

LEARNING android-intent

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#android-

intent

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About

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Chapter 1: Getting started with android-intent

Remarks

Types of Intents

- 1. Explicit Intents
- 2. Implicit Intents

Explicit intent: going to be connected internal world of application, suppose you want to connect one activity to another activity, this can be done by explicit intent. Below is the code snippet demonstrating the connection between first and second activity:

```
// Explicit Intent by specifying its class name
Intent intent_activity = new Intent(FirstActivity.this, SecondActivity.class);
// Starts TargetActivity
startActivity(intent_activity);
```

Implicit Intents: these intents do not name a target and the field for target component name is left blank. Implicit intents are often used to activate components in other applications. For example:

```
Intent intent_message= new Intent(Intent.ACTION_SEND);
intent_message.setData(Uri.fromFile(fileToShare));
startActivity(intent_message);
```

Examples

Installation or Setup

Detailed instructions on getting android-intent set up or installed.

Start another activity - Hello World of intents

```
public class CurrentActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.current_activity);

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

Read Getting started with android-intent online: https://riptutorial.com/android-intent/topic/3503/getting-started-with-android-intent

Chapter 2: Examples

Examples

Email Share using android intent [Text Only]

This will trigger the native email client for sharing text.

Parameters: Email To address, Subject, Body.

Code Sample:

you can call the function wherever you need, (mostly inside click listeners) like below

Calling function

```
shareEmail("sample@gmail.com", "Email sharing example", "This the sample demo to share the sample text through native email clients using Android Intent");
```

Global Function

```
public void shareEmail(String to_email_id, String subject, String body) {
   // This function will open the email client installed in the device to share from your own
app through intent.
    Intent sharingIntent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_SEND, Uri.parse("mailto:"));
    sharingIntent.setType("message/rfc822");
    ^{\prime\star} All the below fields are optional. If not given simply opens the email client ^{\star\prime}
    // To email id
    sharingIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_EMAIL, new String[]{to_email_id});
    // Subject that needs to appear while sharing
    sharingIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_SUBJECT, subject);
    // Body of the mail content shared.
    sharingIntent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, body);
    (mContext).startActivity(Intent.createChooser(sharingIntent, "Share content through
email")
    );
  } // shareEmail
```

Read Examples online: https://riptutorial.com/android-intent/topic/3537/examples

Chapter 3: Intent

Examples

Use of Intent to Share text

On calling, an application chooser dialog will appear and by selecting an application you can share your content with it.

For calling use this line of code in your program class:

```
share(context, "This is a test message", "Test Subject")
```

Function's definition:

```
public static void share (Context context, String text, String subject, String title, String
dialogHeaderText) {
    Intent intent = new Intent(android.content.Intent.ACTION_SEND);
    intent.setType("text/plain");
    intent.putExtra(android.content.Intent.EXTRA_SUBJECT, subject);
    intent.putExtra(android.content.Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, text);
    intent.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TITLE, title);
    context.startActivity(Intent.createChooser(intent, dialogHeaderText));
}
```

See original post here: http://stackoverflow.com/a/35159850/3819836

Start new Activity

This example explain how to use an Intent for start a new Activity.

You need two activities:

- 1. CurrentActivity
- 2. DestinationActivity

In CurrentActivity you have to created an Intent. For that you have to specify two arguments:

- 1. Context: It's CurrentActivity, because Activity is a subclass of Context.
- 2. DestinationActivity class

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Context, DestinationActivity.class);
```

Then, call startActivity passing the intent created.

```
startActivity(intent);
```

Now we have this source:

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

For example, you can put it in a method an call it when an event ocurred.

```
void nextActivity(){
    Intent intent = new Intent(this, DestinationActivity.class);
    startActivity(intent);
}

public class CurrentActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.current_activity);

        nextActivity();
        finish(); // Finish current activity, if you don't finished it, the current activity
will be in background. You can finish it then.
    }
}
```

Read Intent online: https://riptutorial.com/android-intent/topic/4156/intent

Credits

S. No	Chapters	Contributors
1	Getting started with android-intent	8hubham, A-Droid Tech, Community, Daniel Nugent, Lifka
2	Examples	Hassan Jamil, Ragu Swaminathan
3	Intent	Hassan Jamil, Lifka