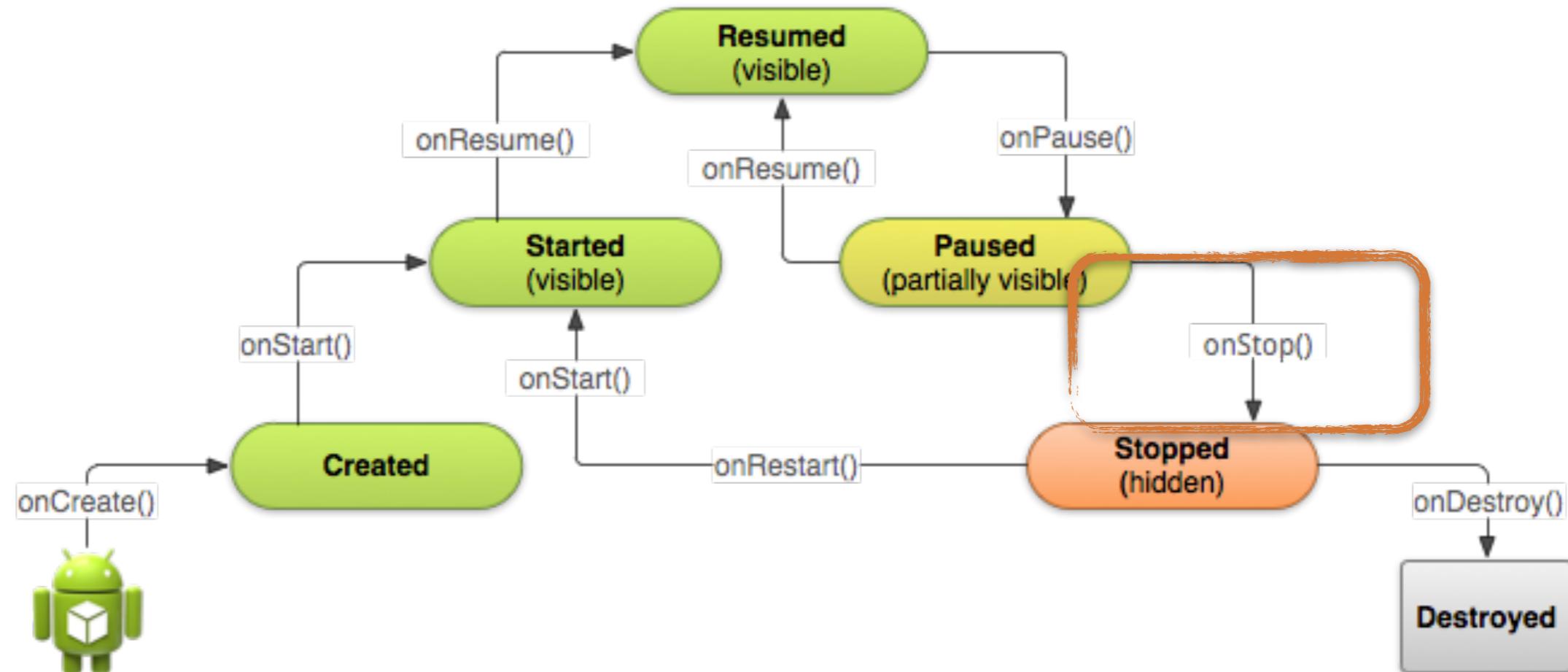
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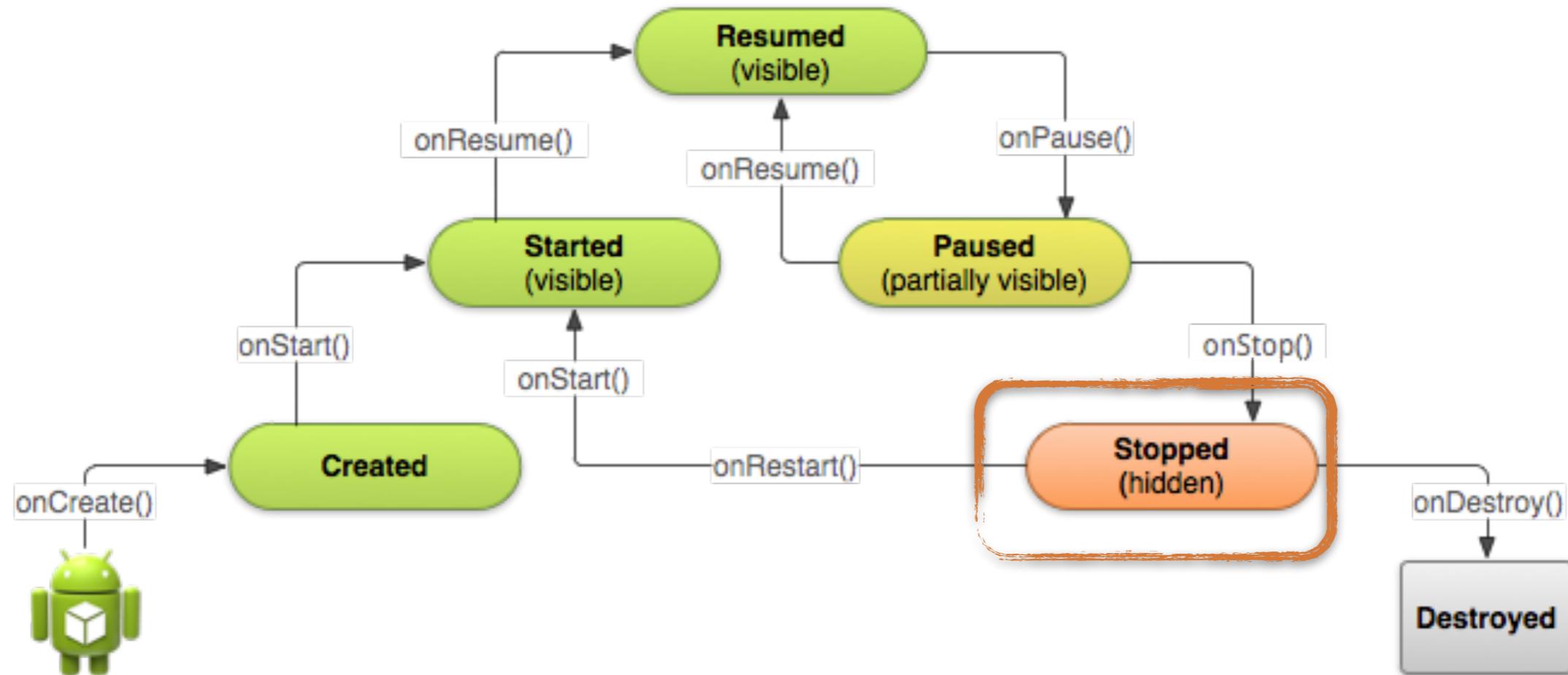
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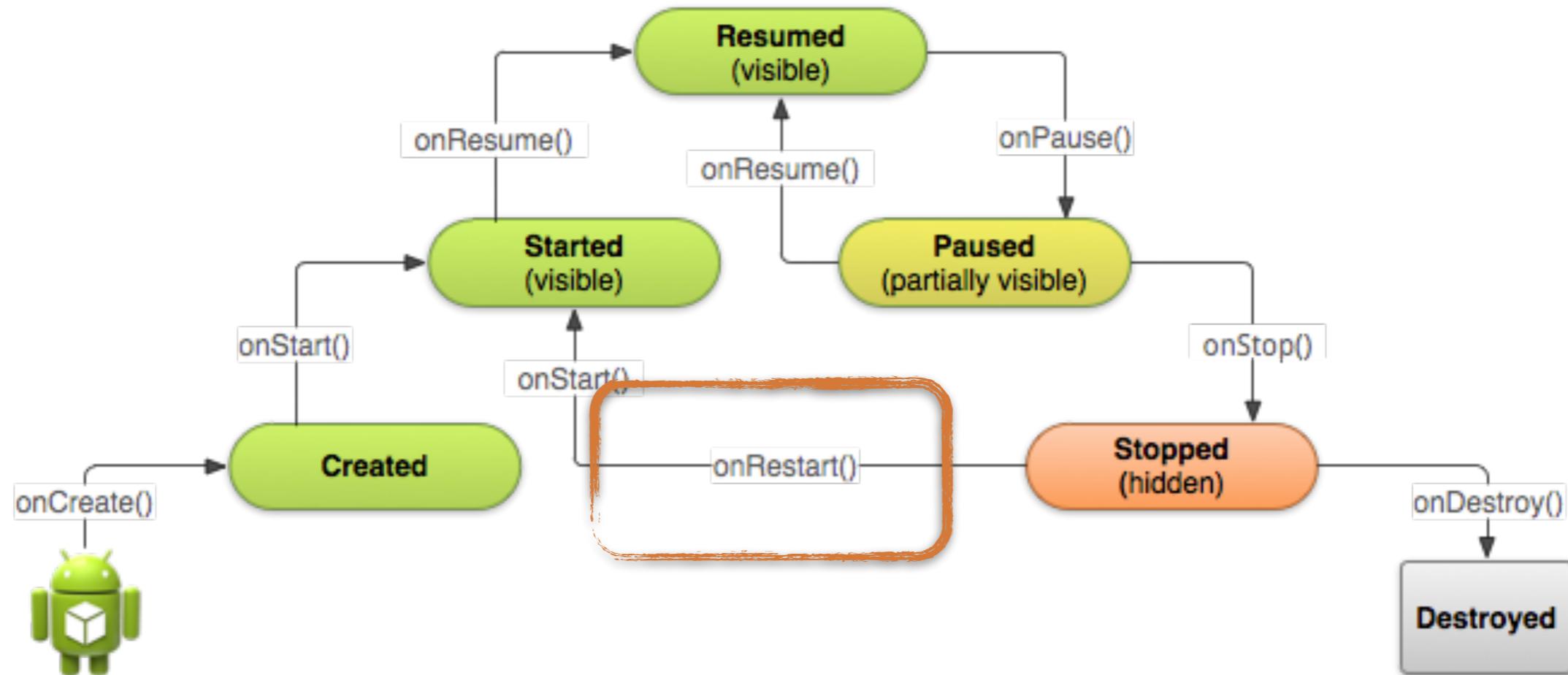
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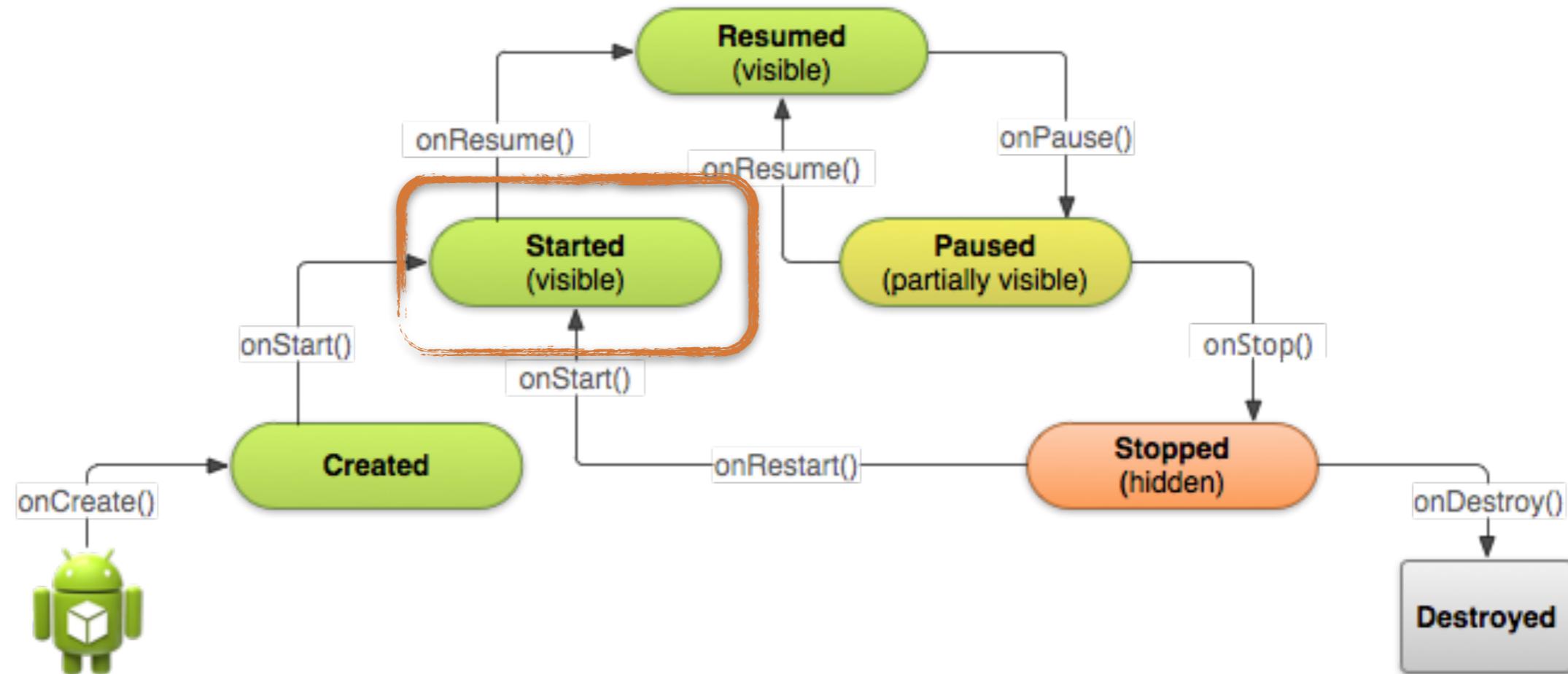
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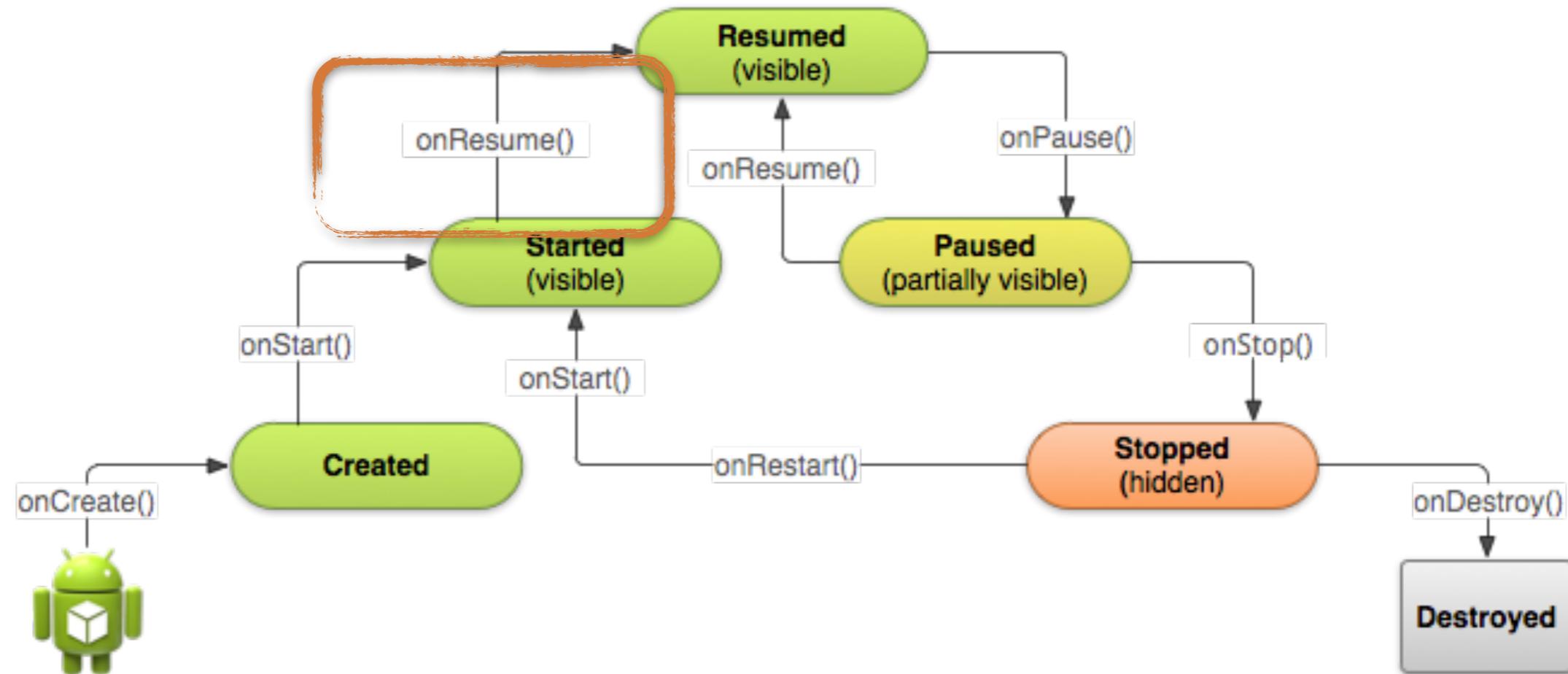
# Activity Lifecycle



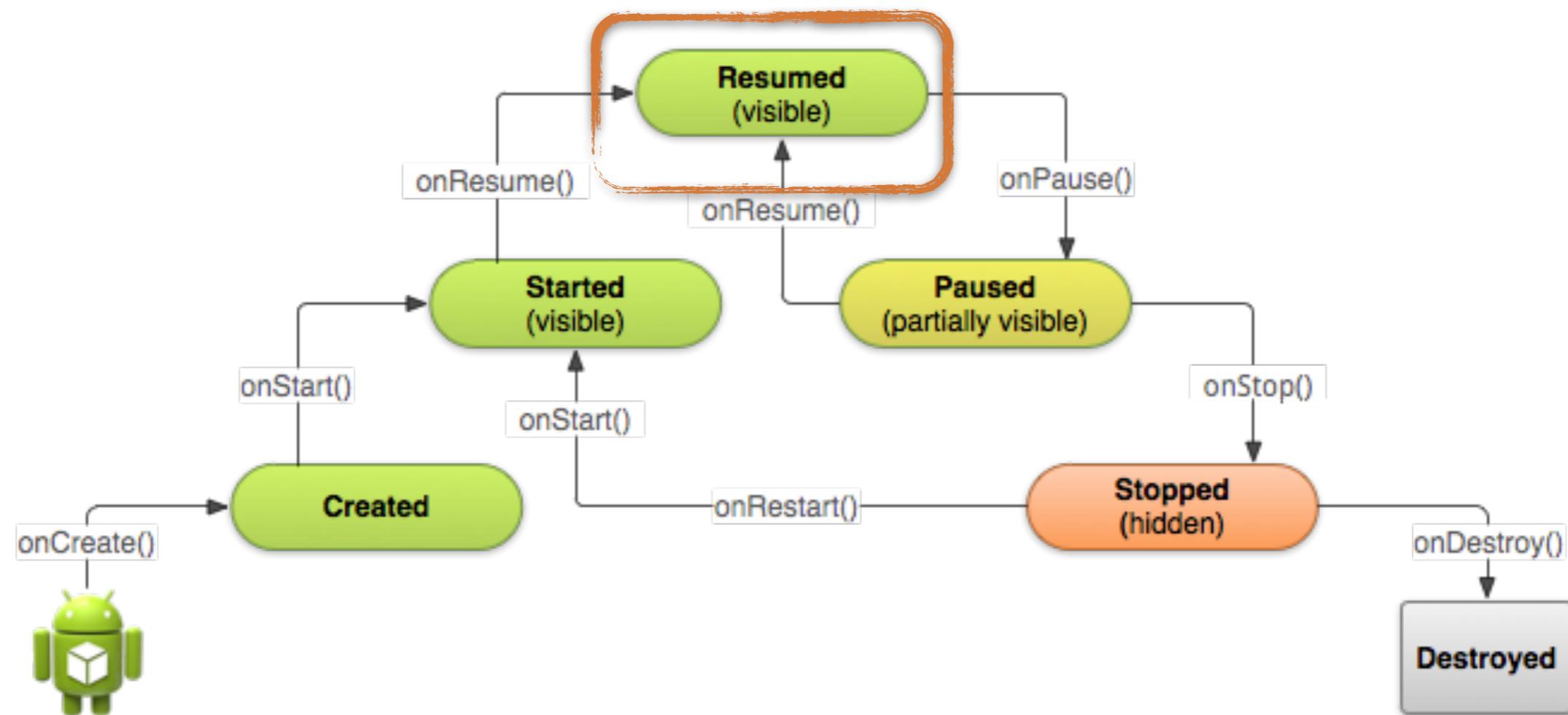
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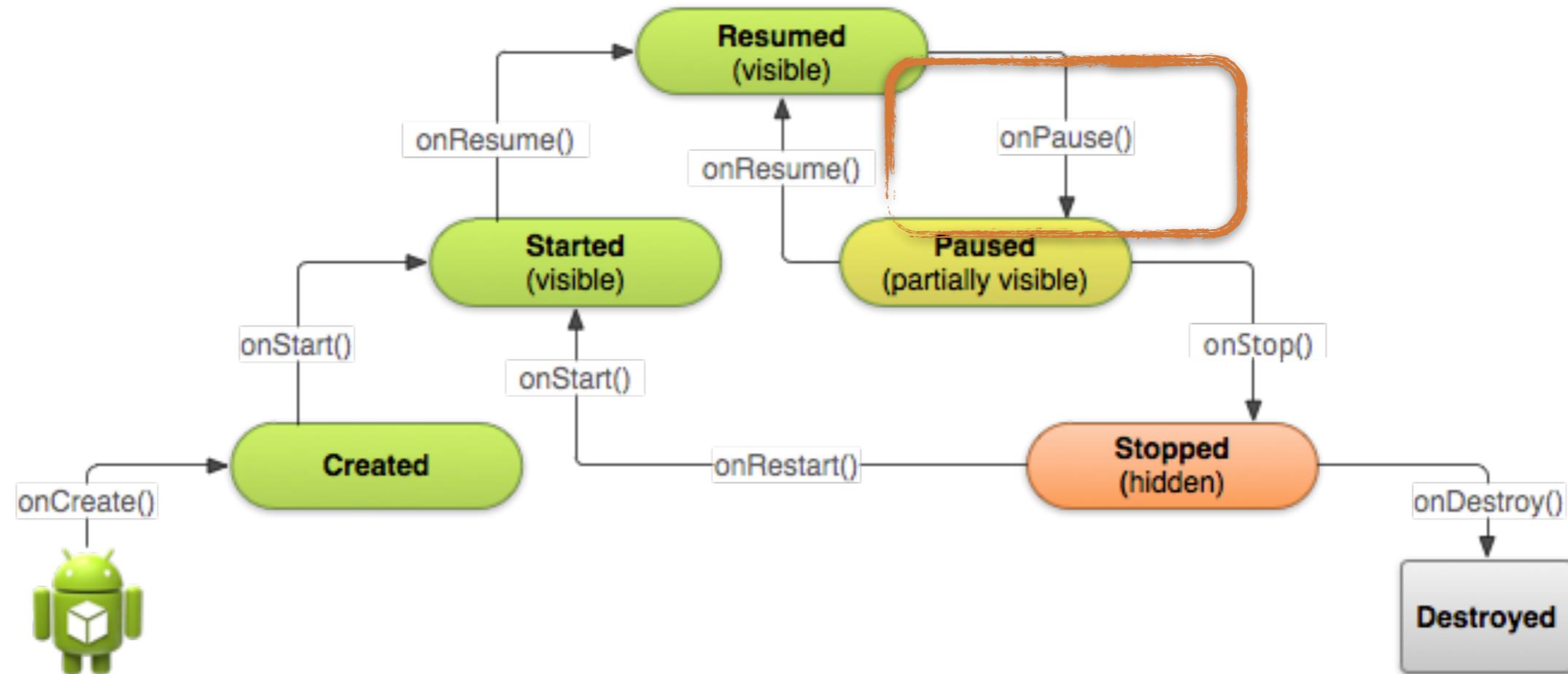
# Activity Lifecycle



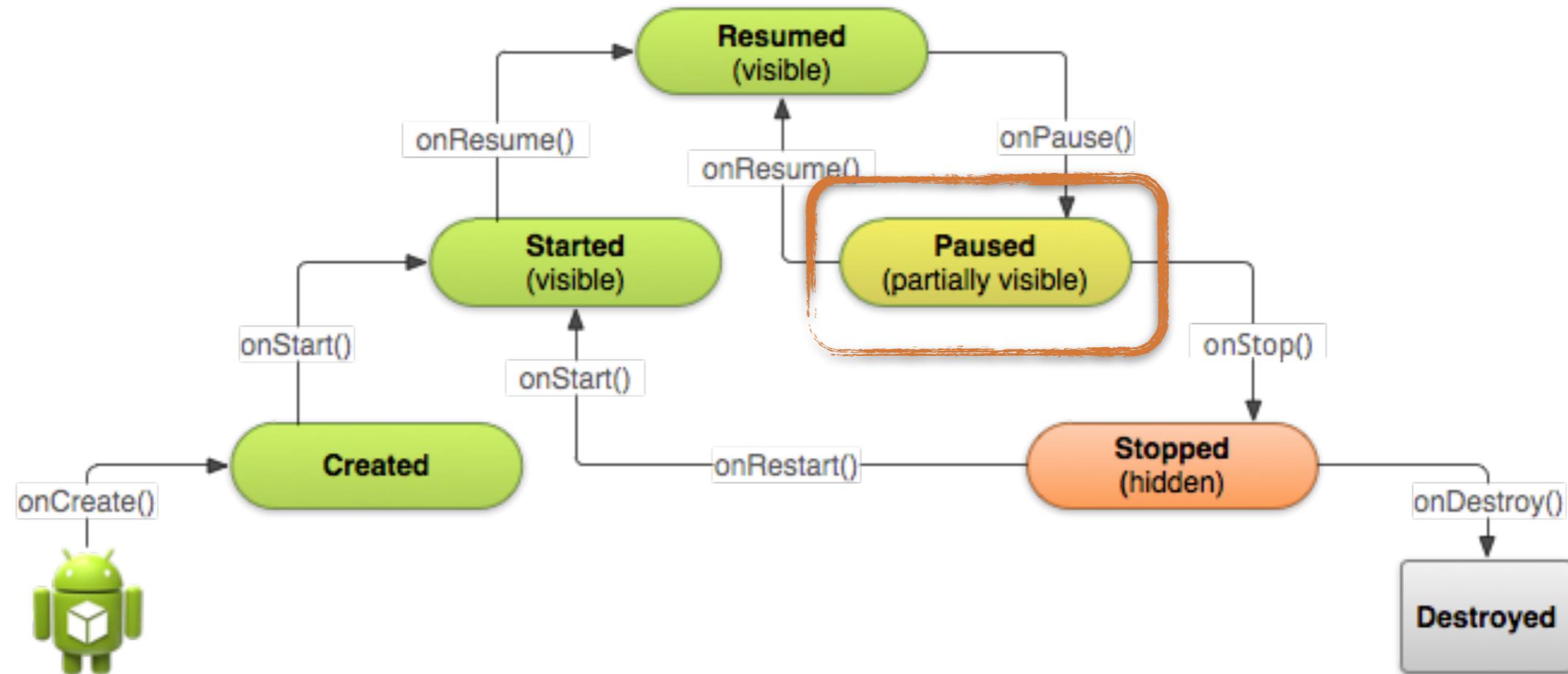
# Activity Lifecycle



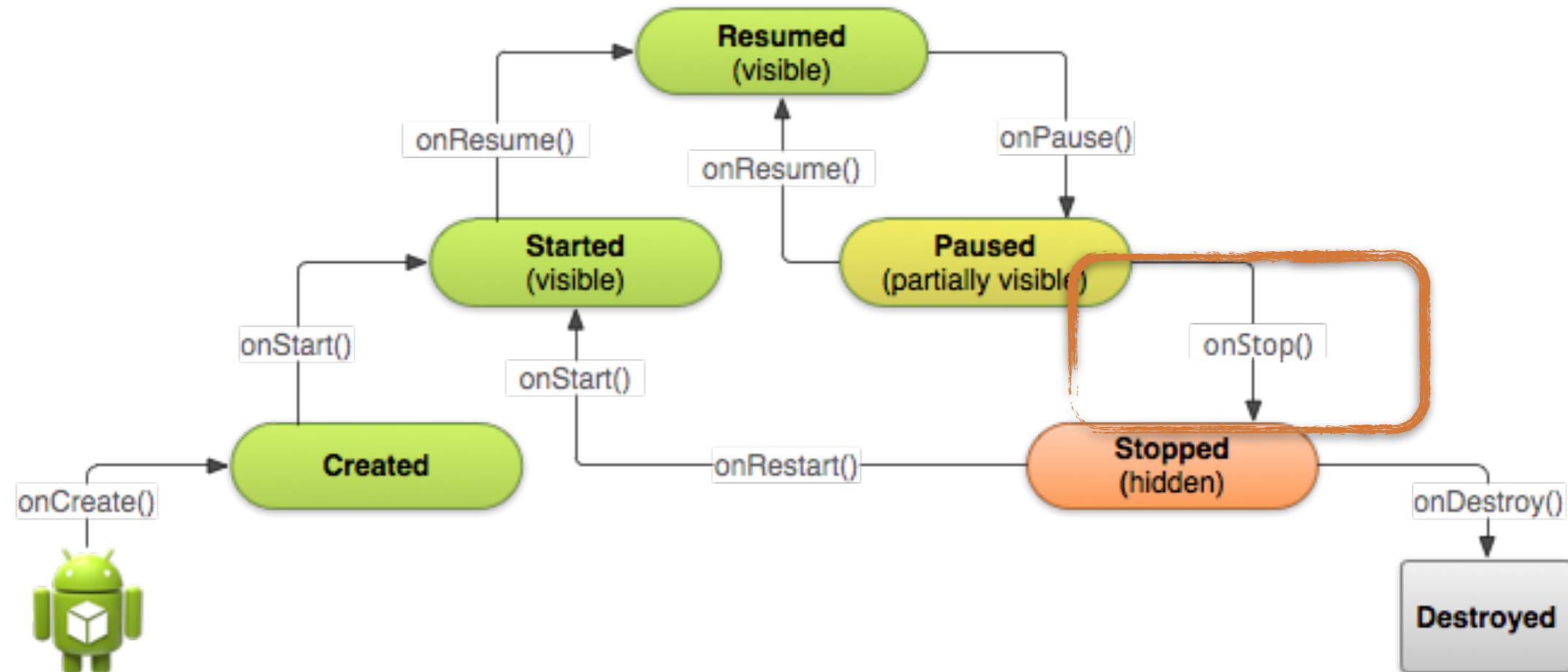
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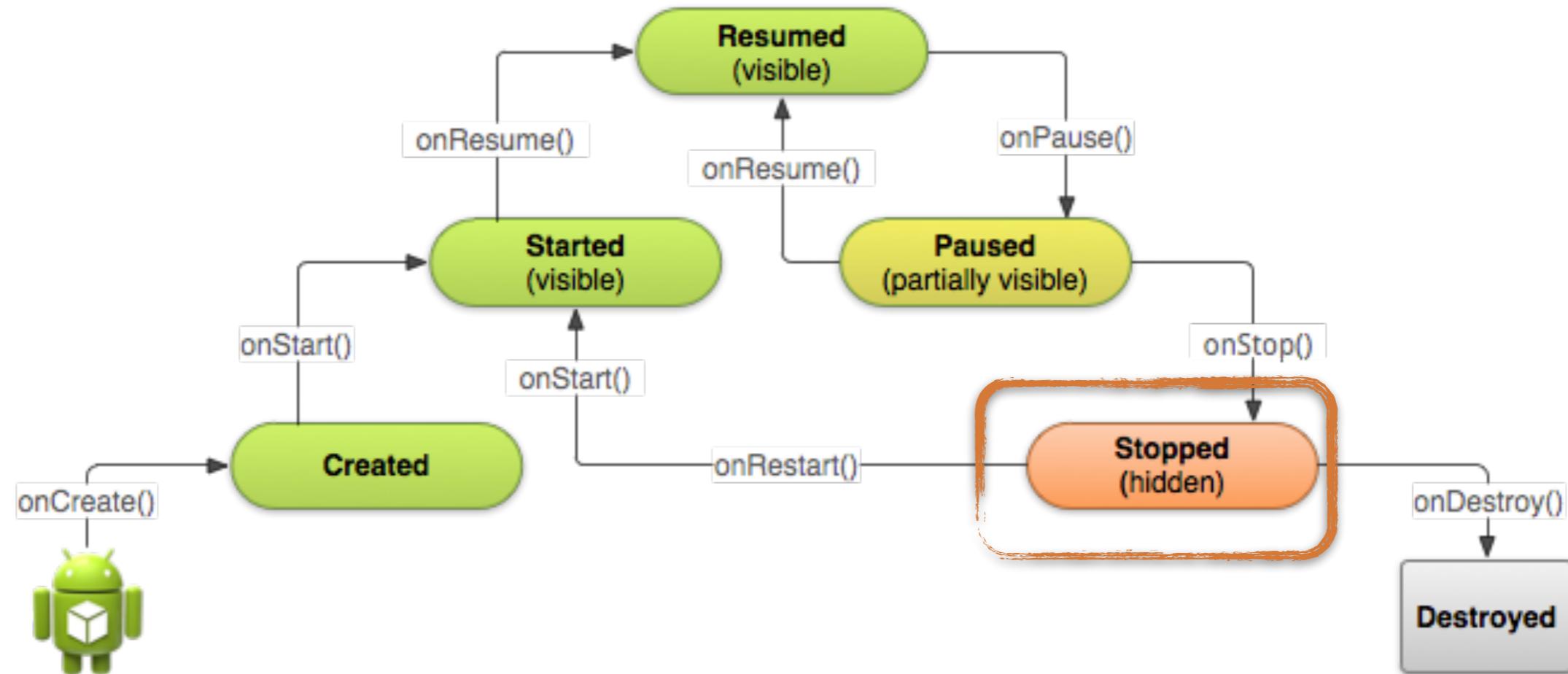
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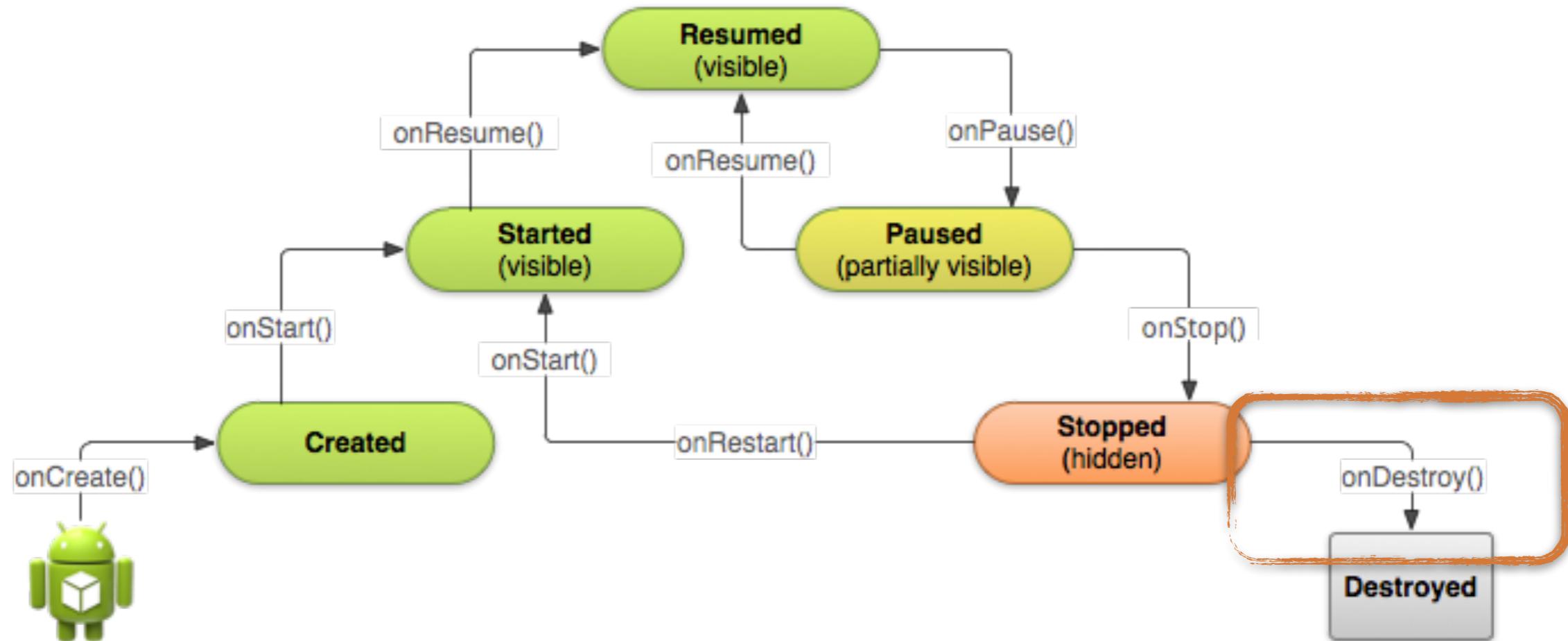
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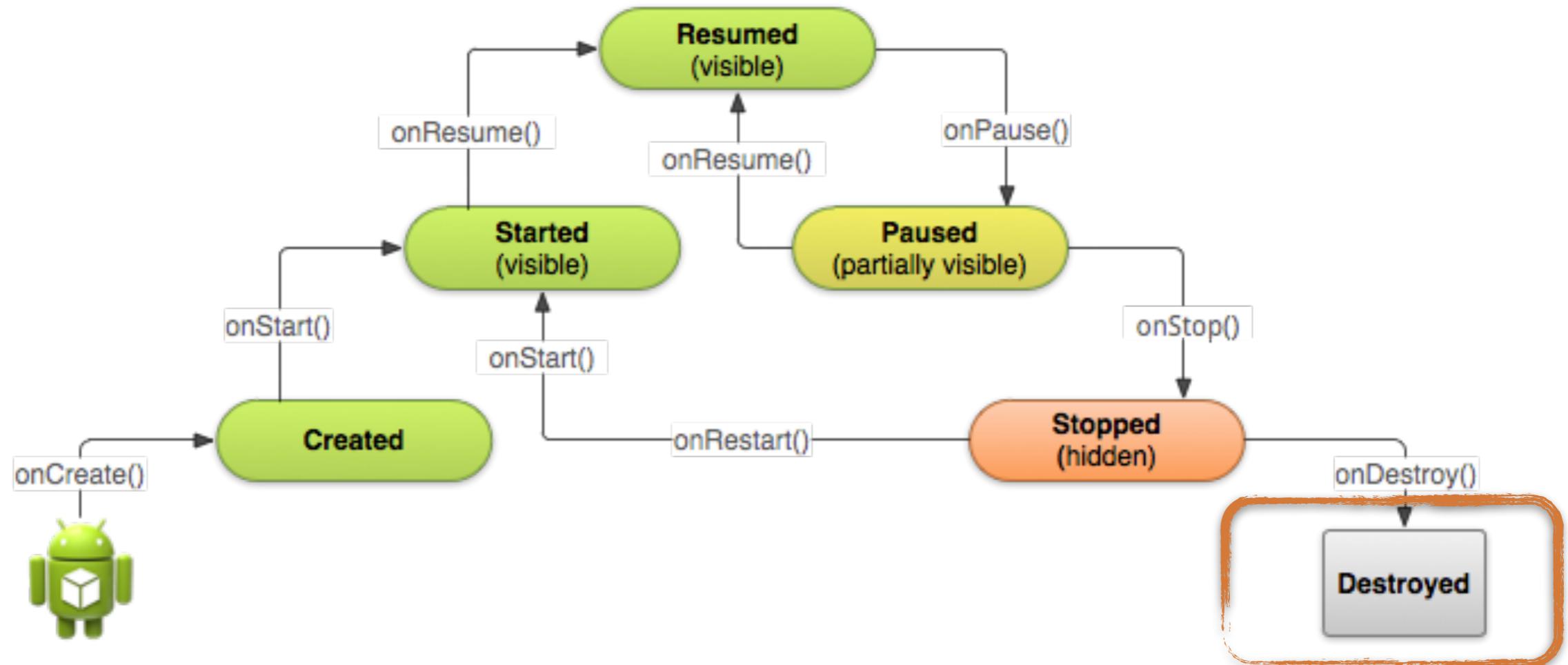
# Activity Lifecycle



# Activity Lifecycle



# Activity Lifecycle



# Activity Lifecycle

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** MainActivity.java - [app] - GPSDrawApp - [~/Documents/ClassResources/2015\_03\_ICS163/codeWorkspace/GPSDrawApp]
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, search, and project navigation.
- Project Structure:** Shows the project tree: GPSDrawApp > app > src > main > java > ics163 > luci > ics > uci > edu > gpsdrawapp > MainActivity.
- Code Editor:** Displays the MainActivity.java code. The code implements the Activity lifecycle methods: onCreate, onCreateOptionsMenu, and onOptionsItemSelected.

```
package ics163.luci.ics.uci.edu.gpsdrawapp;  
import ...  
  
public class MainActivity extends Activity {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {  
        // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is present.  
        getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu_main, menu);  
        return true;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {  
        // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will  
        // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long  
        // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.  
        int id = item.getItemId();  
  
        //noinspection SimplifiableIfStatement  
        if (id == R.id.action_settings) {  
            return true;  
        }  
  
        return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);  
    }  
}
```

# The Manifest



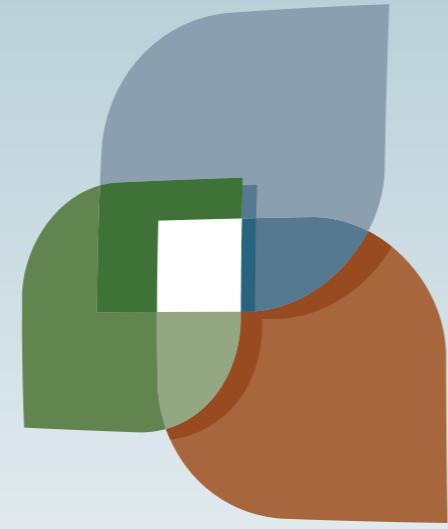
# The Manifest

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'GPSDrawApp' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure, including the 'app' module with its sub-directories: 'manifests', 'java', and 'res'. The 'AndroidManifest.xml' file is selected in the 'manifests' directory. The main editor window shows the XML code for the manifest file. The code defines a single application with a main activity named 'MainActivity'. The manifest includes standard attributes like package name ('ics163.luci.ics.uci.edu.gpsdrawapp'), theme ('@style/AppTheme'), and icon ('@mipmap/ic\_launcher'). It also specifies an intent filter for the main activity, indicating it should handle the 'MAIN' action and be the launcher activity.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="ics163.luci.ics.uci.edu.gpsdrawapp" >

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="GPSDrawApp"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:label="GPSDrawApp" >
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>

</manifest>
```



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