

# Networks

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# Goals

427



## Nowadays, most applications require an access to the internet

- to advertise
- to update data
- to publish on social network
- ...



## Android provides frameworks for that

- Classical HTTP clients
- Connectivity Manager
- Volley Framework
- ...

# Network Connection

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## Modify AndroidManifest.xml

```
<uses-permission  
    android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />  
<uses-permission  
    android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE" />
```

## Choose an HTTP Client

 HttpURLConnection:



- ▶ Most used component
- ▶ Compress Cache
- ▶ Post-Froyo applications

 HttpClient:

- ▶ Before Froyo and Eclair
- ▶ Less configurable

# Test Connectivity

## ConnectivityManager

-  Check all possible sources (GPS, Wifi, ...)
-  Send Intents when connectivity changes

```
ConnectivityManager connMgr = (ConnectivityManager)
    getSystemService(Context.CONNECTIVITY_SERVICE);
NetworkInfo networkInfo = connMgr.getActiveNetworkInfo();
if (networkInfo != null && networkInfo.isConnected()) {
    // Network available ...
} else {
    // Network not available ...
}
```

 isConnected:

▶ **check if a connection exists**

 getActiveNetworkInfo:

▶ **informations about existing networks**

# How to download a Webpage? (1/2)

## Use asynchronous task

```
private class DownloadWebpageTask
    extends AsyncTask<String, Void, String> {
    @Override
    protected String doInBackground(String... urls) {
        // params comes from the execute() call:
        // params[0] is the url.
        try {
            return downloadUrl(urls[0]);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            return "Unable to retrieve URL (maybe invalid).";
        }
    }

    // onPostExecute displays the results of the AsyncTask.
    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String result) {
    }
```

# How to download a Webpage? (2/2)

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```
private String downloadUrl(String myurl) throws IOException {
    InputStream is = null;
    // Only display the first 500 characters of the retrieved web page content.
    int len = 500;
    try {
        URL url = new URL(myurl);
        HttpURLConnection conn = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
        conn.setReadTimeout(10000 /* milliseconds */);
        conn.setConnectTimeout(15000 /* milliseconds */);
        conn.setRequestMethod("GET");
        conn.setDoInput(true);
        // Starts the query
        conn.connect();
        int response = conn.getResponseCode();
        is = conn.getInputStream();
        // Convert the InputStream into a string
        String contentAsString = readIt(is, len);
        return contentAsString;
    }
    // Makes sure that the InputStream is closed after the app is
    // finished using it.
    finally {
        if (is != null)
            is.close();
    }
}
```

# Volley Framework



## Google project dedicated to Android

- Automatic request scheduling
- Simultaneous communications
- Caches
- Request's priority
- Easy-configuration



## Adapted for applications

- with a massive use of RPC
- using massively structured datas



## Ready-to-use component

- in graddle: 'compile com.mcxiaoke.volley:library:1.0.6'

# Send/Receive Request

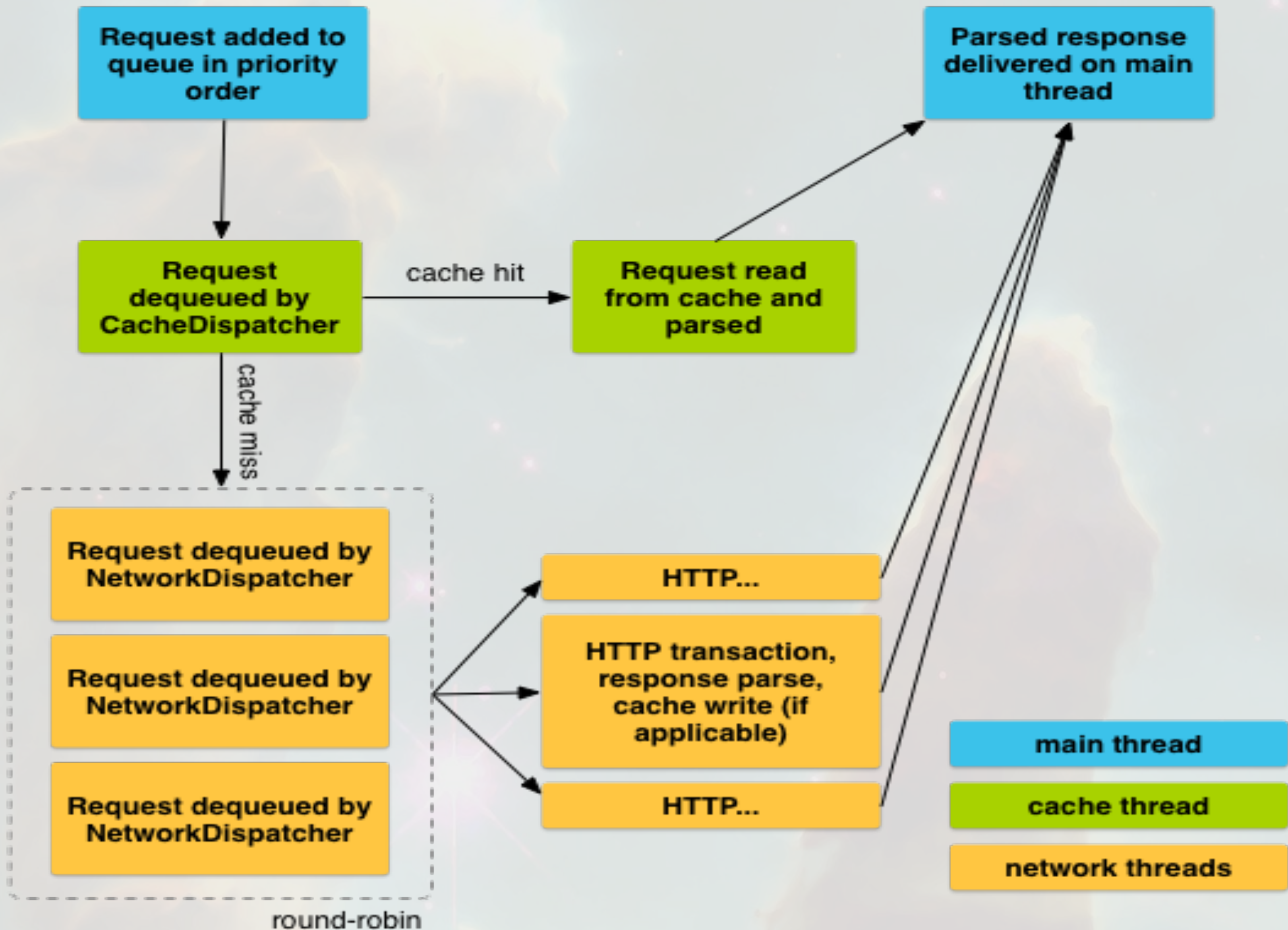
```
RequestQueue queue = Volley.newRequestQueue(this);
String url = "http://www.google.com";

// Request a string response from the provided URL.
StringRequest stringRequest =
    new StringRequest(Request.Method.GET, url,
        new Response.Listener() {
            @Override
            public void onResponse(Object response) {
                // the response without using AsyncTask!
            }
        }, new Response.ErrorListener() {
            @Override
            public void onErrorResponse(VolleyError error) {
                // Error!
            }
        });

// Add the request to the RequestQueue.
queue.add(stringRequest);
```



# Request Lifecycle



# Summary



## Many ways to connect to network

- 🔊 Classical HTTP clients
- 🔊 Modern Frameworks



## Do not have long computing in the UI Thread

- 🔊 Otherwise the application will crash



## Think to check connectivity before sending a request



## Manage connectivity all around you application



