

CSc 317

AsyncTask, MediaPlayer, ConstraintLayout

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Three ways of Multi-Threading

AsyncTask

Pro: Nice interface Con: deprecated :(

Runnable + Thread

Pro: Standard Java Con: Awkward to run on UI thread

Executor + Handler + Runnable + Looper

Pro: Some standard Java, Thread Pools

Con: Awkward to run on UI thread

<https://stackoverflow.com/a/64969640>

<http://tutorials.jenkov.com/java-util-concurrent/executorservice.html>

AsyncTask

- Enables proper and easy use of the UI thread
- Allows you to perform background operations and publish results on the UI thread without having to manipulate threads and/or handlers
- Should ideally be used for short operations
 - a few seconds at the most

<https://developer.android.com/reference/android/os/AsyncTask.html>

```
private class DownloadFilesTask extends AsyncTask<String, Integer, Long> {  
  
    protected void onPreExecute() { /* Run on UI thread, do setup */ }  
  
    protected Long doInBackground(String... strs) {  
        /* Complete the work to accomplish on separate thread */  
        return /* A Long */ ;  
    }  
  
    protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... progress) {  
        /* Run on UI thread, in response to a publishProgress call */  
    }  
  
    protected void onPostExecute(Long result) {  
        /* Run on UI thread, after background task done */  
    }  
}
```

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    }  
  
    protected void onPostExecute(Long result) {  
        /* Run on UI thread, after background task done */  
    }  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the `DownloadFilesTask` class. It shows four methods: `onPreExecute()`, `doInBackground()`, `onProgressUpdate()`, and `onPostExecute()`. A blue arrow points from `onPreExecute()` to `doInBackground()`, indicating that `doInBackground()` runs on a background thread. A green arrow points from `doInBackground()` to `onProgressUpdate()`, showing that `onProgressUpdate()` is called from the background thread. A red arrow points from `doInBackground()` to `onPostExecute()`, indicating that `onPostExecute()` runs on the UI thread. Another red arrow points from `onPostExecute()` back to `onPreExecute()`, completing the cycle.

Prime application

- Change Prime app to use AsyncTask instead of PrimeRunnable
- Should function identically
- How much code is required?

```
private class PrimeTask extends AsyncTask
    <String, Integer, Long> {

    protected void onPreExecute() { /*Run on UI thread,setup*/ }

    protected Long doInBackground(String... str) {
        /* Complete the work to accomplish on separate thread */
        return /* A Long */ ;
    }

    protected void onPostExecute(Long result) {
        /* Run on UI thread, after background task done */
    }
}
```

Replace ImageRunnable

- Change Prime app to use AsyncTask instead of **ImageRunnable**
- Should function identically
- How much code is required?

```
private class ImageAsyncTask extends AsyncTask
    <String, Integer, Bitmap> {

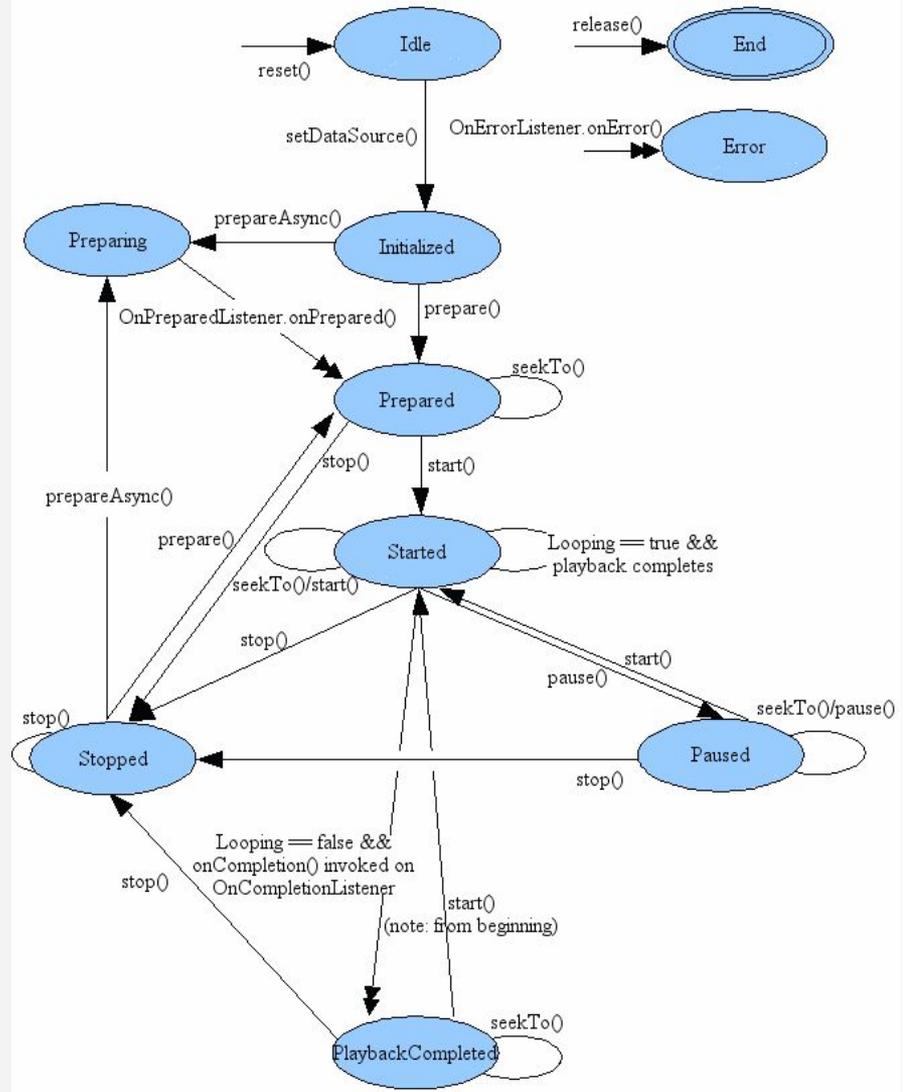
    protected Bitmap doInBackground(String... str) {
        /* Complete the work to accomplish on separate thread */
        return /* A Bitmap */ ;
    }

    protected void onPostExecute(Bitmap result) {
        /* Run on UI thread, after background task done */
    }
}
```

MediaPlayer

```
MediaPlayer player = MediaPlayer.create(  
    context, R.raw.sound_file);  
  
player.setLooping(false);           // don't loop  
player.setVolume(volume, volume);  // floats [0.0, 1.0]  
  
// . . . configure . . .  
  
player.start();
```

MediaPlayer State Diagram



Make a Song play when button pressed

- Start playing the sound when the app begins, or on button click
- Notice the **SeekBar**, Put it in XML
- Set it to update volume when seekbar changes

```
SeekBar volumeSeekBar =  
    findViewById(R.id.volume_control);  
volumeSeekBar.setOnSeekBarChangeListener(  
    new VolumeListener());
```

