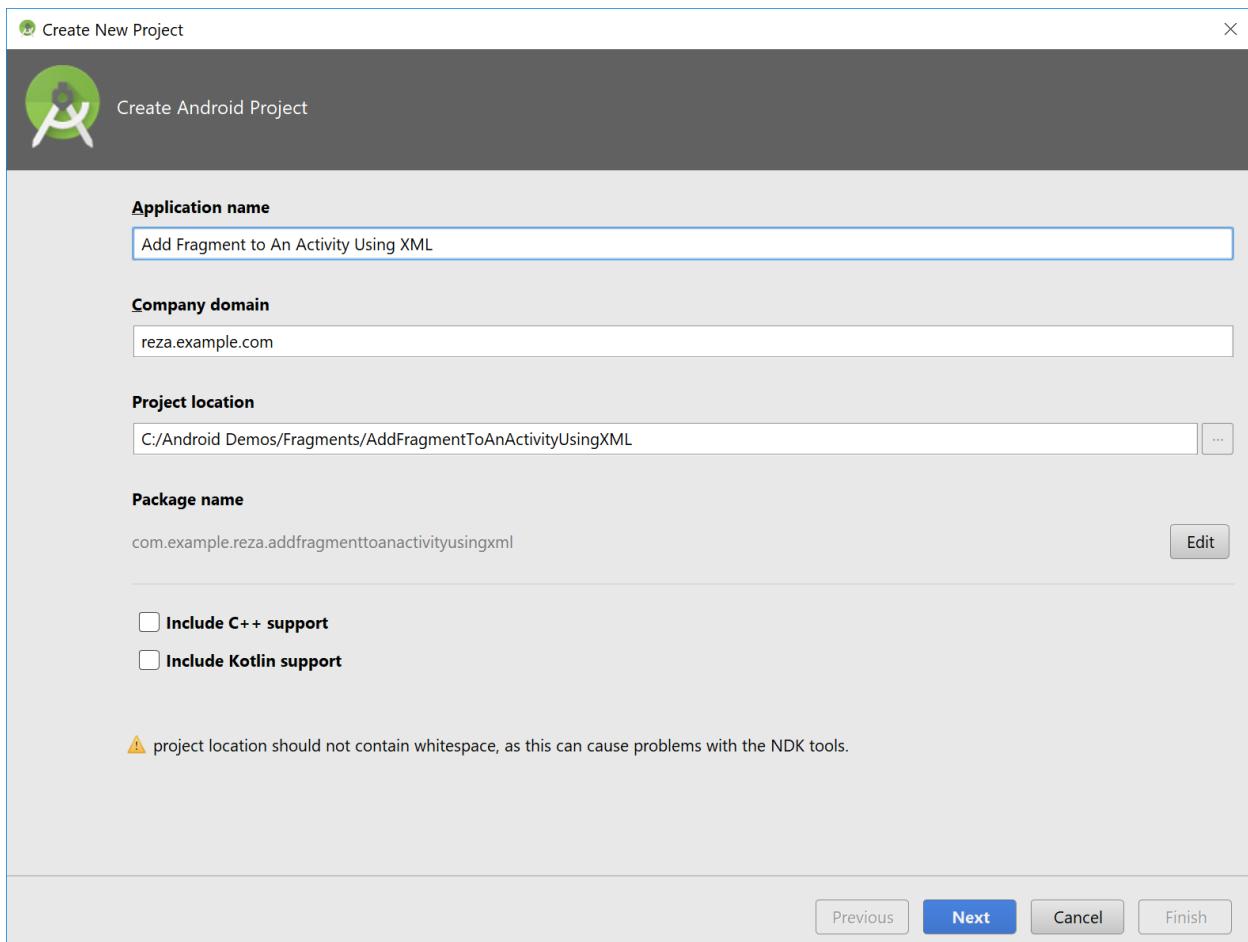


Adding a Fragment to an Activity using XML (dragging it into layout)

Create a new project as shown:



Create New Project X

Target Android Devices

Select the form factors and minimum SDK

Some devices require additional SDKs. Low API levels target more devices, but offer fewer API features.

Phone and Tablet

API 15: Android 4.0.3 (IceCreamSandwich) ▼

By targeting **API 15 and later**, your app will run on approximately **100%** of devices. [Help me choose](#)

Include Android Instant App support

Wear

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop) ▼

TV

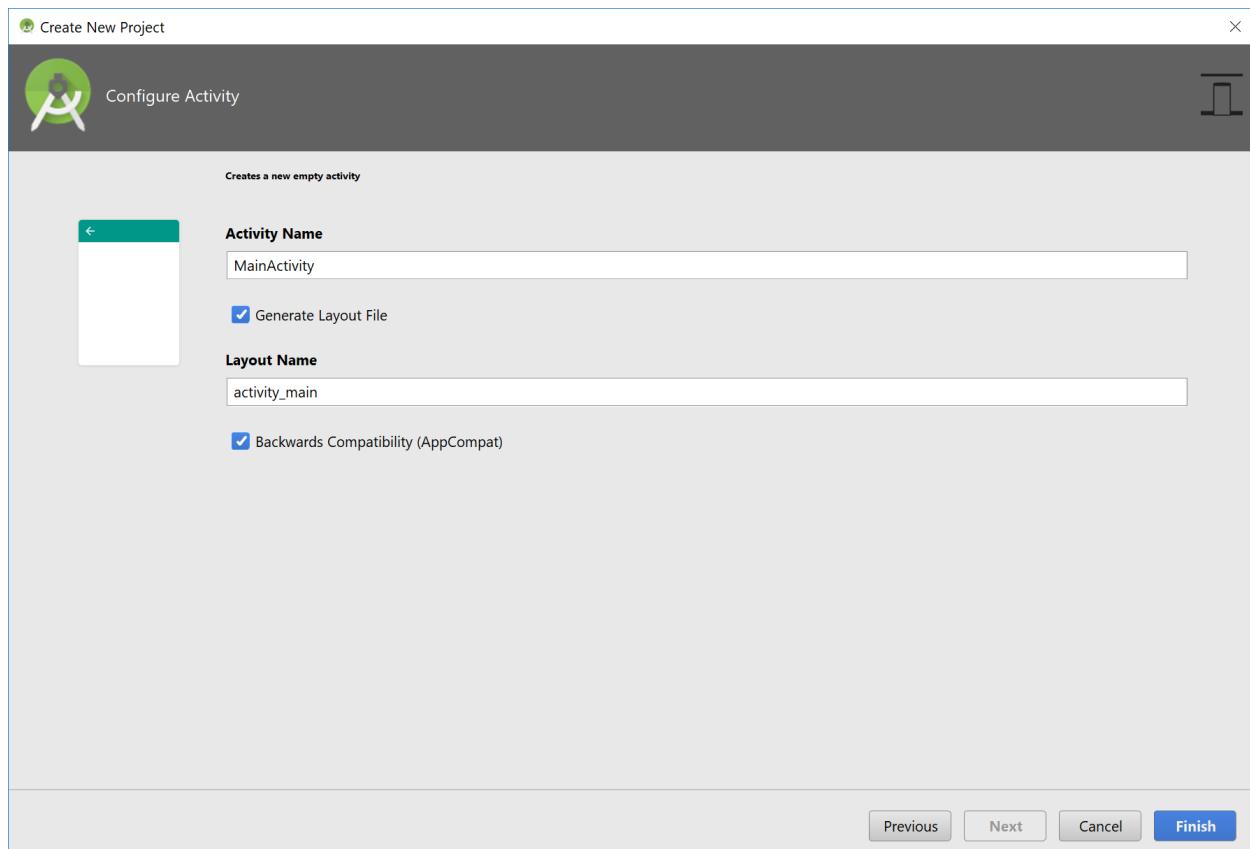
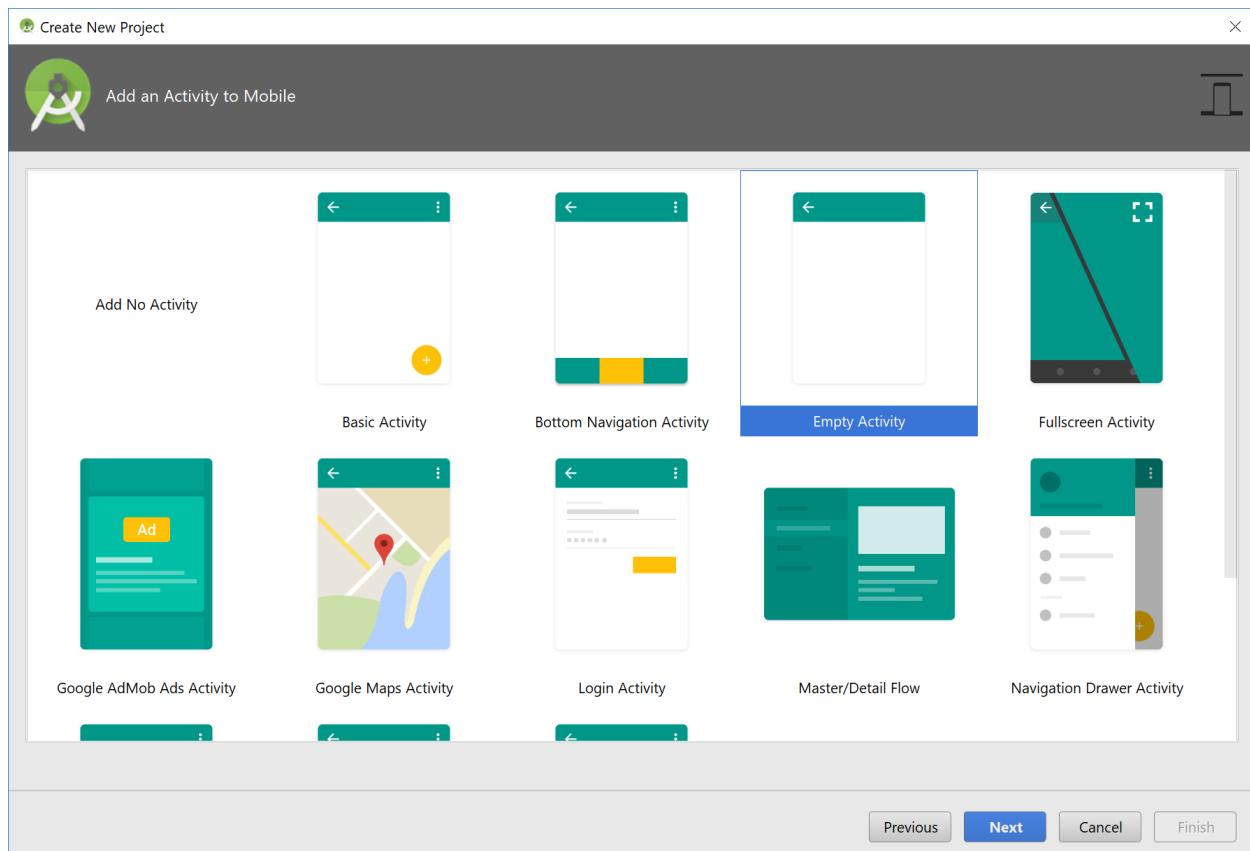
API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop) ▼

Android Auto

Android Things

API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat) ▼

Previous Next Cancel Finish



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project navigation bar at the top. Below it is the main workspace divided into two panes. The left pane displays the project structure under the 'app' module, including 'manifests', 'java' (containing 'MainActivity'), and 'res' (containing 'layout', 'drawable', 'mipmap', and 'values'). The right pane shows the code editor for 'MainActivity.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1 package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
4 import android.os.Bundle;
5
6 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
7
8     @Override
9     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
10         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
11         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
12     }
13 }
14
```

At the bottom of the screen, there are tabs for 'Terminal', 'Logcat', 'Messages', and 'TODO'. On the far right, there are status indicators for 'Event Log', 'Gradle Console', and the current file's encoding ('1:1 CRLF: UTF-8 Context: <no context>').

This screenshot shows the same Android Studio environment, but the code editor now displays the XML content of 'activity_main.xml' located in the 'res/layout' directory. The XML code is:

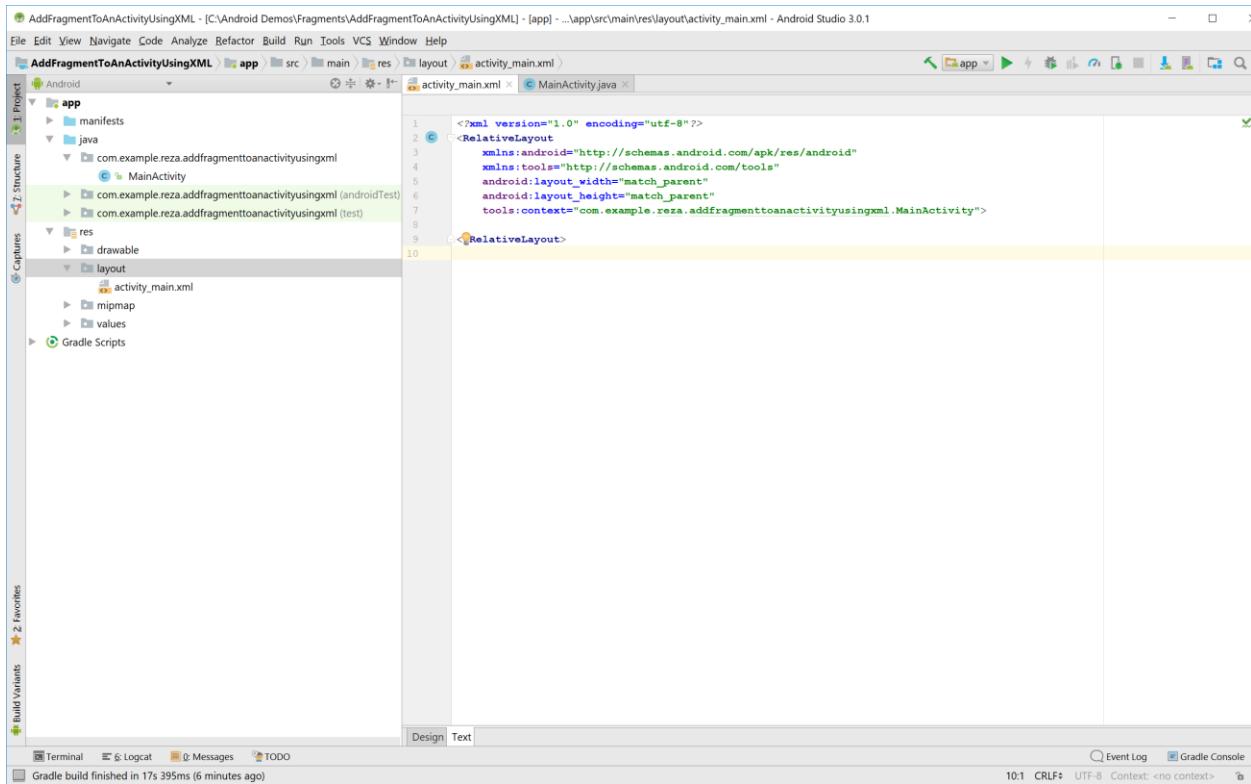
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context="com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml.MainActivity">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

The bottom of the screen shows the same tabs and status indicators as the previous screenshot.

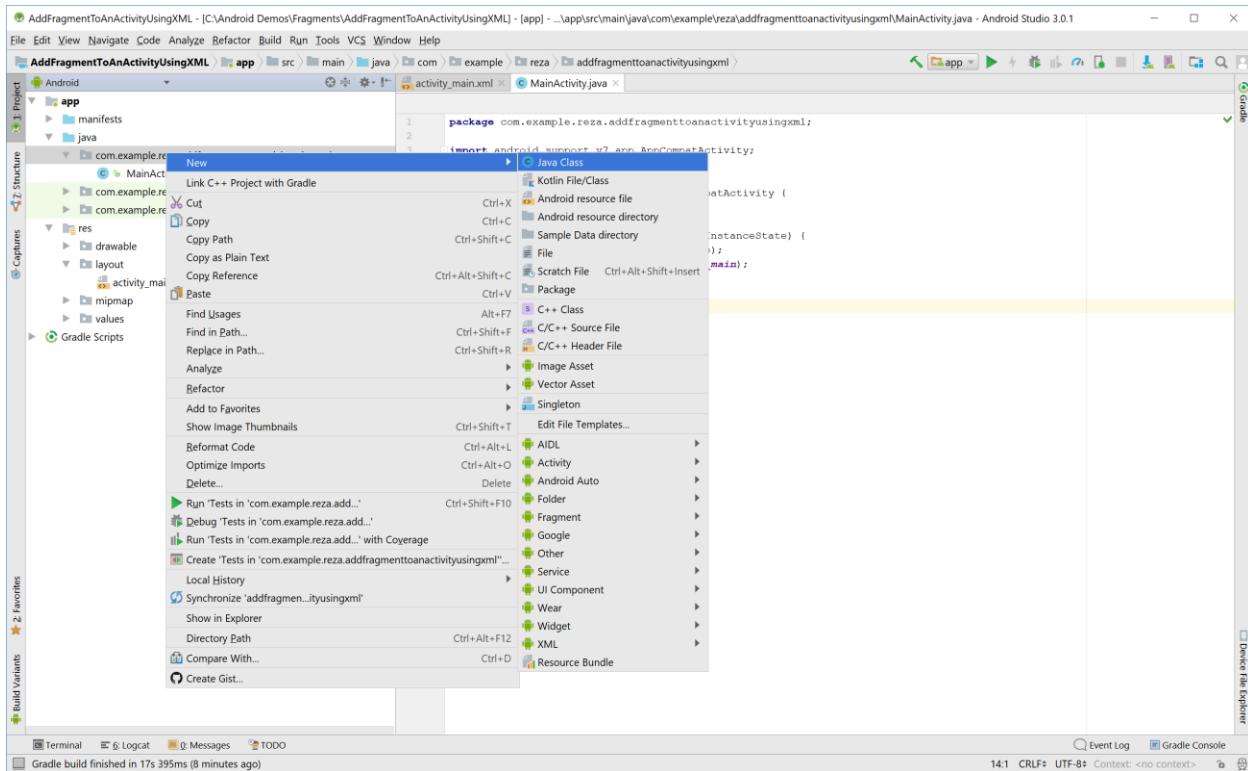
Change the layout file (activity_main.xml) as shown:



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'AddFragmentToAnActivityUsingXML' open. The 'activity_main.xml' file is selected in the 'layout' directory of the 'res' folder. The code editor displays the XML code for a RelativeLayout. The cursor is positioned at the start of the first line of the code.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context="com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml.MainActivity">
```

Now you need to create your fragment which is a subclass of Fragment class. So create a new Java class:



 Create New Class X

Name:

Kind: Class ▼

Superclass:

Interface(s):

Package: com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml

Visibility: Public Package Private

Modifiers: None Abstract Final

Show Select Overrides Dialog

OK Cancel Help

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'AddFragmentToAnActivityUsingXML' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure with the 'app' module selected. The main editor window shows the 'HelloFragment.java' file:

```
1 package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;
2
3 /**
4 * Created by Reza on 2018-02-18.
5 */
6
7 public class HelloFragment {
8 }
```

The code editor has a yellow background highlight over the entire code block. The bottom status bar indicates a 'Gradle build finished in 17s 395ms (10 minutes ago)'.

The screenshot shows the same Android Studio interface as the previous one, but with a syntax error. The code editor now highlights the word 'extends' in red, indicating an 'Identifier expected' error. A tooltip with several suggestions for 'extends' appears at the cursor position:

- Fragment (android.app)
- FragmentContainer (androidx.appcompat)
- Fragment (androidx.core)
- FragmentController (androidx.core)
- FragmentHostCallback (androidx.core)
- FragmentLifecycleCallbacks (androidx.core)
- FragmentManager (android.app)
- FragmentManagerNonConfig (androidx.core)
- FragmentManager (androidx.core)
- FragmentTransaction (androidx.core)

The bottom status bar now shows 'Identifier expected'.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'AddFragmentToAnActivityUsingXML' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure with the 'app' module selected. The main editor window shows the Java file 'HelloFragment.java' containing the following code:

```

HelloFragment
package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;

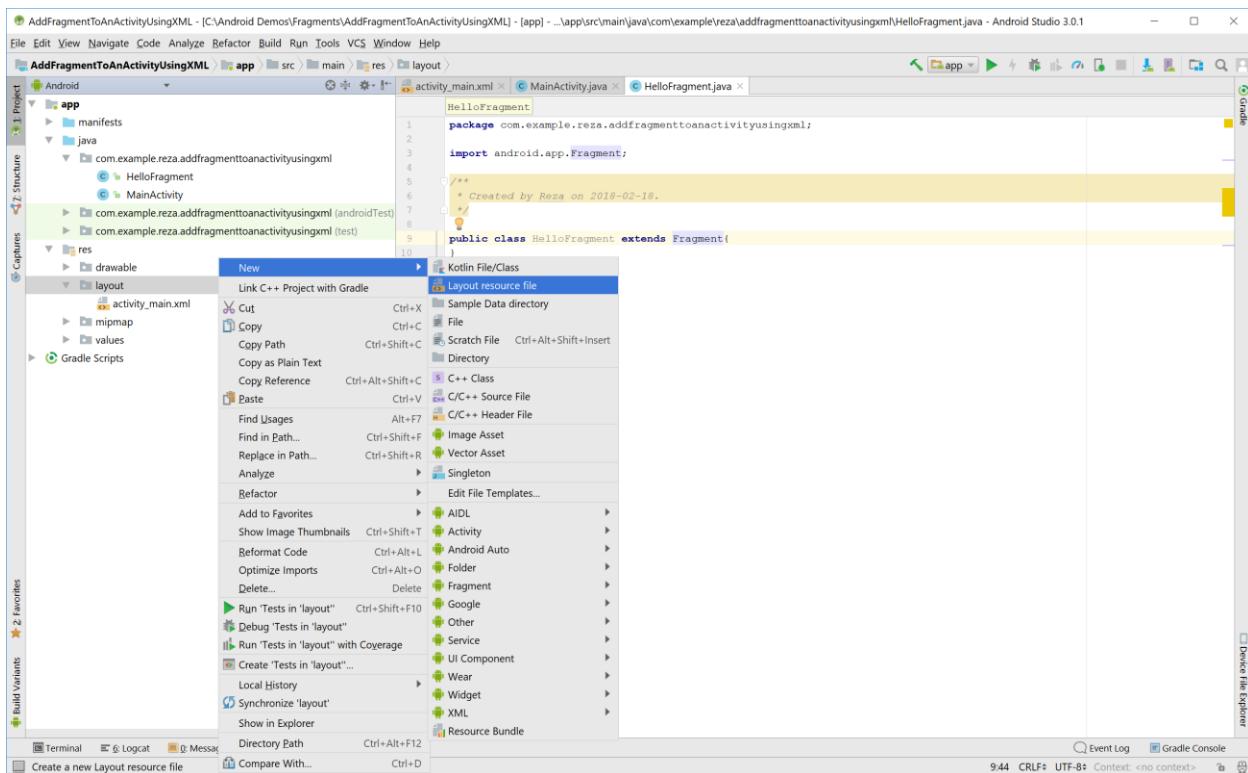
import android.app.Fragment;

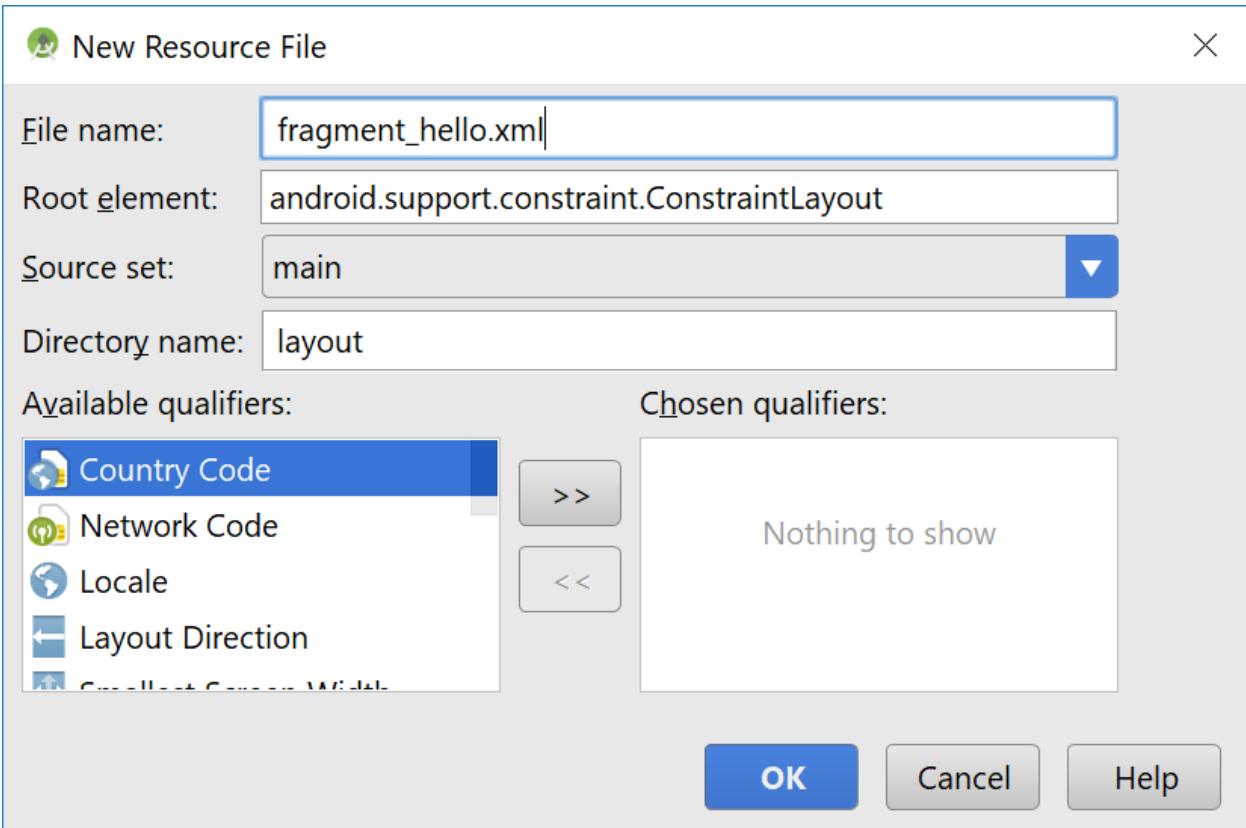
/**
 * Created by Reza on 2018-02-18.
 */
public class HelloFragment extends Fragment {
}

```

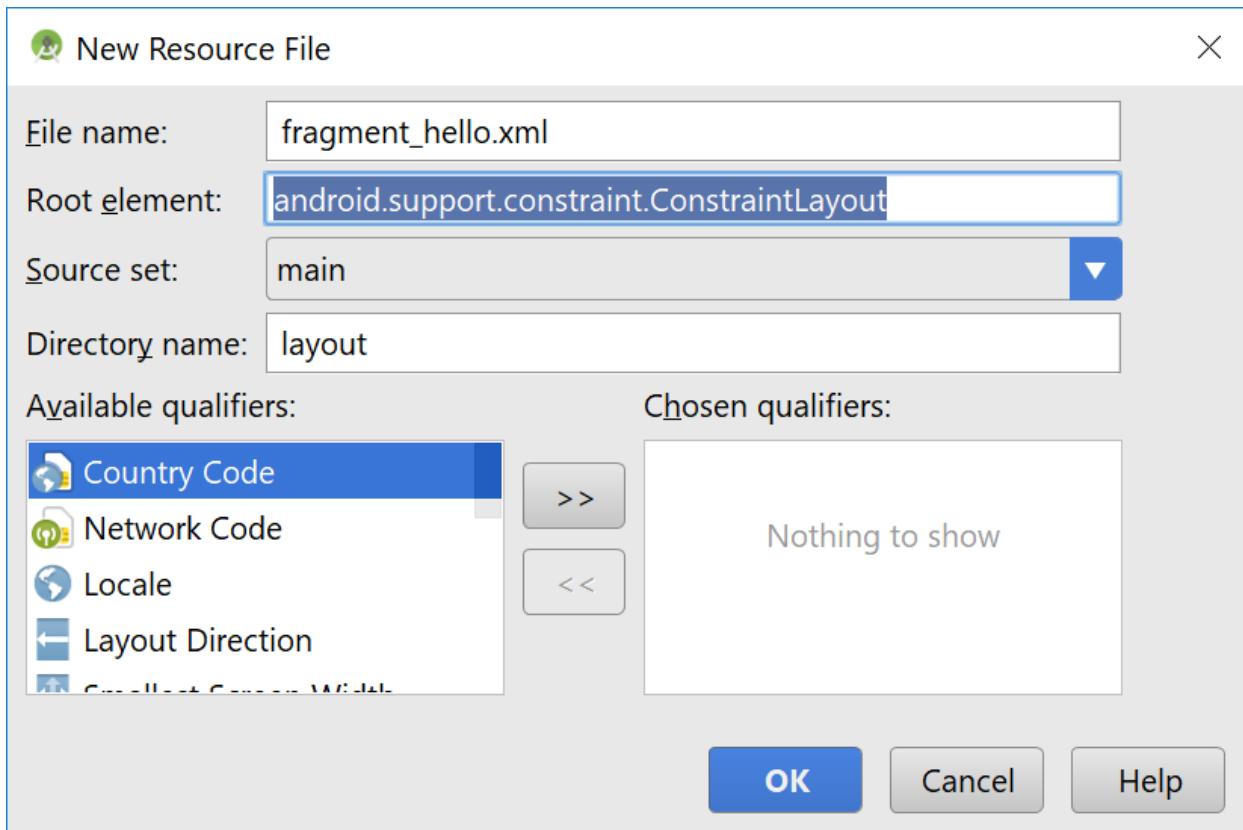
The bottom status bar indicates a successful Gradle build.

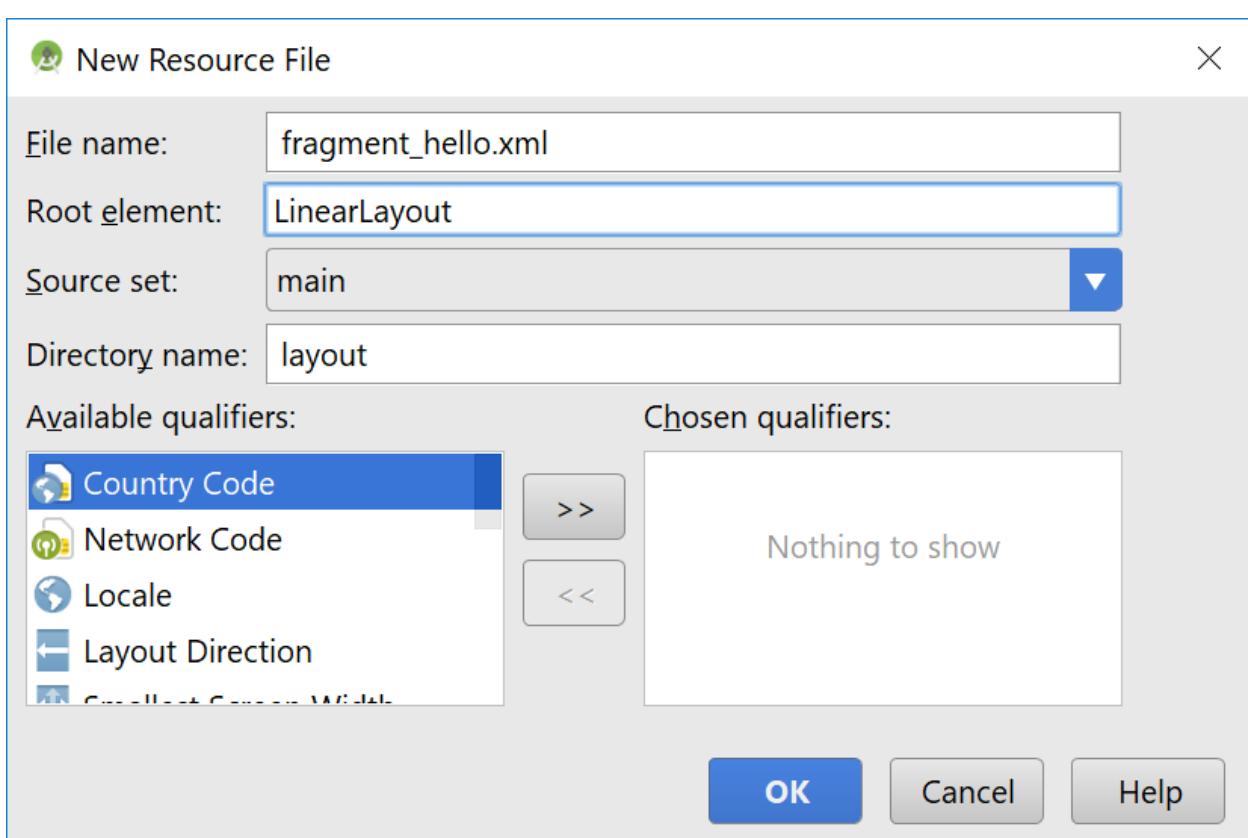
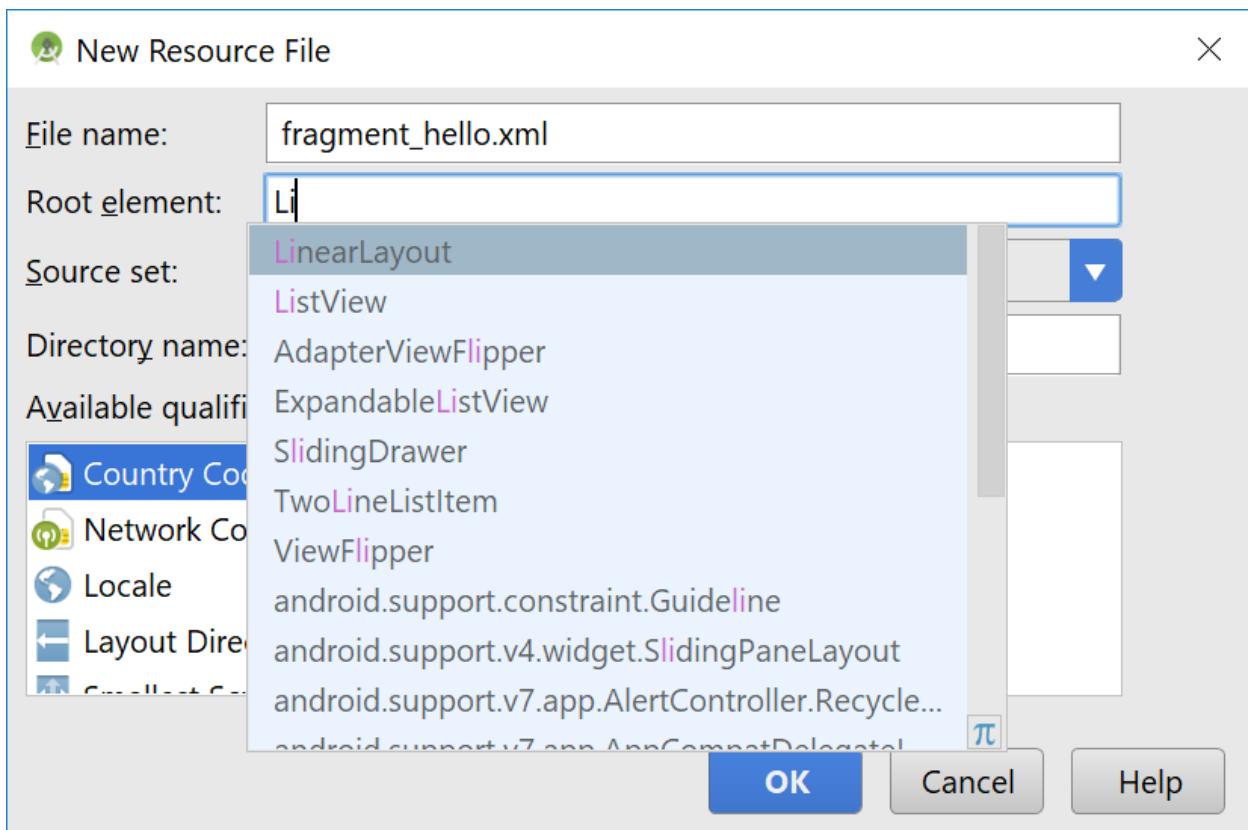
Next create a layout for your fragment class as shown:

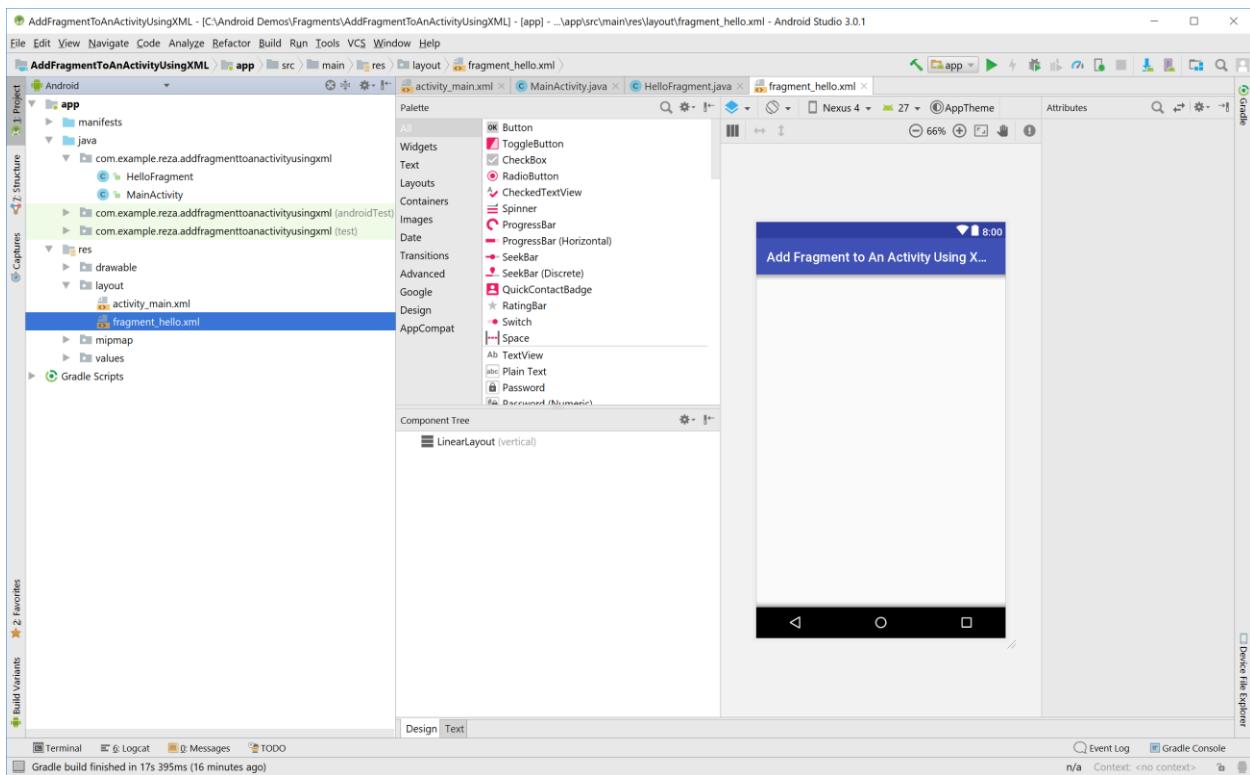




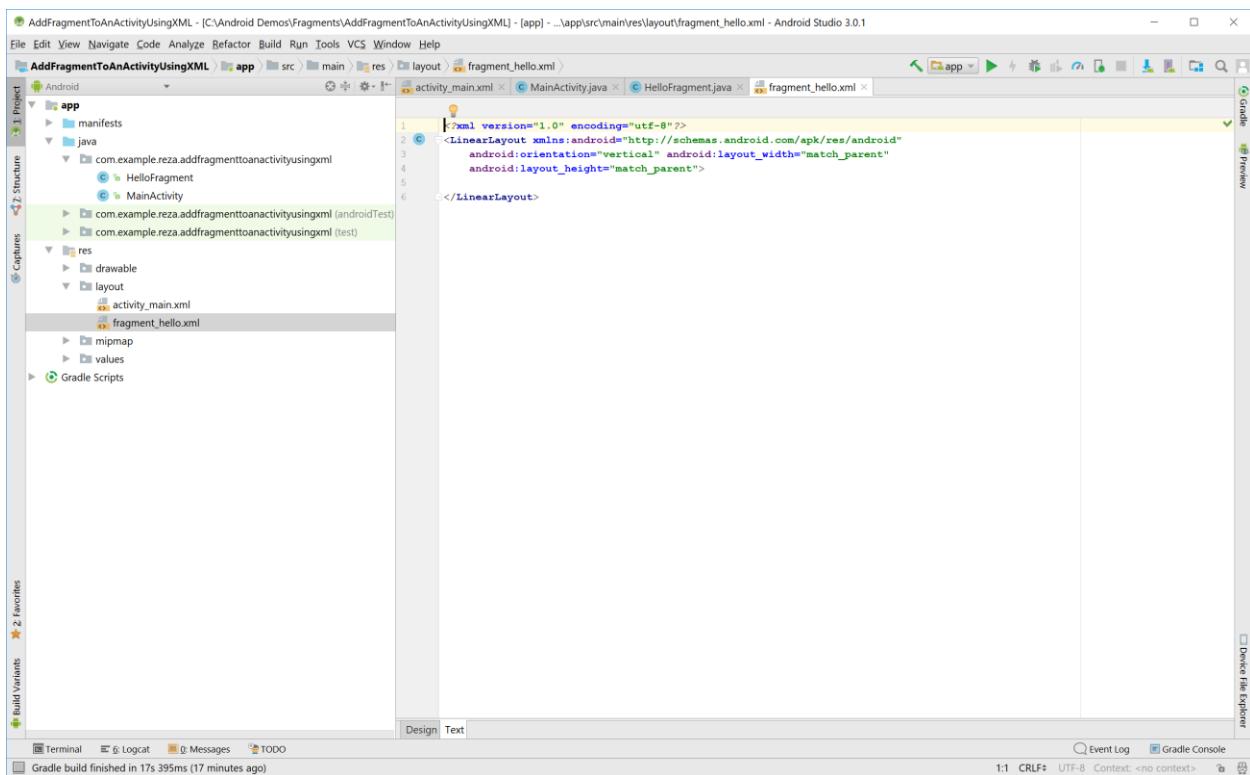
We are going to change the root layout to a LinearLayout as shown:



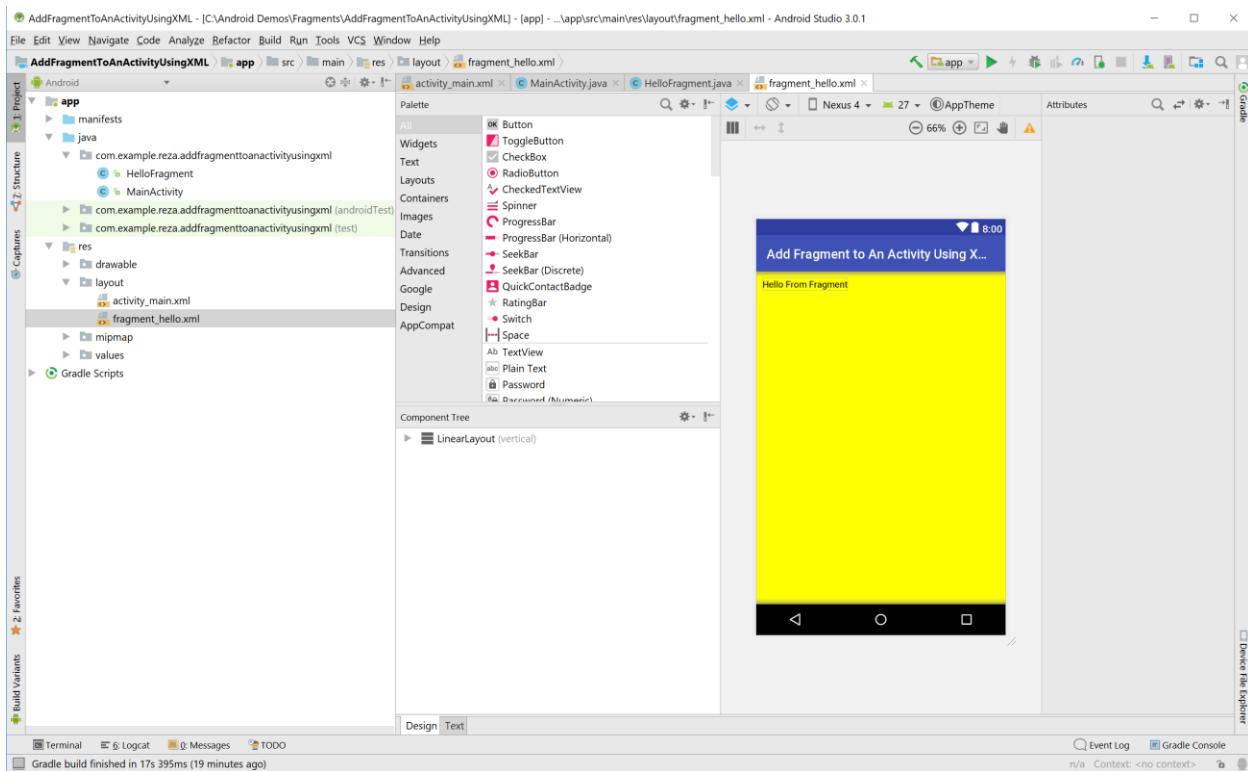
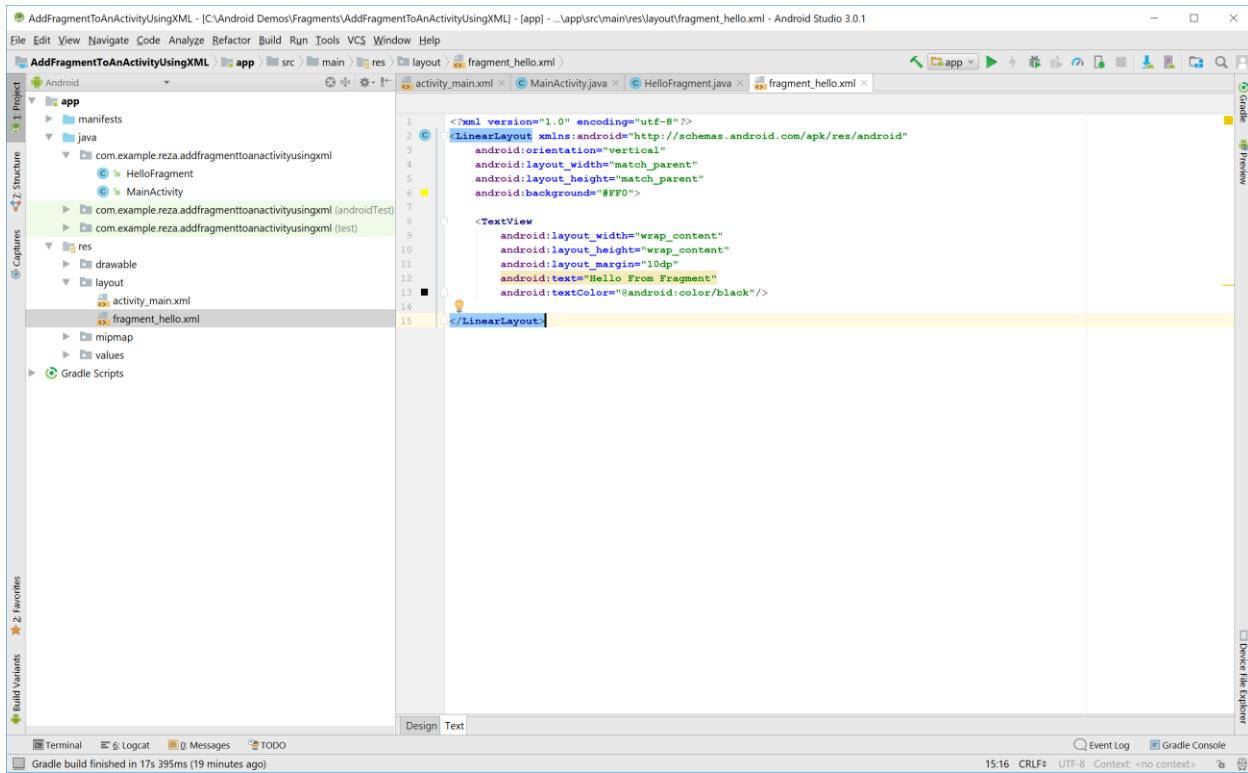




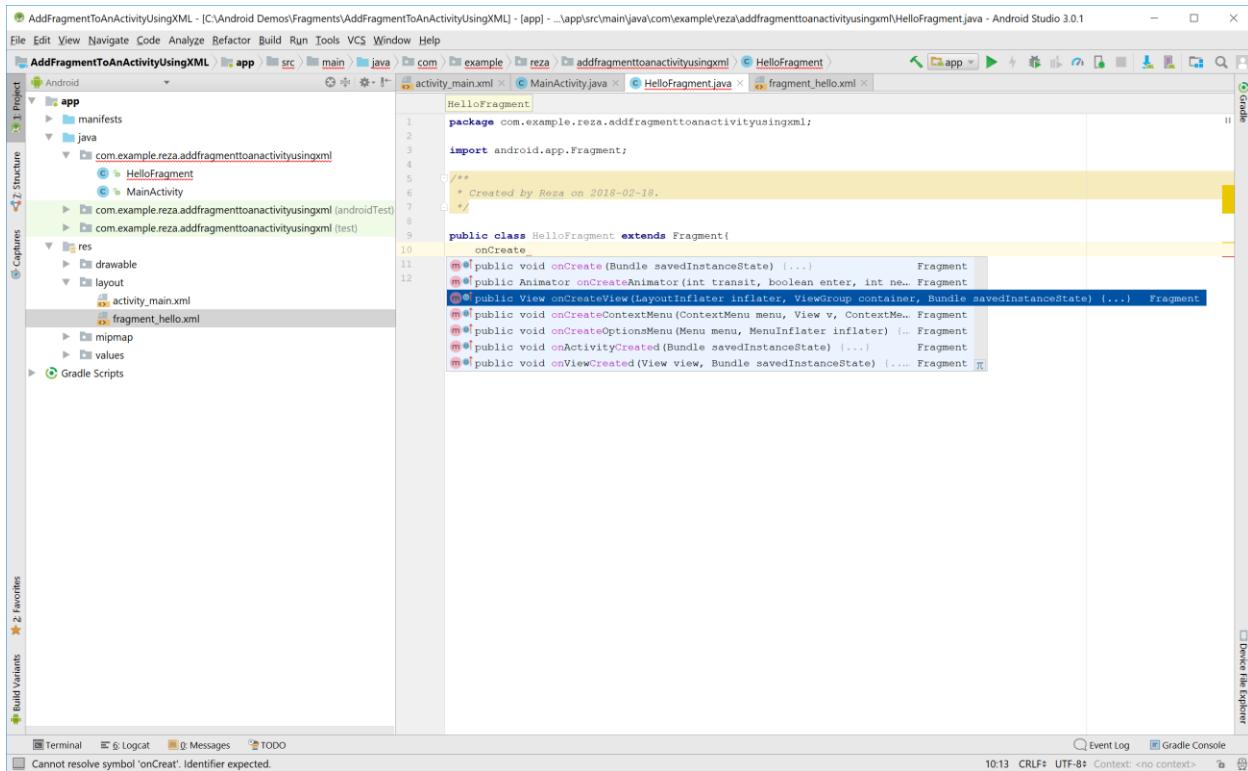
Here is the layout:



Add an element and set the background color so it is easy to see the fragment when displayed in the activity:

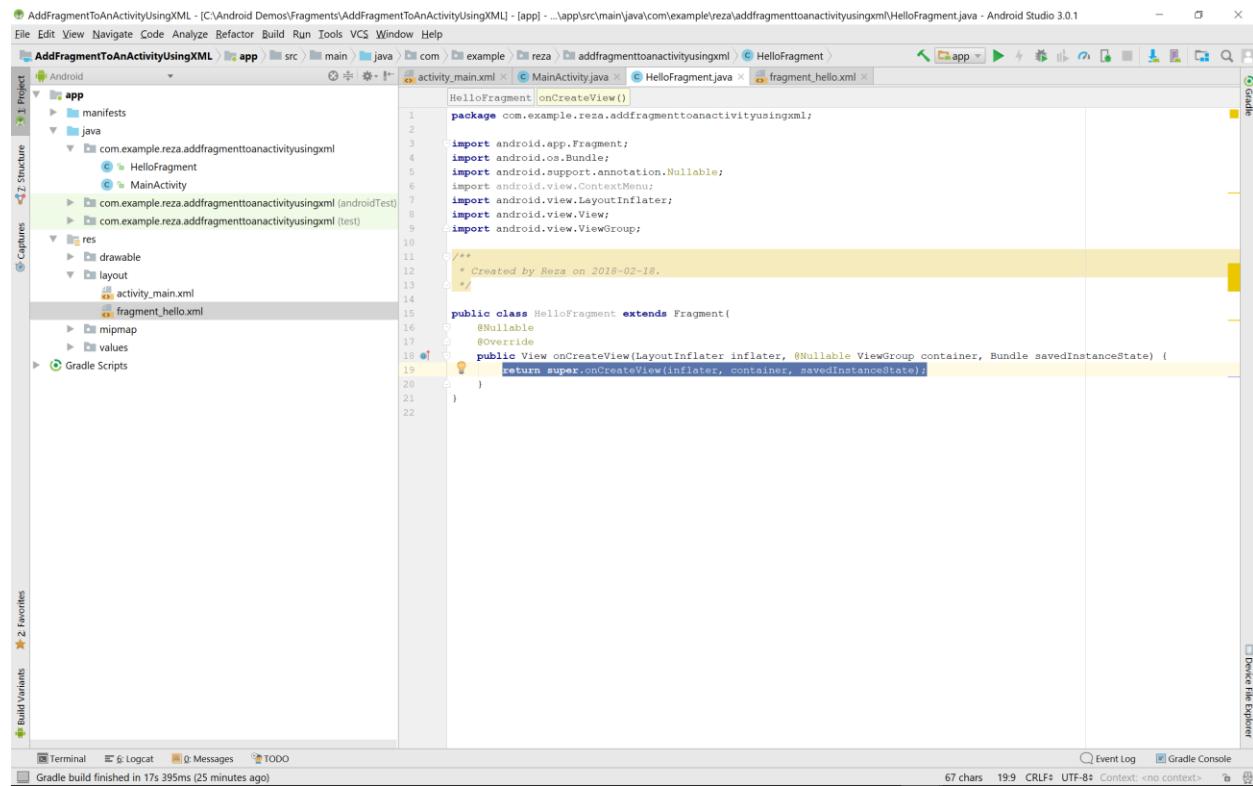


Now go back to HelloFragment.java code and use the onCreate () method to create the connection between the java code and its layout file.

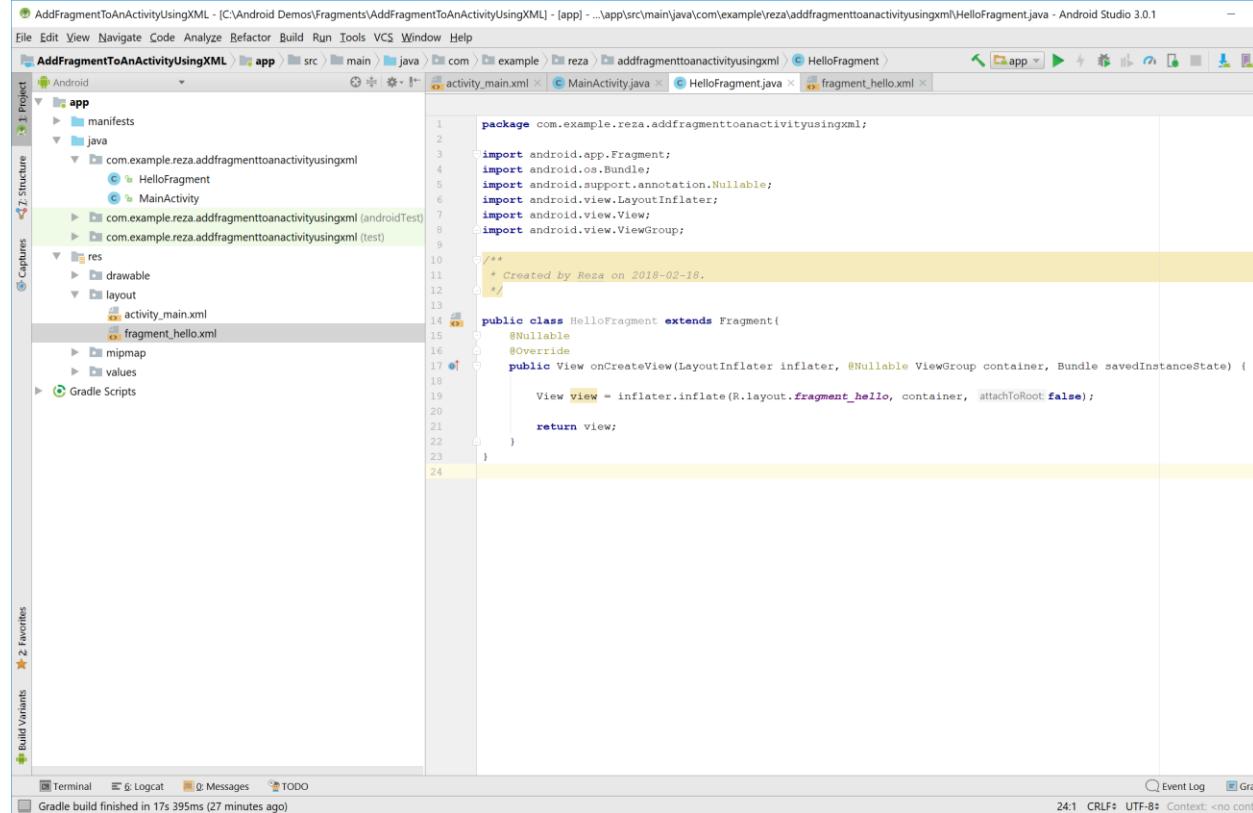


```
1 package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;
2
3 import android.app.Fragment;
4
5 /**
6 * Created by Reza on 2018-02-18.
7 */
8
9 public class HelloFragment extends Fragment {
10     @Override
11     public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
12         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
13     }
14
15     @Override
16     public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container, Bundle savedInstanceState) {
17         return inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_hello, container, false);
18     }
19
20     @Override
21     public void onActivityCreated(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
22         super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState);
23     }
24
25     @Override
26     public void onViewCreated(View view, Bundle savedInstanceState) {
27         super.onViewCreated(view, savedInstanceState);
28     }
29 }
```

You need to replace the highlighted code as shown:

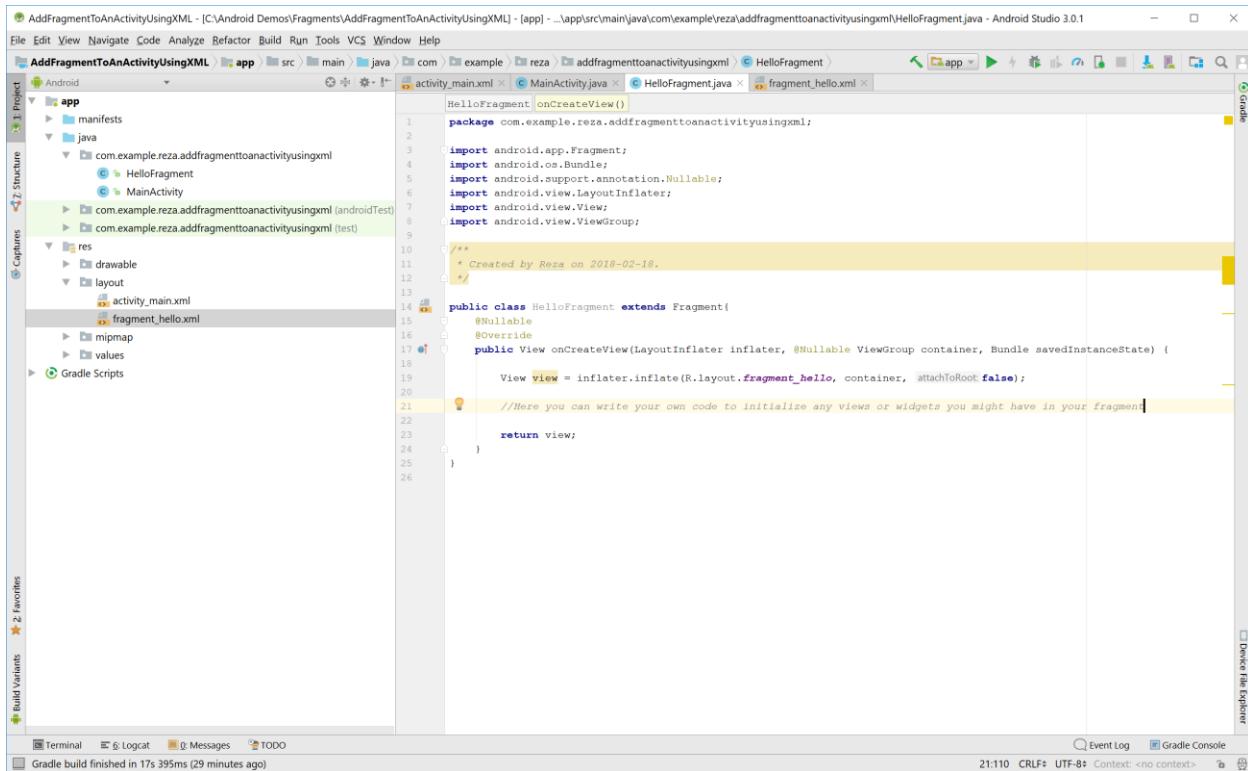


```
1 package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;
2
3 import android.app.Fragment;
4 import android.os.Bundle;
5 import android.support.annotation.Nullable;
6 import android.view.ContextMenu;
7 import android.view.LayoutInflater;
8 import android.view.View;
9 import android.view.ViewGroup;
10
11 /**
12  * Created by Reza on 2018-02-18.
13 */
14
15 public class HelloFragment extends Fragment{
16     @Nullable
17     @Override
18     public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, @Nullable ViewGroup container, Bundle savedInstanceState) {
19         return super.onCreateView(inflater, container, savedInstanceState);
20     }
21 }
```



```
1 package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;
2
3 import android.app.Fragment;
4 import android.os.Bundle;
5 import android.support.annotation.Nullable;
6 import android.view.LayoutInflater;
7 import android.view.View;
8 import android.view.ViewGroup;
9
10 /**
11  * Created by Reza on 2018-02-18.
12 */
13
14 public class HelloFragment extends Fragment{
15     @Nullable
16     @Override
17     public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, @Nullable ViewGroup container, Bundle savedInstanceState) {
18         View view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_hello, container, attachToRoot false);
19
20         return view;
21     }
22 }
```

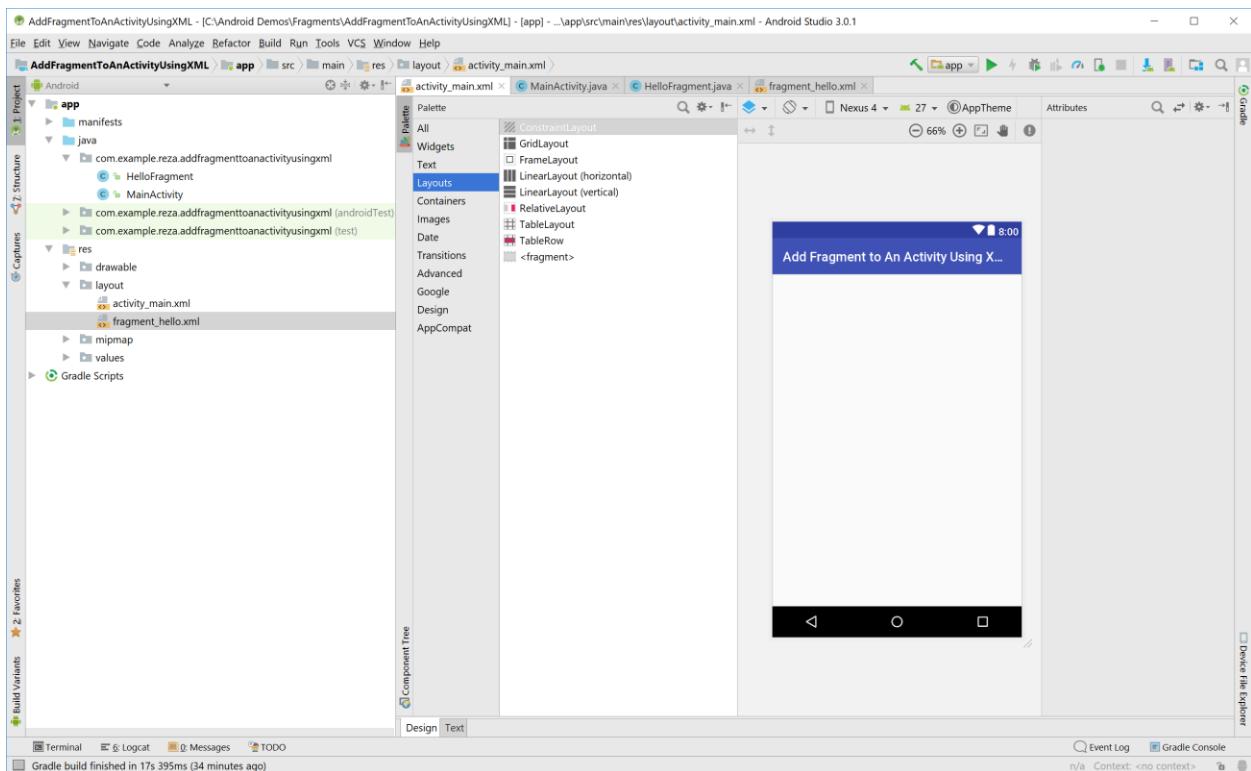
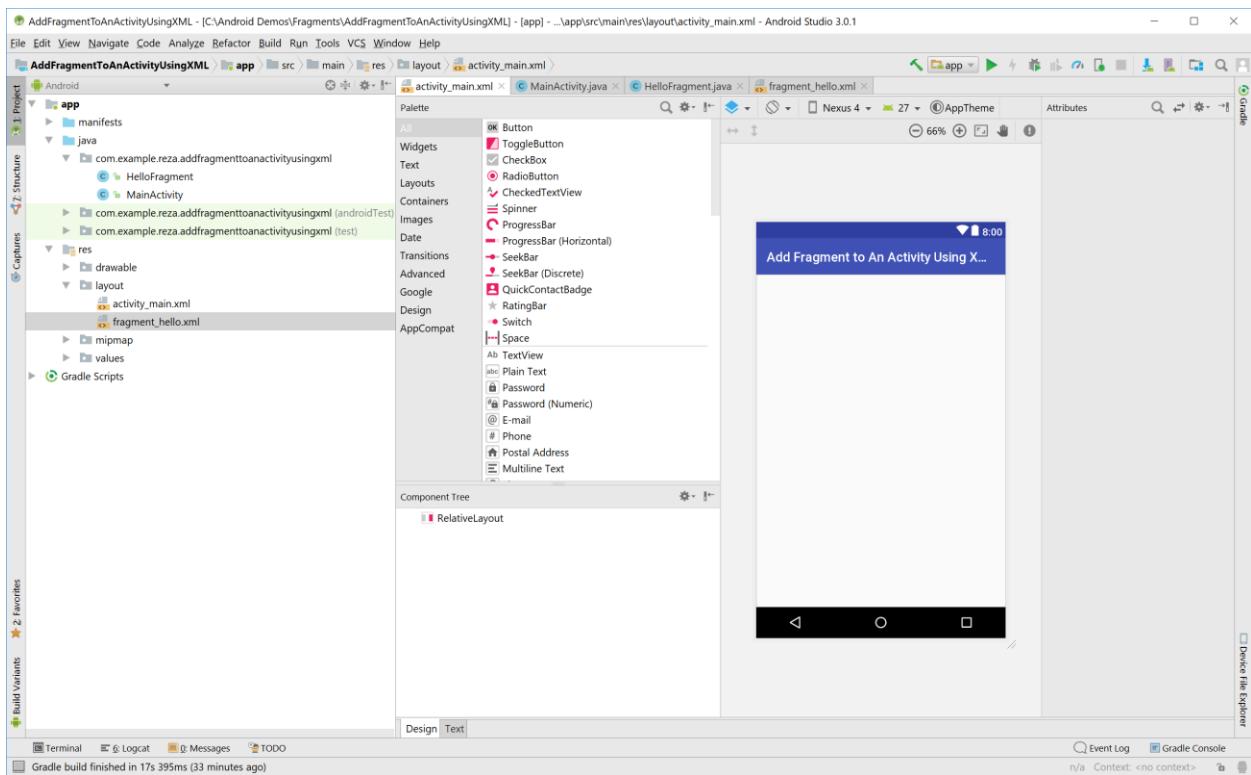
In the comment section you can write the code to initialize any other views you might have in your fragment:



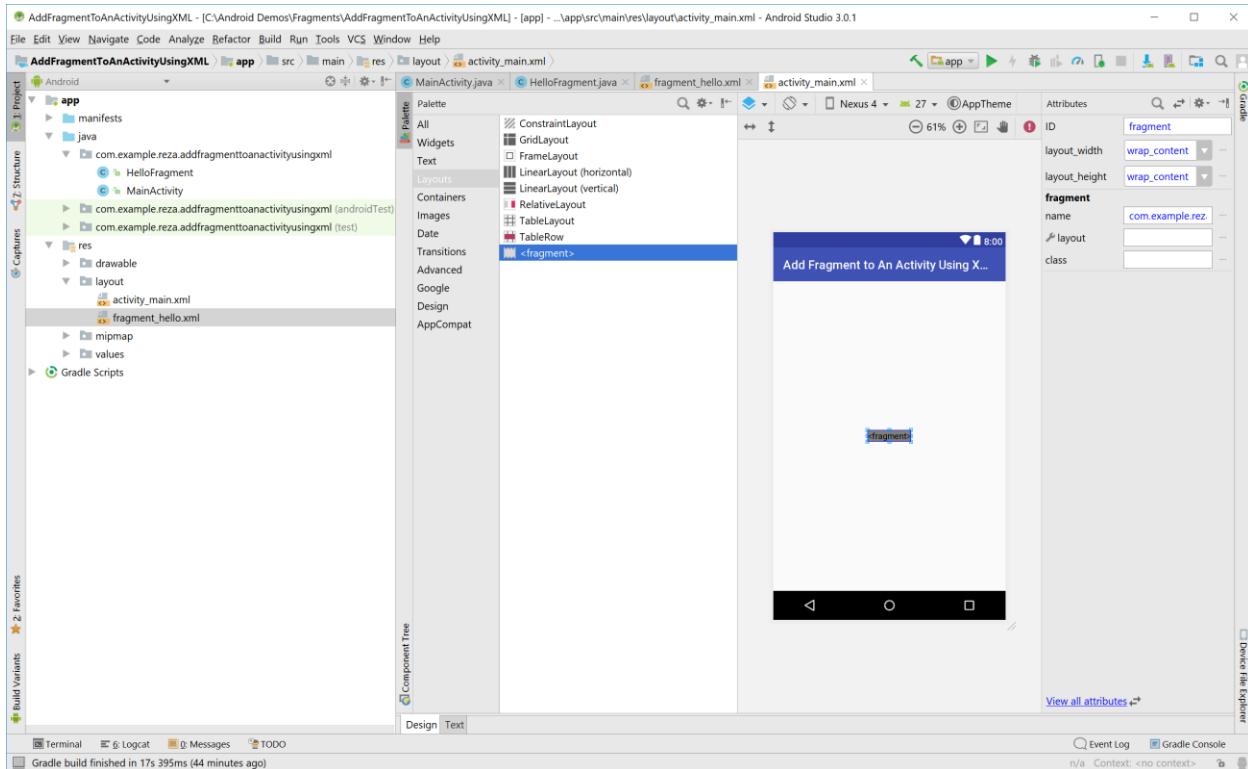
```
1 package com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml;
2
3 import android.app.Fragment;
4 import android.os.Bundle;
5 import android.support.annotation.Nullable;
6 import android.view.LayoutInflater;
7 import android.view.View;
8 import android.view.ViewGroup;
9
10 /**
11 * Created by Reza on 2018-02-18.
12 */
13
14 public class HelloFragment extends Fragment {
15     @Nullable
16     @Override
17     public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, @Nullable ViewGroup container, Bundle savedInstanceState) {
18
19         View view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_hello, container, false);
20
21         //Here you can write your own code to initialize any views or widgets you might have in your fragment
22
23         return view;
24     }
25 }
```

Next you need to add this fragment to the layout for your main activity. The process is the same as adding a TextView or EditText to the main activity layout.

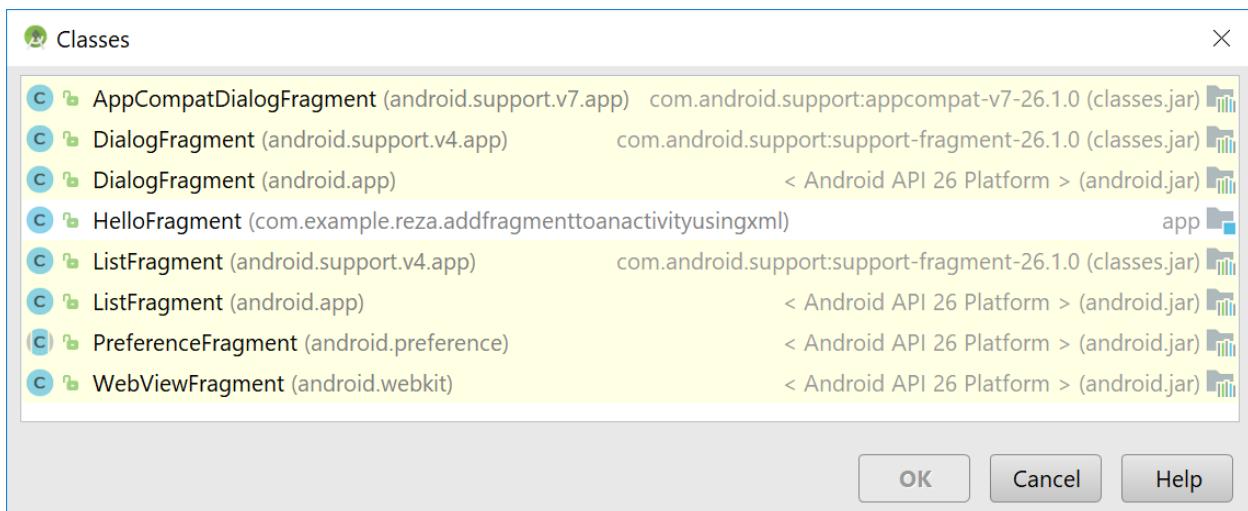
So select activity_main.xml in the design view and under Palette select Layouts and as shown:

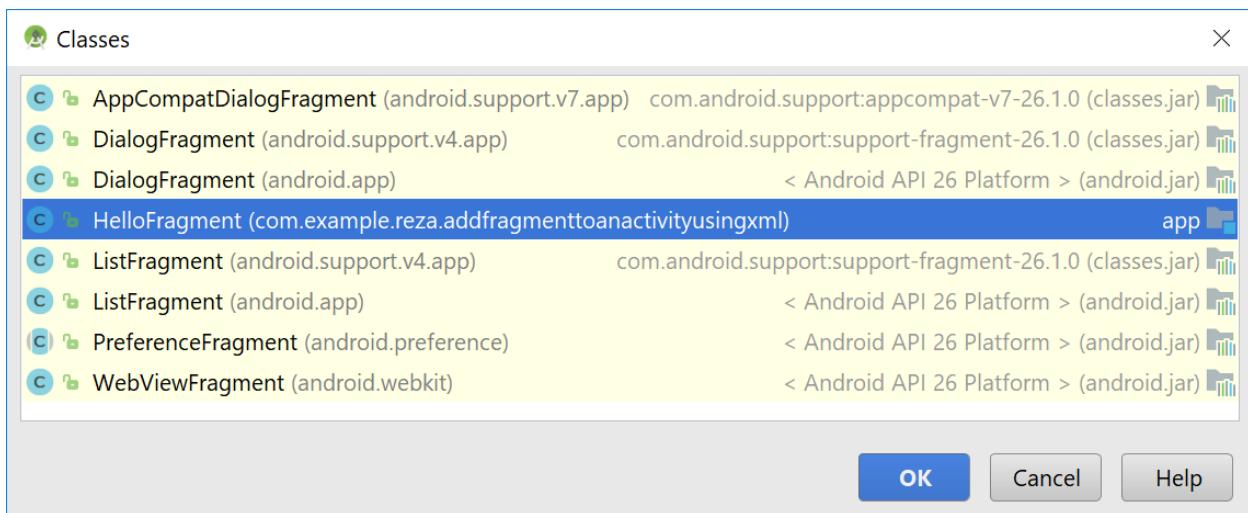


Now select <fragment> and drag into the activity_main.xml file and you will get this pop up that shows you several different fragments as shown:

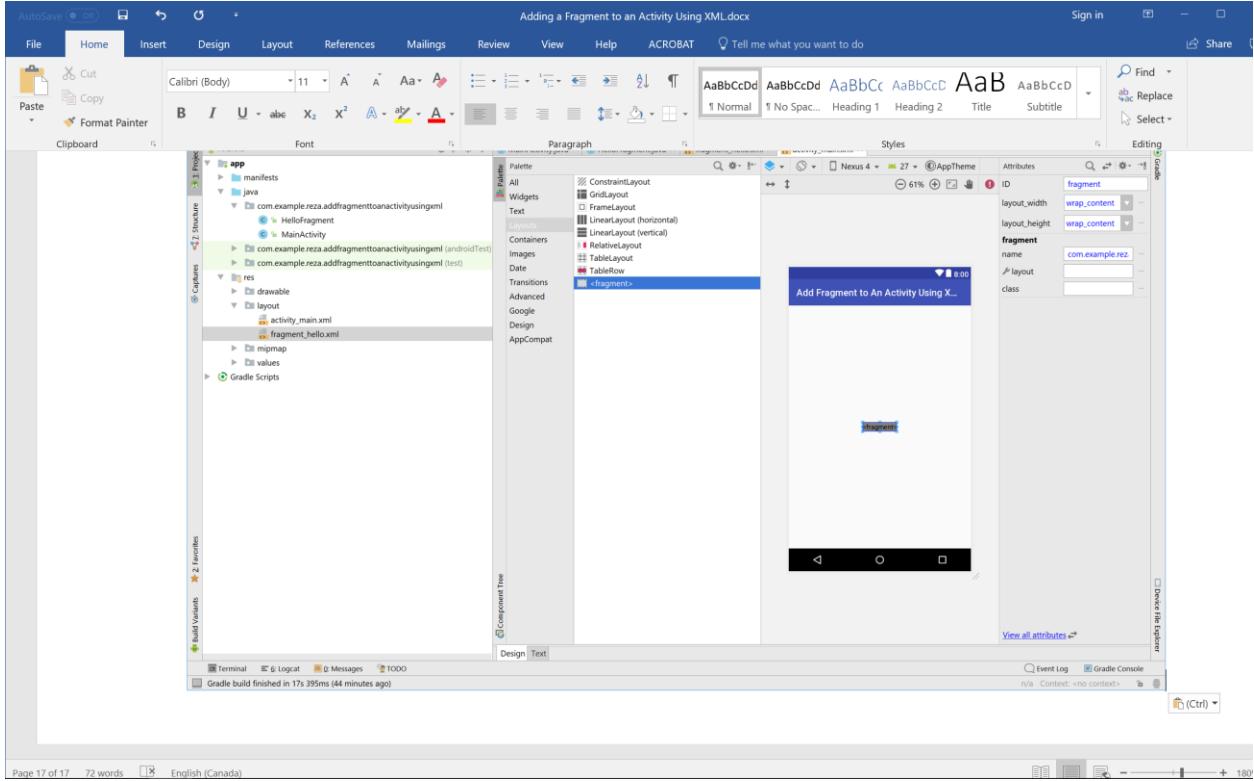


You see you can add many different predefined fragments but what you are interested is the HelloFragment fragment so select HelloFragment and click Ok as shown:

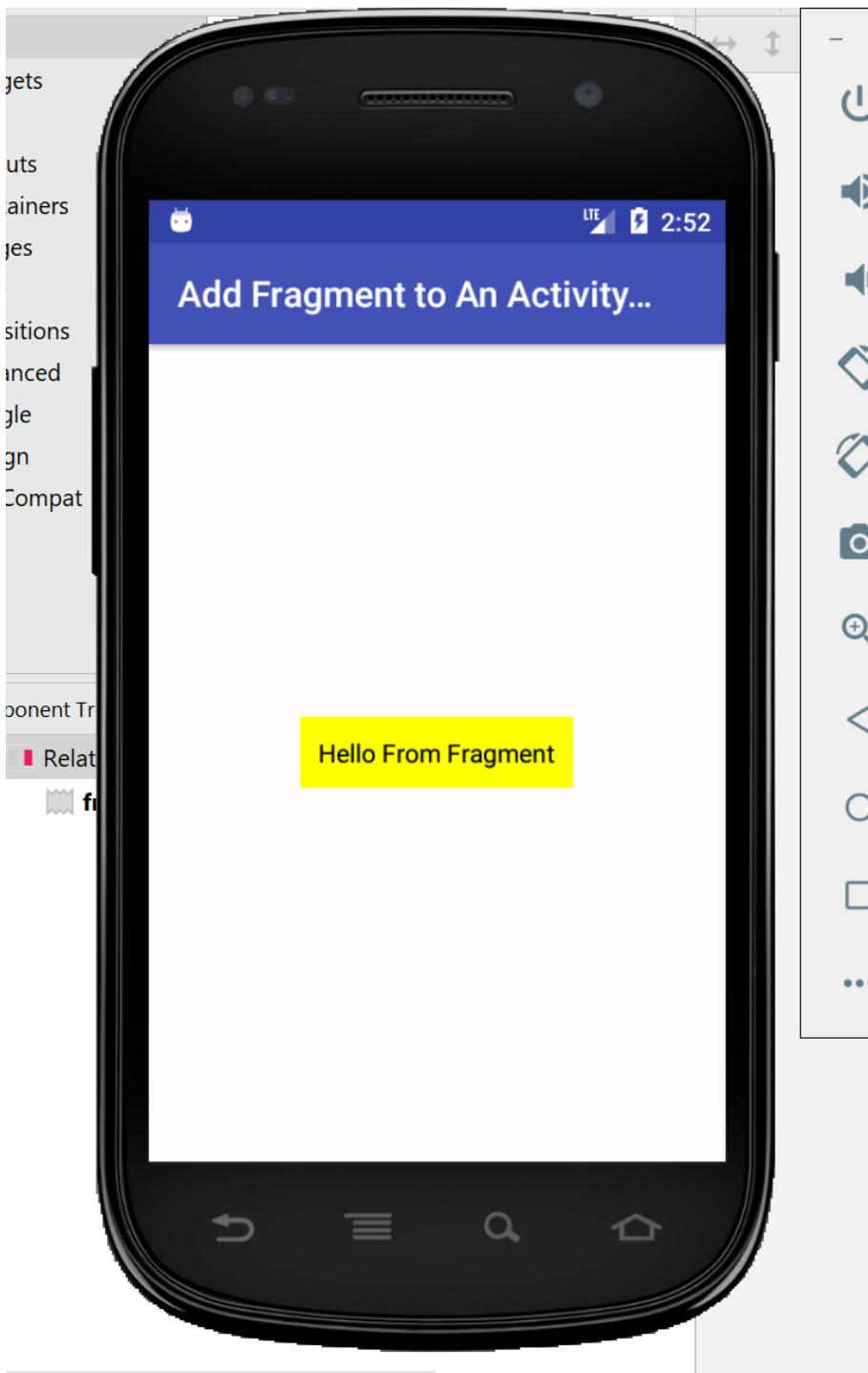




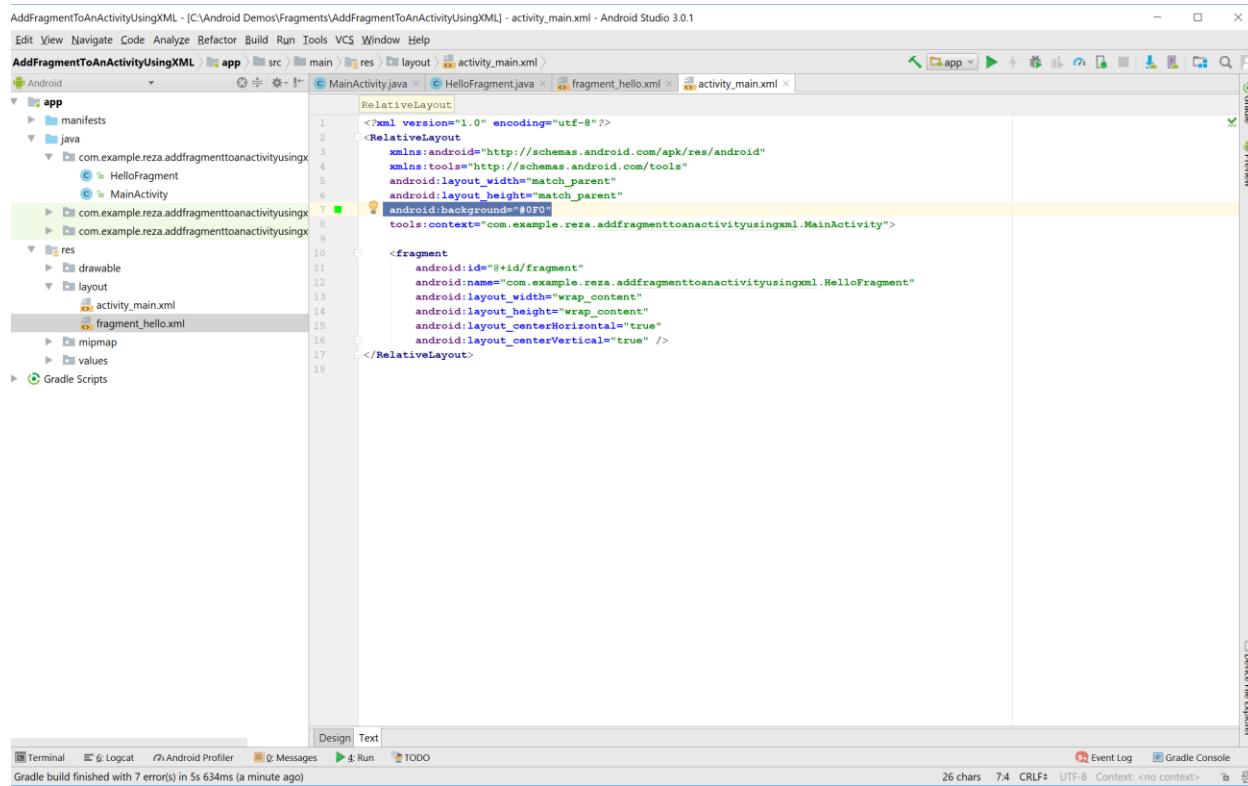
The fragment has been added to the layout file of the main activity. Again you can think of a fragment as another view that you drag to your design of your main activity:



Now if you run the app, you will see your fragment in the activity as shown:



We can change the background color of layout for the main activity to a different color. So add the following to the RelativeLayout tag to assign a background color to the main activity so we are giving a green background to the main activity and our fragment has the yellow background:

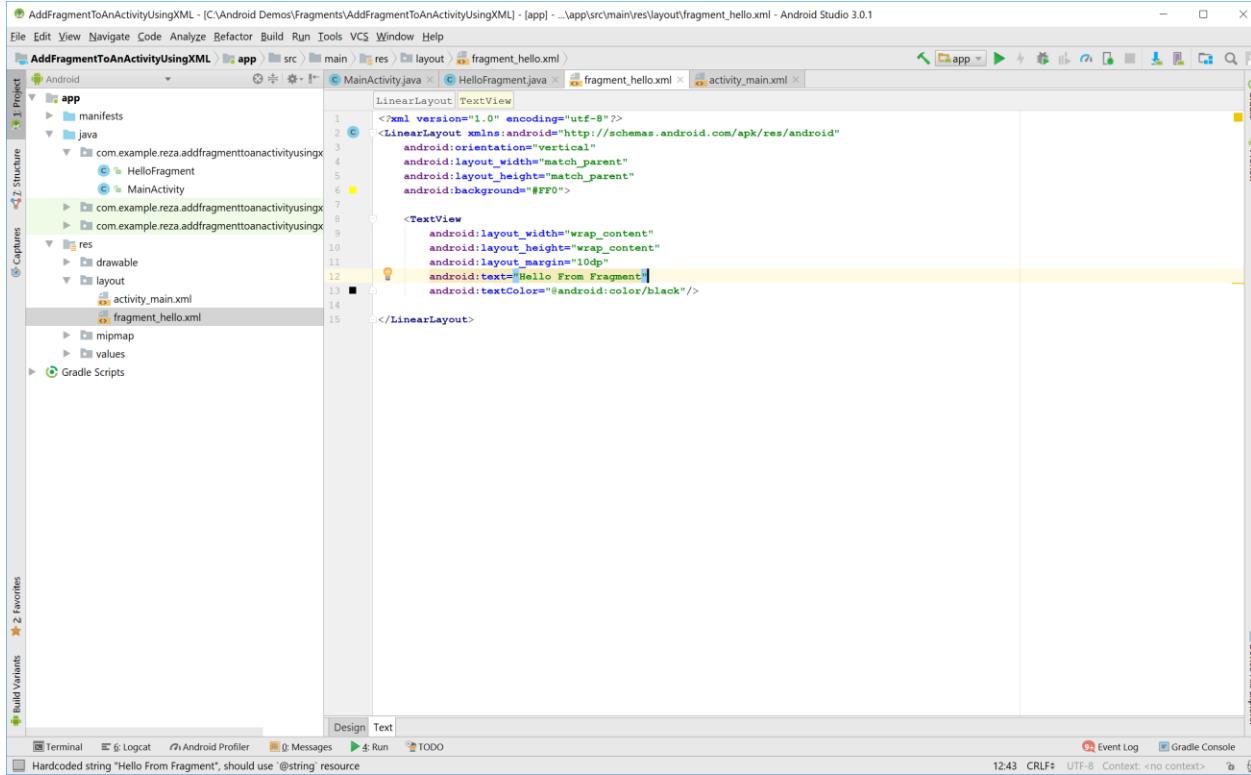


The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'AddFragmentToAnActivityUsingXML' open. The code editor displays the XML file 'activity_main.xml'. The XML code defines a main activity layout with a green background and a fragment layout with a yellow background. The code is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:background="#00FF00" <-- This line changes the main activity's background to green
    tools:context="com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml.MainActivity">

    <fragment
        android:id="@+id/fragment"
        android:name="com.example.reza.addfragmenttoanactivityusingxml.HelloFragment"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_centerHorizontal="true"
        android:layout_centerVertical="true" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

Now you run the app again and you will see your fragment displayed in your main activity. Notice that our fragment with its yellow background contains only one text view which has the option wrap-content for both of its height and width so it appears the way it does (see the screen capture below for its xml code) but it could also contain any other view elements.



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'AddFragmentToAnActivityUsingXML' open. The 'fragment_hello.xml' file is selected in the layout editor. The XML code is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:background="#FFFO">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_margin="10dp"
        android:text="Hello From Fragment"
        android:textColor="@android:color/black"/>

</LinearLayout>
```

The code defines a vertical linear layout with a yellow background color (#FFFO). Inside, there is a text view with black text containing the string "Hello From Fragment". The text view has a margin of 10dp and uses wrap_content for both width and height.

And here is our app running:

