CMSC436: Programming Handheld Systems

The Fragment Class

Tablet UIs

Tablets have larger displays than phones do

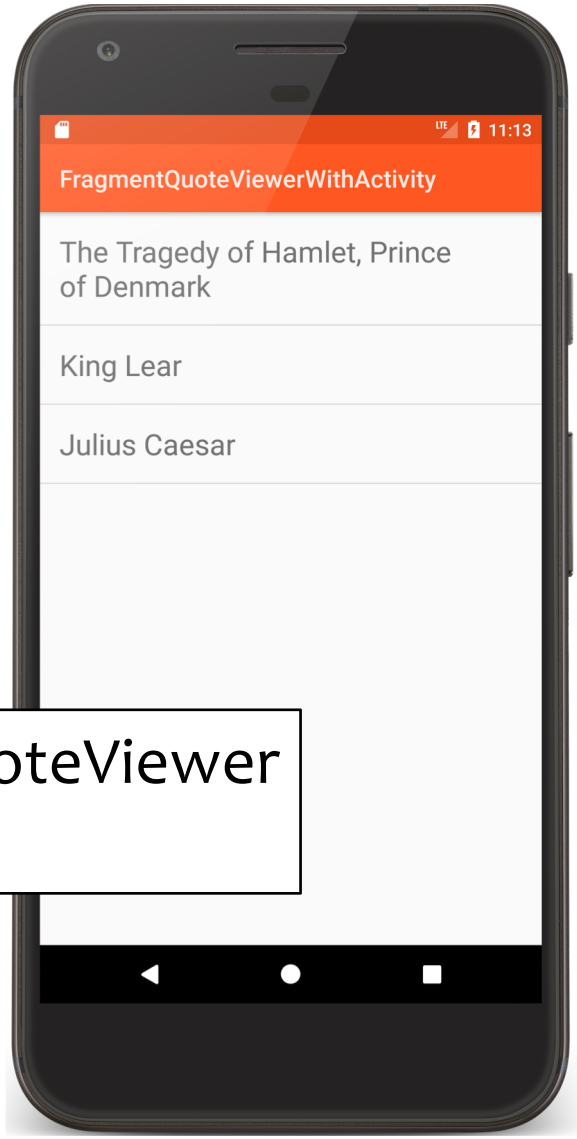
They can support multiple UI panes / user behaviors at the same time

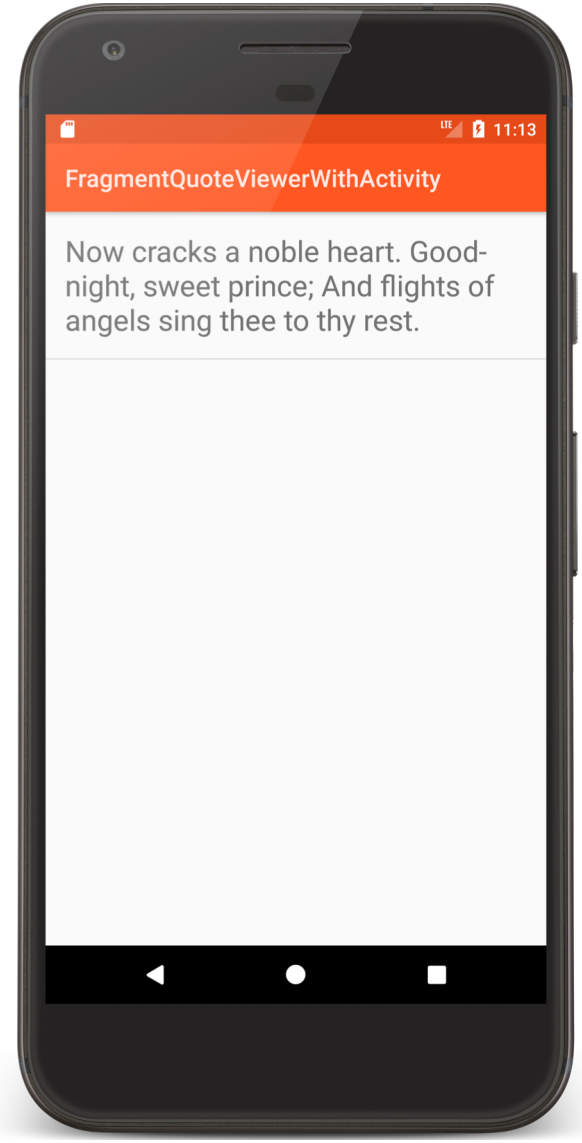
- The “1 activity – 1 thing the user can do” heuristic may not make sense for larger devices

FragmentQuoteViewerWithActivity

- Application uses two Activities
  - Ones shows titles of Shakespeare plays & allows user to select one title
  - The other shows a quote from the selected play

FragmentQuoteViewer WithActivity

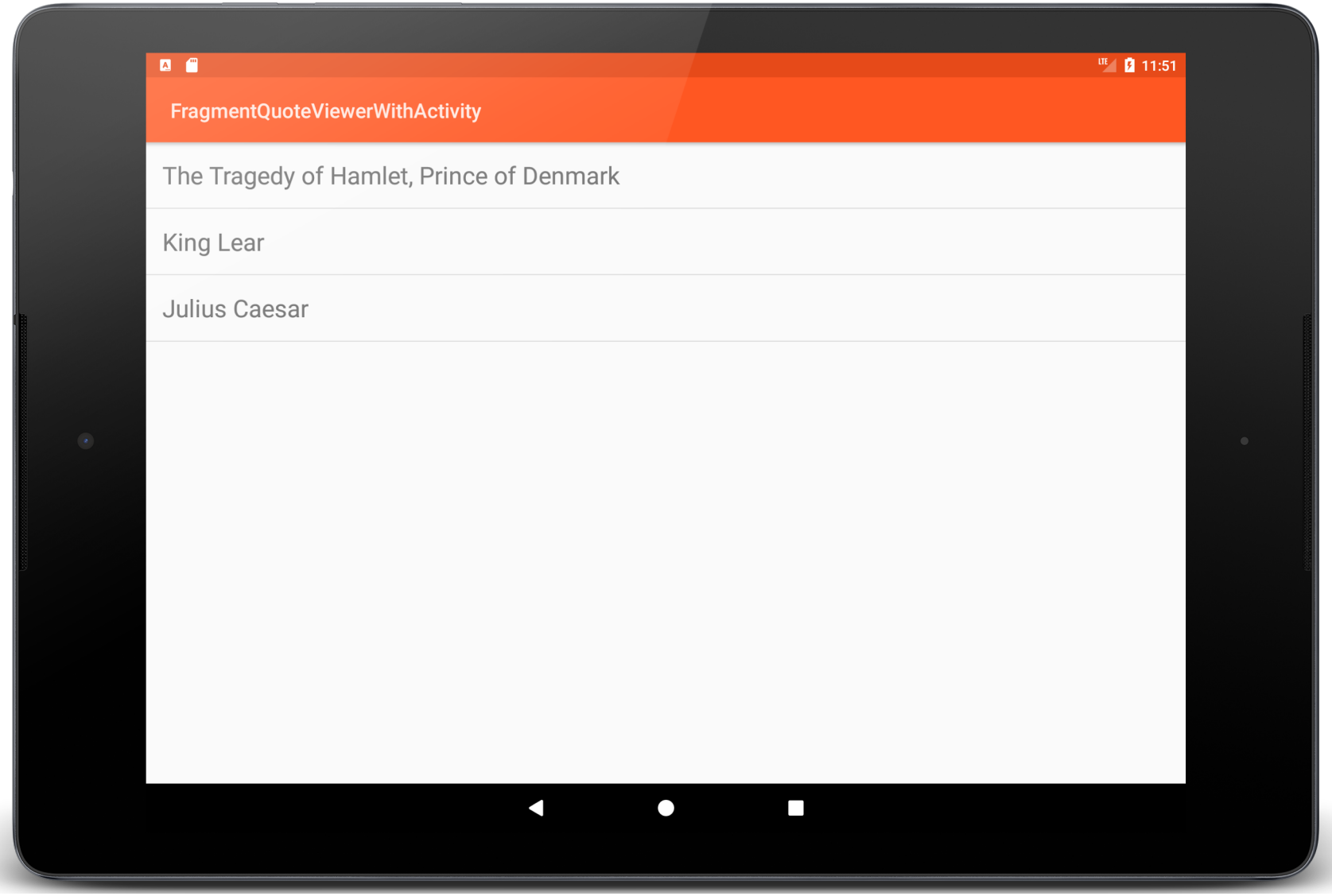


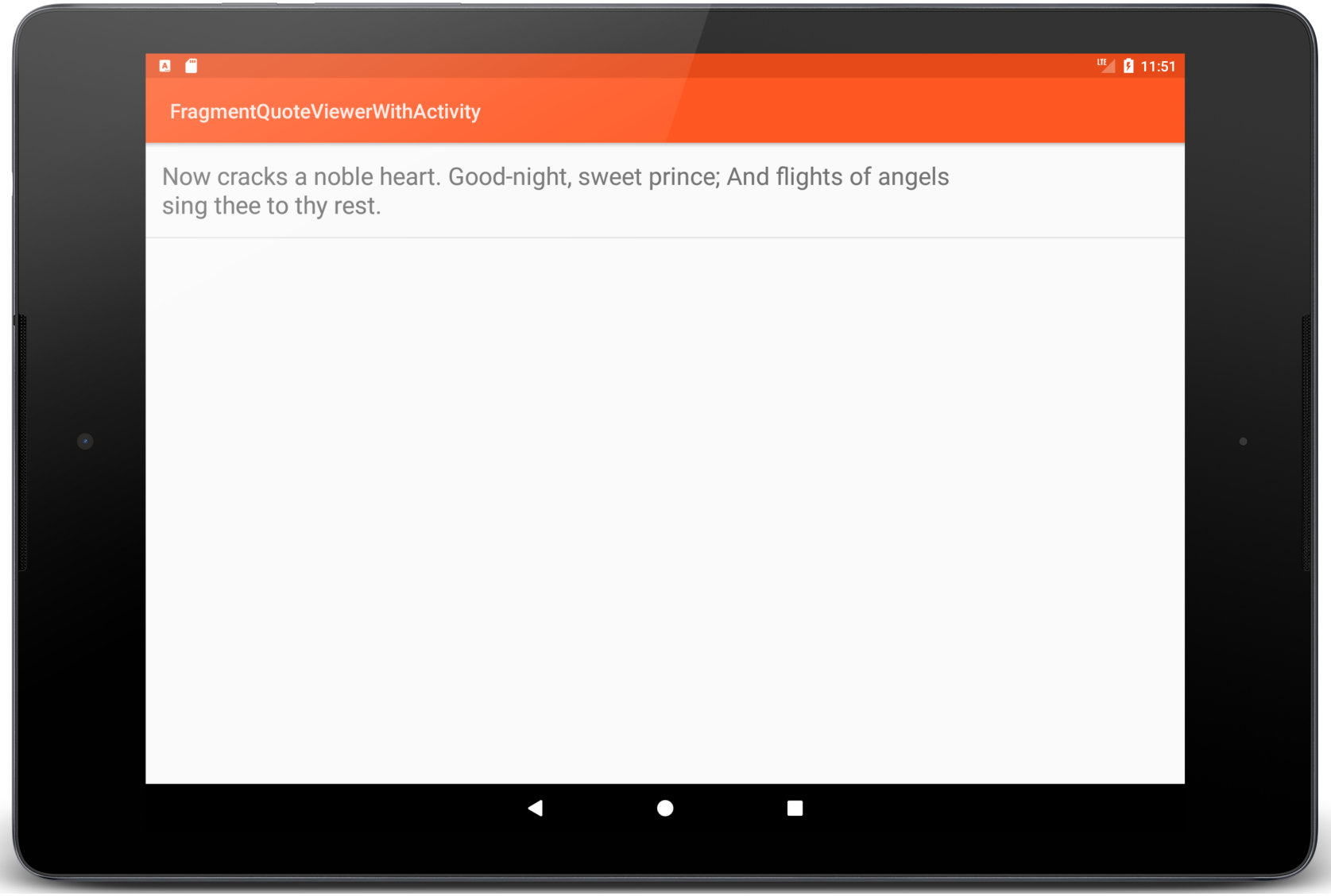


FragmentQuoteViewerWithActivity UI

This layout is reasonable on a phone

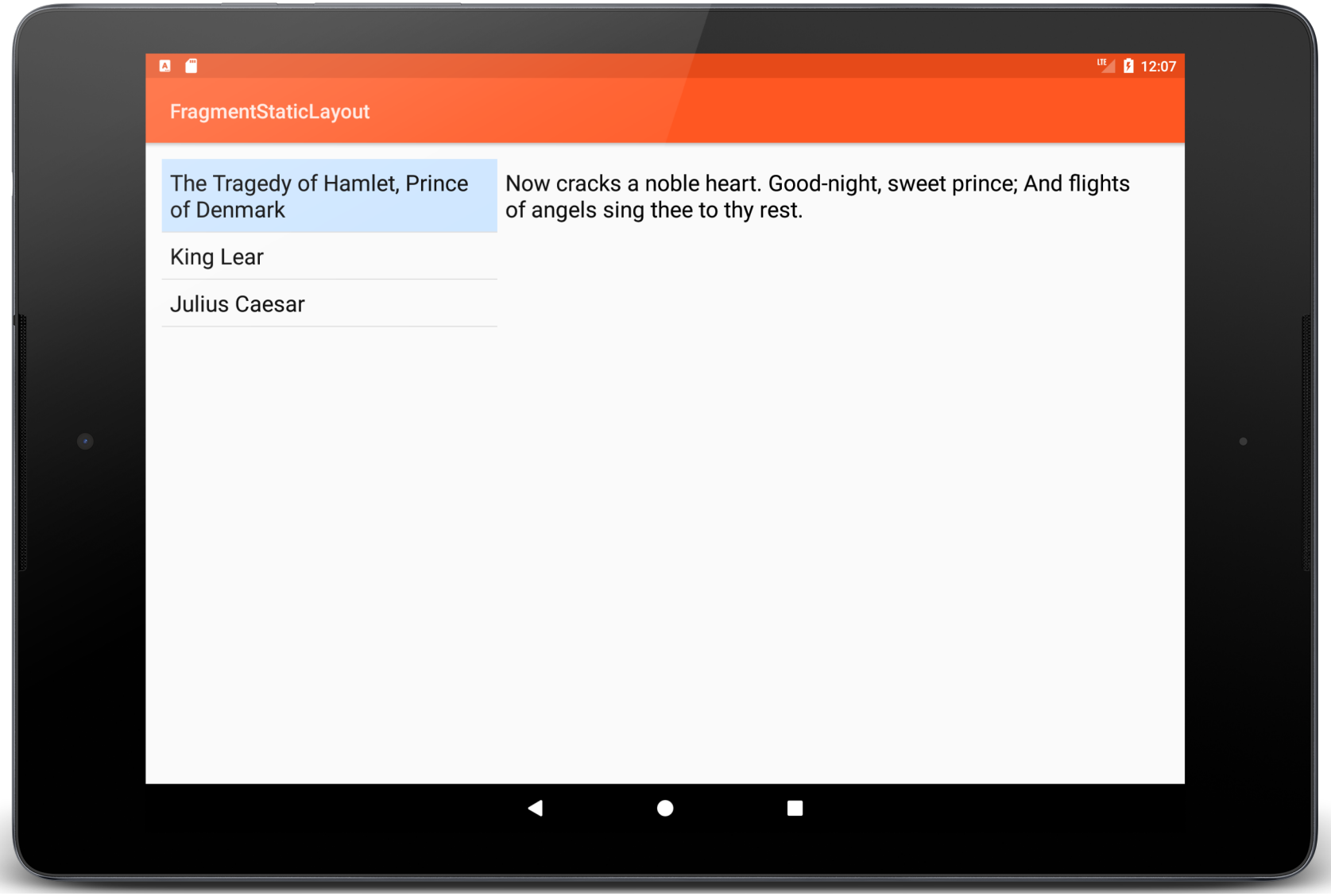
But inefficient on a larger device


11:51
FragmentQuoteViewerWithActivity
The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
King Lear
Julius Caesar


11:51
FragmentQuoteViewerWithActivity
Now cracks a noble heart. Good-night, sweet prince; And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

Better Layout

Use two cooperating layout units on one screen


12:07
FragmentStaticLayout
The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
King Lear
Julius Caesar
Now cracks a noble heart. Good-night, sweet prince; And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

The Fragment Class

Typically represents a behavior / portion of UI

Multiple Fragments can be embedded in an Activity to create a multi-pane UI

A single Fragment can be reused across multiple Activities

Fragment Lifecycle

Fragment lifecycle is coordinated with the lifecycle of its containing/hosting Activity

Fragments have their own lifecycles and receive their own callbacks

Fragment Lifecycle States

Resumed

- Fragment is visible in the hosting Activity

Paused

- Another Activity is in the foreground and has focus, this Fragment’s hosting Activity is still visible

Stopped

- The Fragment is not visible

Lifecycle Callback Methods

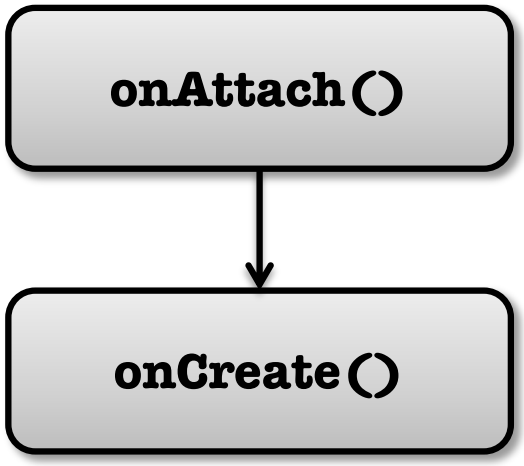
onAttach()

Activity is created

Fragment is first attached to its Activity

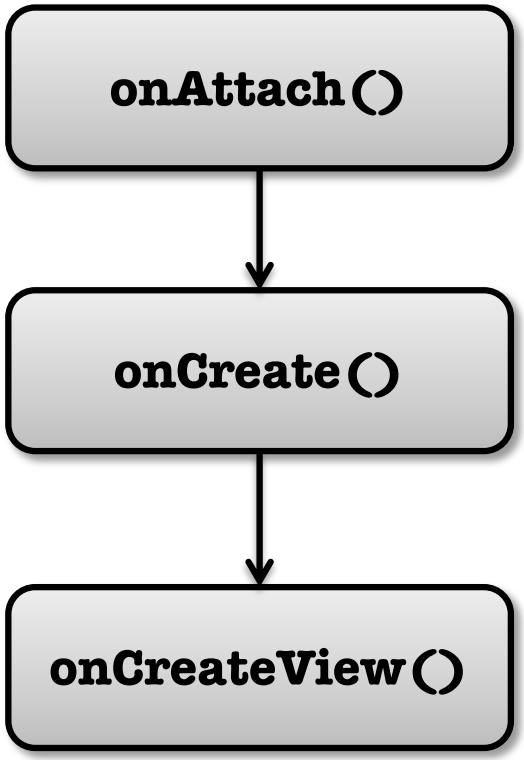
onCreate()

Initialize the Fragment



onCreateView()

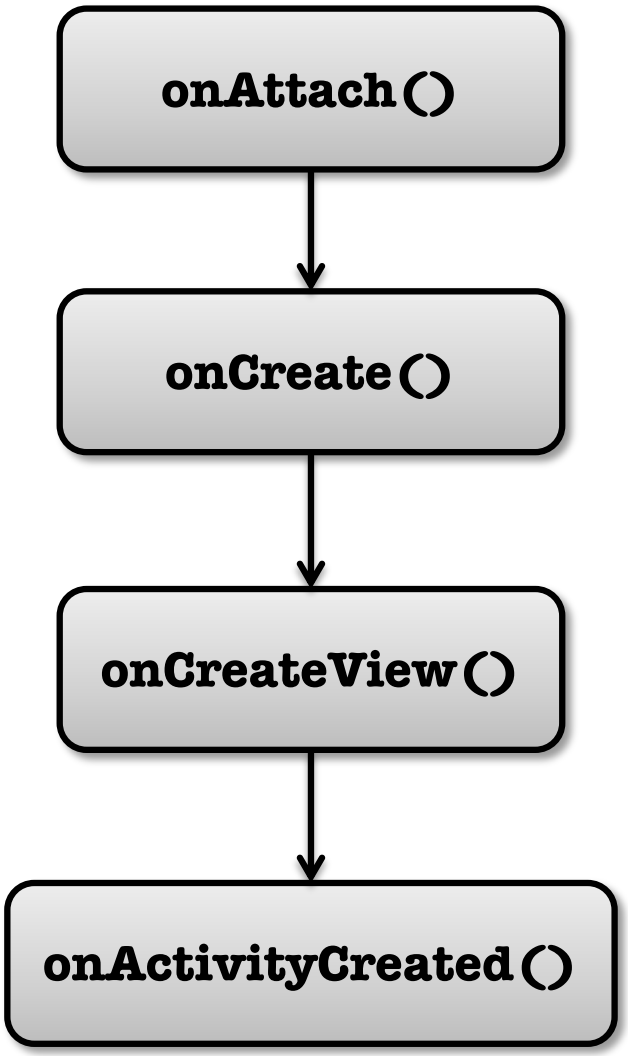
Fragment sets up & returns its user interface View



onActivityCreated()

Containing Activity has completed onCreate() and the Fragment has been installed

Can now access hosting Activity



onStart()

Activity is started

Hosting Activity about to become visible

onResume()

Activity is resumed

Hosting Activity is about to become visible and ready for user interaction

onPause()

Activity is paused

Hosting Activity is visible, but does not have focus

onStop()

Activity is stopped

Hosting Activity is no longer visible

onDestroyView()

Activity is destroyed

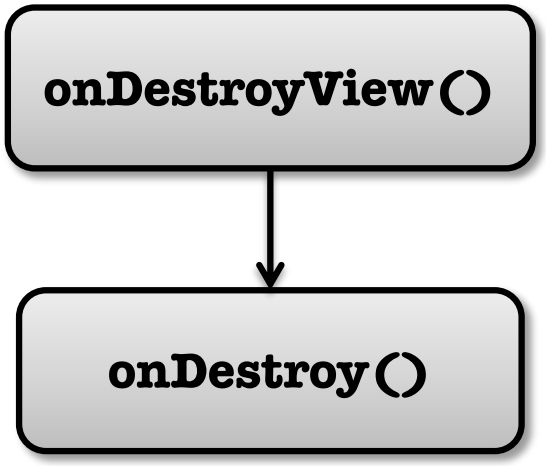
View previously created in onCreateView() has been detached from the Activity

Clean up view resources

onDestroy()

Fragment is no longer in use

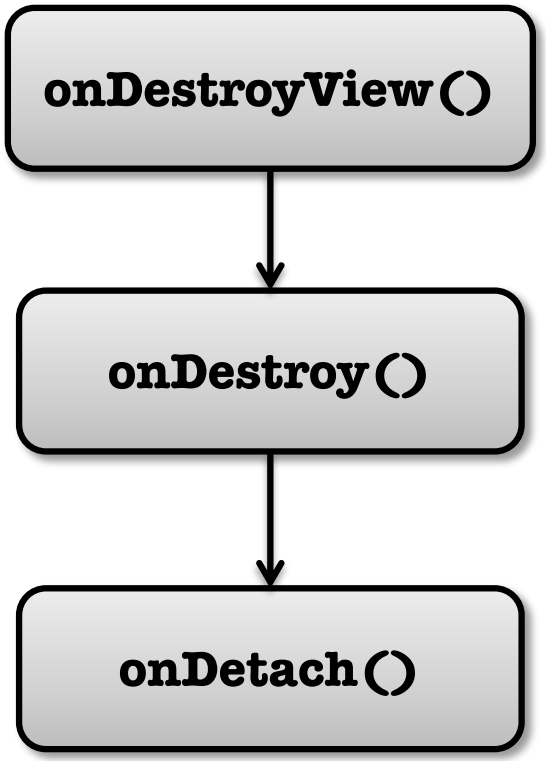
Clean up Fragment resources



onDetach()

Fragment no longer attached to its activity

Null out references to hosting Activity



Adding Fragments to Activities

Two general ways to add Fragments to an Activity's layout

- Declare it statically in the Activity's layout file
- Add it programmatically using the fragmentManager

Fragment Layout

Layout can be inflated/implemented in onCreateView()

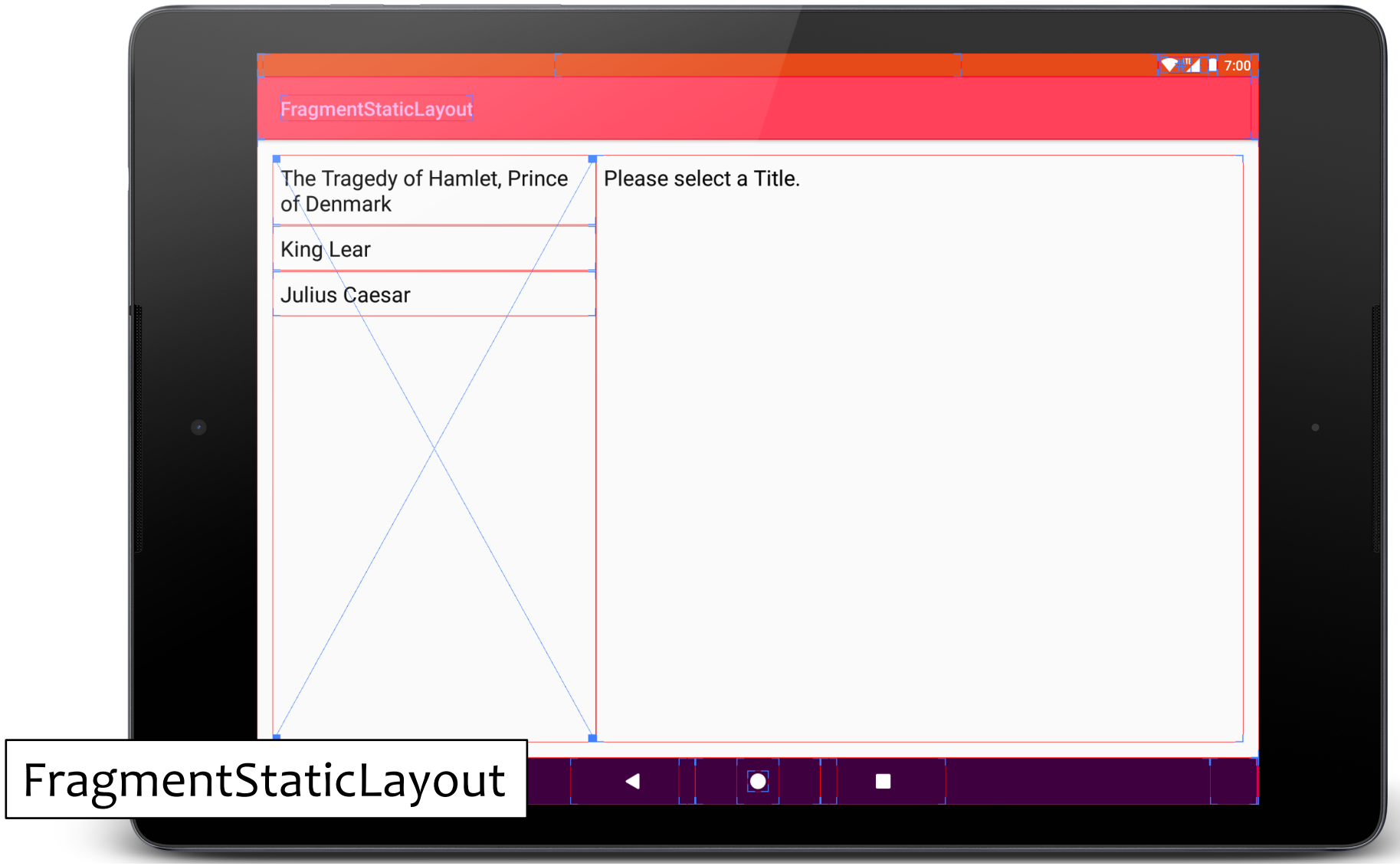
onCreateView() must return the View at the root of the Fragment’s layout

This View is added to the containing Activity

FragmentStaticLayout

Display titles and quotes side-by-side in two Fragments

Fragments are statically added based on a layout file



FragmentStaticLayout

```
public class QuoteViewerActivity extends Activity implements ListSelectionListener {
   …
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    …
    setContentView(R.layout.quote_activity);

  …
  }
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:layout_width="match_parent"
   android:layout_height="match_parent"
   android:baselineAligned="false"
   android:orientation="horizontal"
   android:padding="@dimen/activity_margin">
   <fragment
      android:id="@+id/titles"
      class="course.examples.fragments.staticlayout.TitlesFragment"
      android:layout_width="0px"
      android:layout_height="match_parent"
      android:layout_weight="1" />
   <fragment
      android:id="@+id/details"
      class="course.examples.fragments.staticlayout.QuotesFragment"
      android:layout_width="0px"
      android:layout_height="match_parent"
      android:layout_weight="2" />
</LinearLayout>
```

Design Philosophy

- Fragments should be reusable across Activities
- Avoid coupling Fragments
  - i.e, Frag1 should not directly interact with Frag2
  - Coupling should be handled by callbacks to hosting Activity

```
// Callback interface that defines how a TitlesFragment notifies the QuoteViewerActivity
// when user clicks on a List Item in the TitlesFragment
interface ListSelectionListener {
   void onListSelection(int index);
}
```

```
public class TitlesFragment extends ListFragment {

   // Called when the user selects an item from the List
   public void onListItemClick(ListView l, View v, int pos, long id) {
         ...
         // Inform the QuoteViewerActivity that the item in position pos has been selected
         mListener.onListSelection(pos);
         ...
   }

   public void onAttach(Activity activity) {
         ...
         // Set the ListSelectionListener for communicating with the QuoteViewerActivity
         mListener = (ListSelectionListener) activity;
         ...
   }
```

```
public class QuoteViewerActivity extends Activity implements ListSelectionListener {
…
  // Called by TitlesFragment when the user selects an item
  public void onListSelection(int index) {
       // Tell the QuoteFragment to show the quote string at position index
    mQuotesFragment.showQuoteAtIndex(index);
  }
…
}
```

Adding Fragments Programmatically

While an Activity is running you can add and remove Fragments in its layout

Four-step process

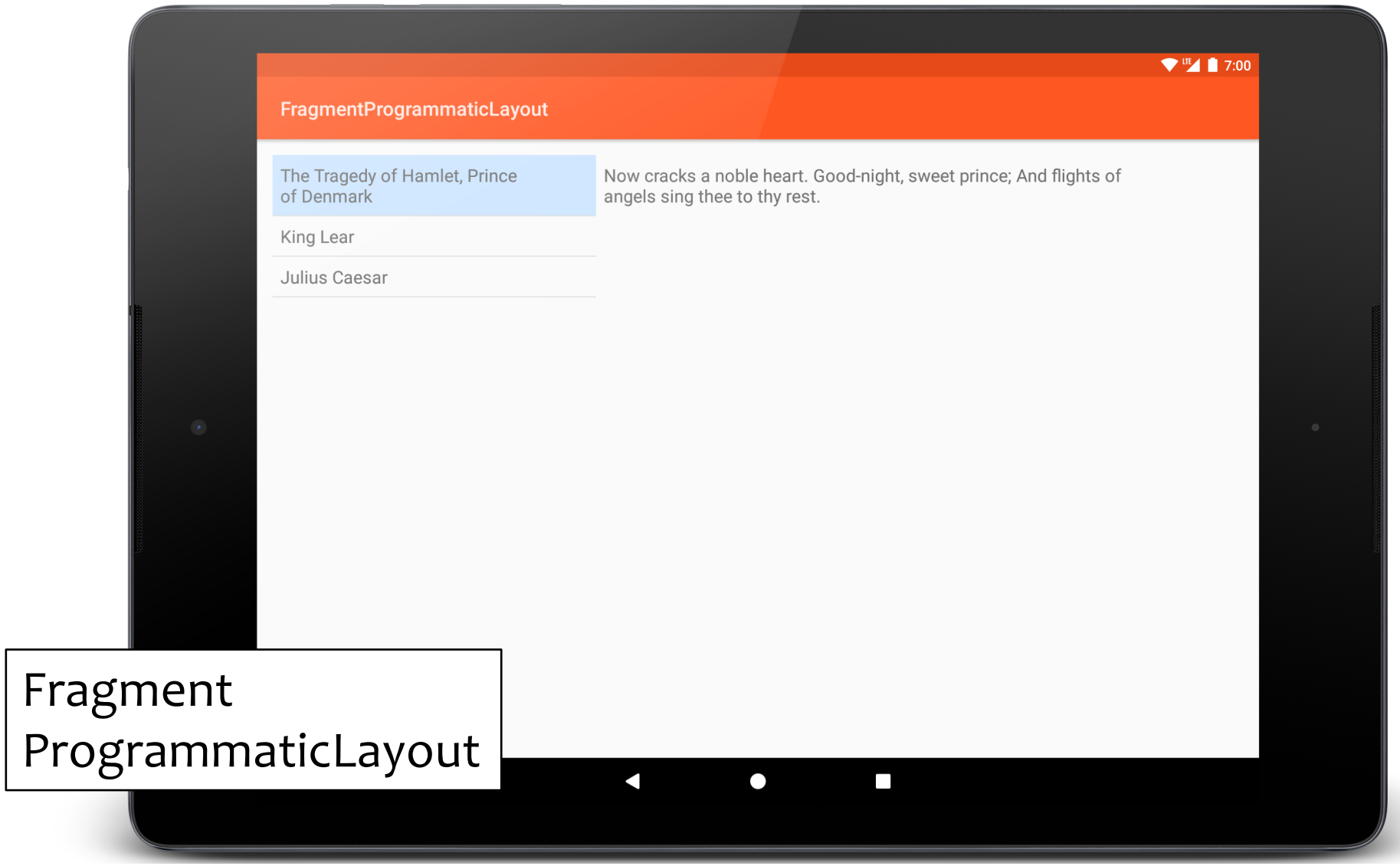
1. Get reference to the FragmentManager
2. Begin a FragmentTransaction
3. Add the Fragment
4. Commit the FragmentTransaction

FragmentProgrammaticLayout

Display titles and quotes side-by-side in two Fragments

Layout file reserves space for Fragments

Fragments are programmatically added to layout at runtime



Fragment ProgrammaticLayout

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 …
    // Get a reference to the FragmentManager
    FragmentManager fragmentManager = getFragmentManager();
    if (null == fragmentManager.findFragmentById(R.id.title_frame)) {
        // Begin a new FragmentTransaction
        FragmentTransaction fragmentTransaction = fragmentManager.beginTransaction();
        // Add the TitleFragment
        fragmentTransaction.add(R.id.title_frame, new TitlesFragment());
        // Add the QuoteFragment
        mQuoteFragment = new QuotesFragment();
        fragmentTransaction.add(R.id.quote_frame, mQuoteFragment);
        // Commit the FragmentTransaction
        fragmentTransaction.commit();
    } else {
      mQuoteFragment = (QuotesFragment) fragmentManager.findFragmentById(R.id.quote_frame);
    }
}
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:id="@+id/activityFrame"
   android:layout_width="match_parent"
   android:layout_height="match_parent"
   android:baselineAligned="false"
   android:orientation="horizontal"
   android:padding="@dimen/activity_margin">
   <FrameLayout
      android:id="@+id/title_frame"
      android:layout_width="0dp"
      android:layout_height="match_parent"
      android:layout_weight="1" />
   <FrameLayout
      android:id="@+id/quote_frame"
      android:layout_width="0dp"
      android:layout_height="match_parent"
      android:layout_weight="2" />
</LinearLayout>
```

Dynamic Layout

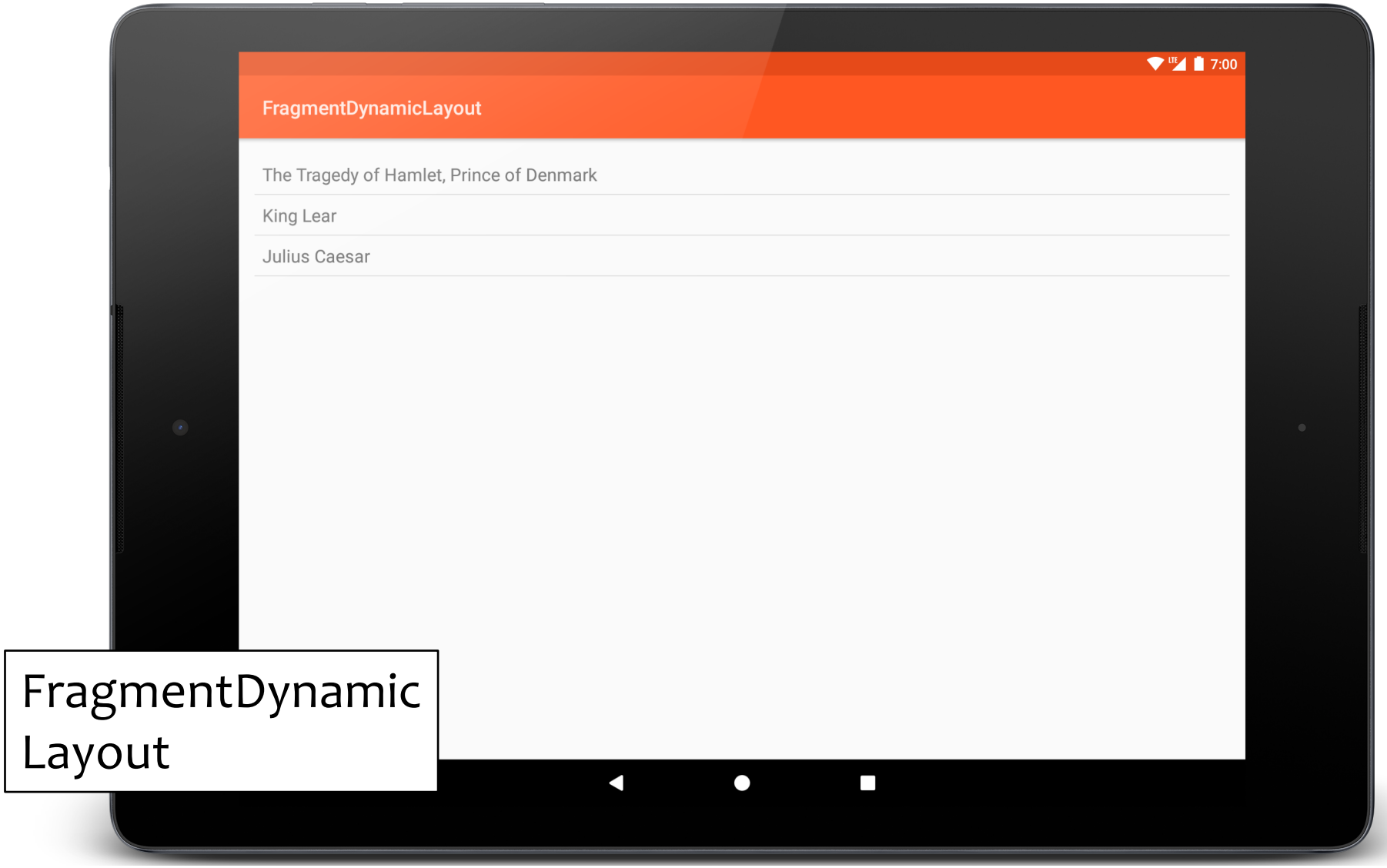
Fragment transactions allow you to dynamically change your app’s user interface

Can make the interface more fluid & take better advantage of available screen space

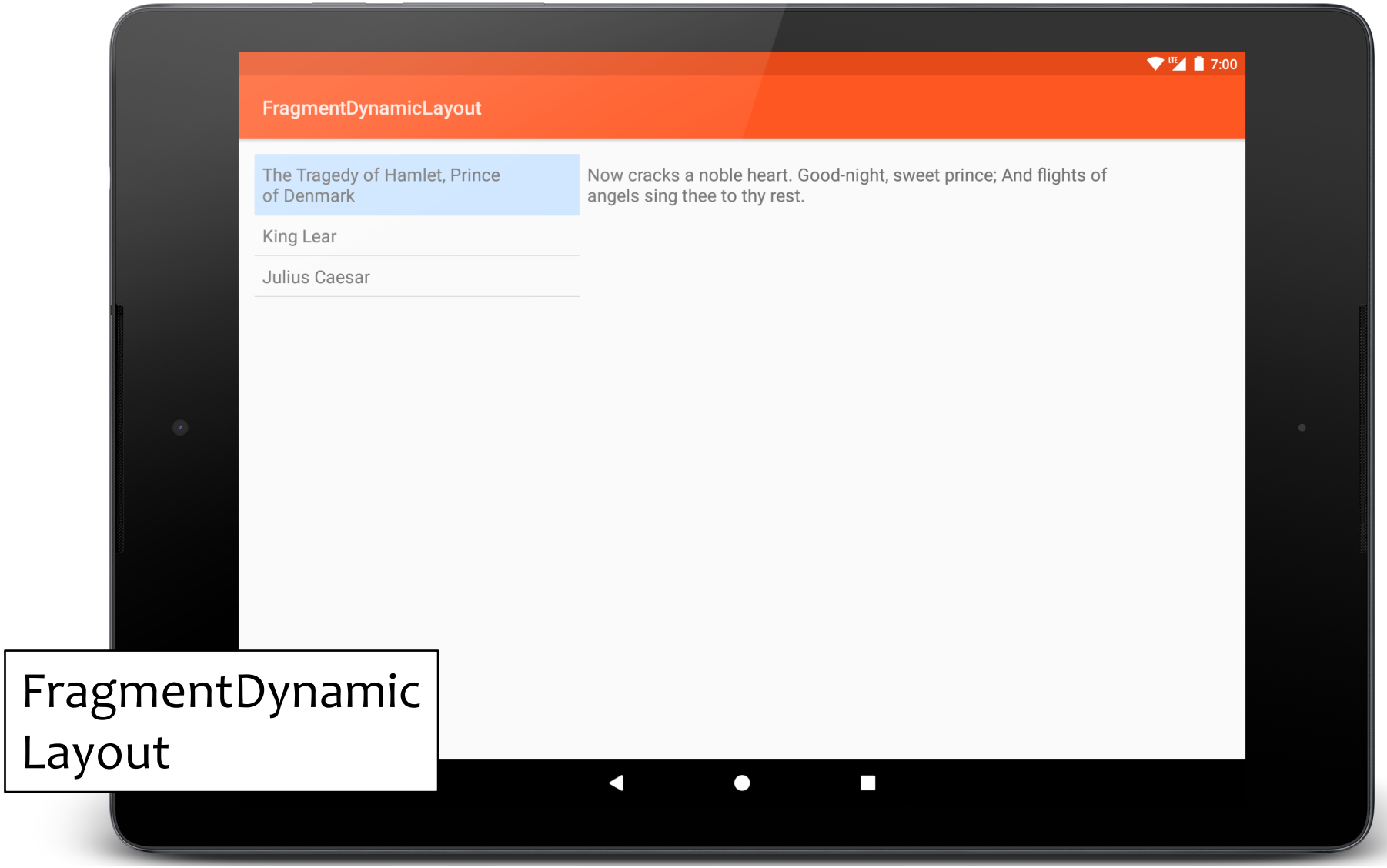
FragmentDynamicLayout

Starts with a single Fragment

Changes to two-Fragment layout when user selects a title



FragmentDynamic Layout



FragmentDynamic Layout

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
   …
   // Get a reference to the FragmentManager
   mFragmentManager = getFragmentManager();
   mQuoteFragment =
        (QuotesFragment) mFragmentManager.findFragmentById(R.id.quote_fragment_container);
   mTitleFragment =
        ( TitlesFragment) mFragmentManager.findFragmentById(R.id.title_fragment_container);

  if (null == mFragmentManager.findFragmentById(R.id.title_fragment_container)) {
      // Start a new FragmentTransaction
      FragmentTransaction fragmentTransaction = mFragmentManager .beginTransaction();
      mTitleFragment = new TitlesFragment();
      // Add the TitleFragment to the layout
      fragmentTransaction.add(R.id.title_fragment_container, mTitleFragment);
      // Commit the FragmentTransaction
      fragmentTransaction.commit();
   }
```

```
public void onListSelection(int index) {

   // If the QuoteFragment has not been created, create and add it now
   if (null == mFragmentManager.findFragmentById(R.id.quote_fragment_container)) {

    mQuoteFragment = new QuotesFragment();

      // Start a new FragmentTransaction
      FragmentTransaction fragmentTransaction =
                                  mFragmentManager.beginTransaction();
...
```

```
        ...
        // Add the QuoteFragment to the layout
        fragmentTransaction.add(R.id.quote_fragment_container,
                mQuoteFragment);
        // Add this FragmentTransaction to the backstack
        fragmentTransaction.addToBackStack(null);
        // Commit the FragmentTransaction
        fragmentTransaction.commit();
        // Force Android to execute the committed FragmentTransaction
        mFragmentManager.executePendingTransactions();
    }
    // Tell the QuoteFragment to show the quote string at position index
    mQuoteFragment.showQuoteAtIndex(index);

}
```

Configuration Changes

If you call setRetainInstance(true) on a Fragment, Android won’t destroy that Fragment on configuration changes

Configuration Changes

Results in some changes to lifecycle callback sequence

onDestroy() will not be called

onCreate() will not be called

FragmentStaticConfigLayout

Essentially the same as FragmentStaticLayout

Focus here is on how Fragments are saved and restored on configuration changes

FragmentStaticConfigLayout

In landscape mode

Both Fragments use a large font

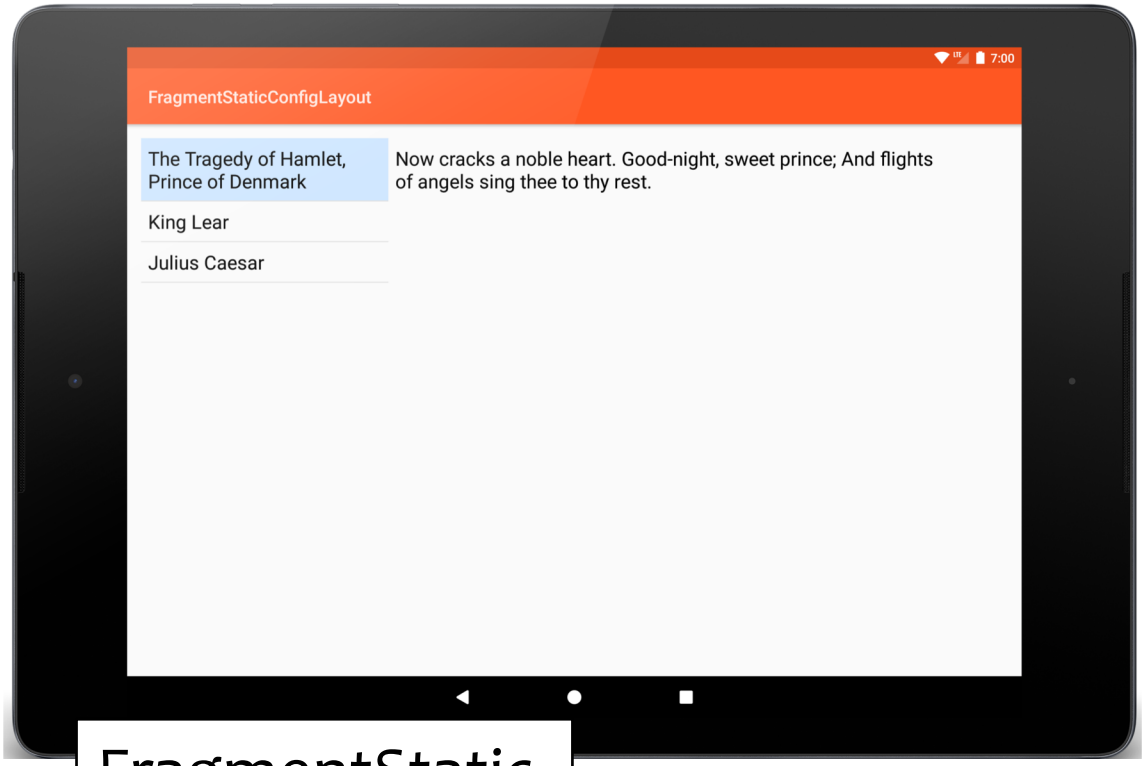
TitleFragment takes more horizontal space & allows long titles to span multiple lines

FragmentStaticConfigLayout

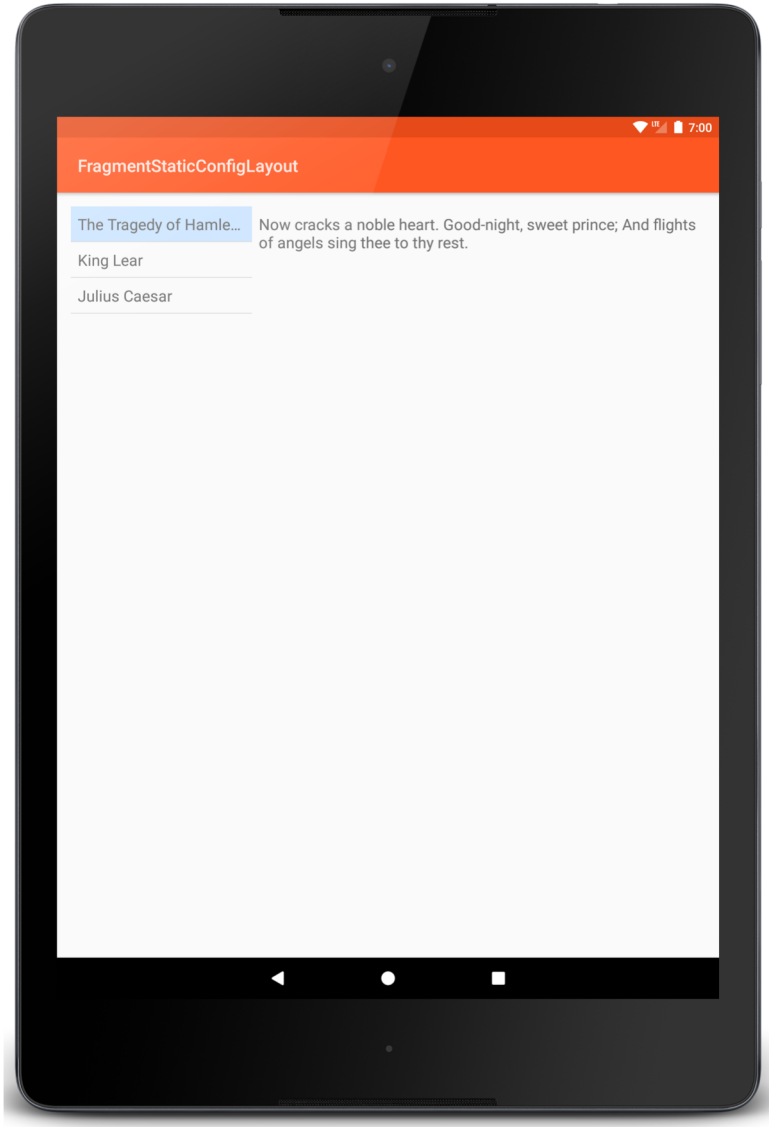
In portrait mode

Both Fragments use a smaller font

TitleFragment will use less space and will ellipsize long titles, limiting them to a single line



FragmentStatic ConfigLayout



```
public class QuotesFragment extends Fragment {
  …
  public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    // Retain this Fragment across Activity reconfigurations
    setRetainInstance(true);
  }
```

```
// Set up some information about the mQuoteView TextView
public void onActivityCreated(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
…
    mQuoteView = getActivity().findViewById(R.id.quoteView);
    mQuoteArrayLen = QuoteViewerActivity.mQuoteArray.length;

    showQuoteAtIndex(mCurrIdx);

}
```

Next

User Interface classes

Example Applications

FragmentQuoteViewerWithActivity

FragmentStaticLayout

FragmentProgrammaticLayout

FragmentDynamicLayout

FragmentStaticConfigLayout