



# HUST

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HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC  
BÁCH KHOA HÀ NỘI  
HANOI UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# LẬP TRÌNH ỨNG DỤNG DI ĐỘNG

## Mobile Application Programming

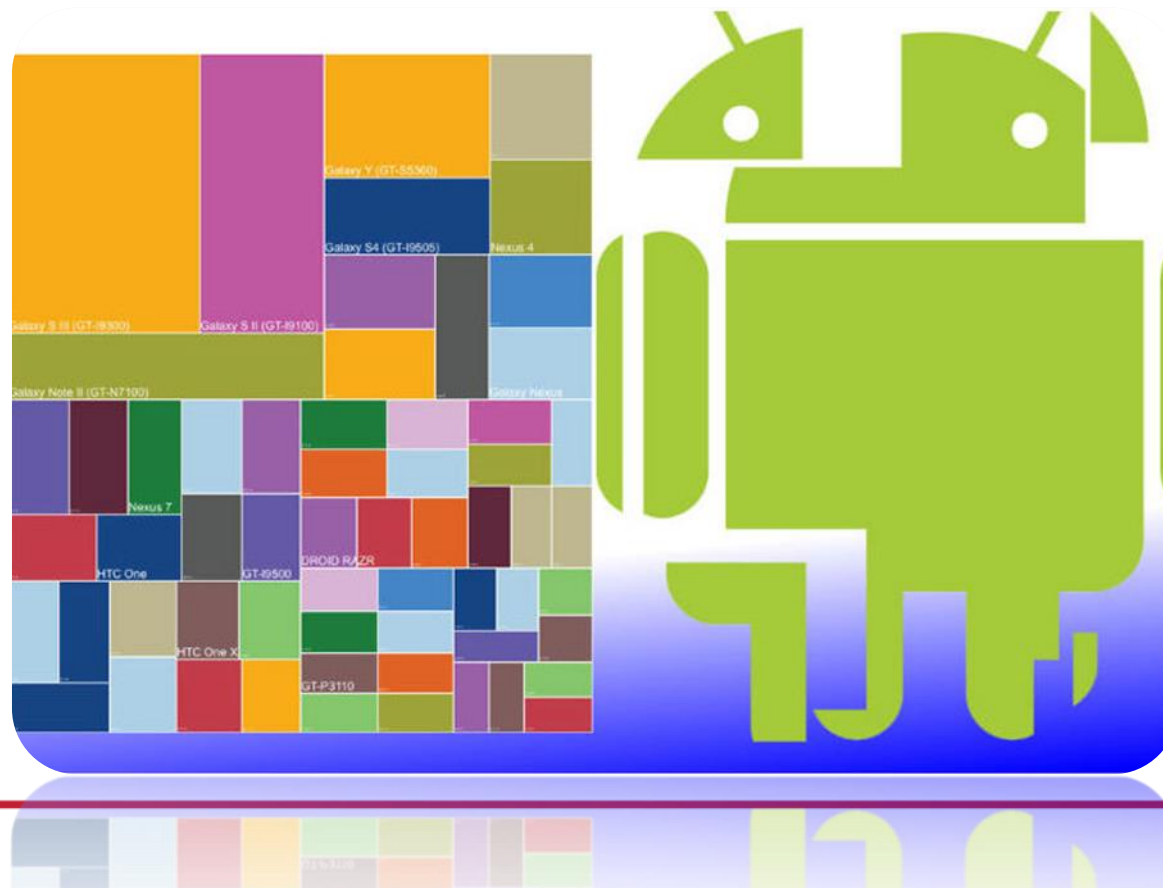
ET4710

PGS. TS. Đỗ Trọng Tuấn  
Viện Điện tử Viễn thông \* Đại học Bách Khoa Hà Nội

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## CHƯƠNG 3.

### Lập trình giao diện người dùng với UI Fragment (UI Fragment and Fragment Manager)



## Chương 3

### Lập trình giao diện người dùng với UI Fragment (UI Fragment and Fragment Manager)

3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (**Introduction to fragment**)

3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (**Creating UI Fragment**)

3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager  
(**Fragment management with FragmentManager**)

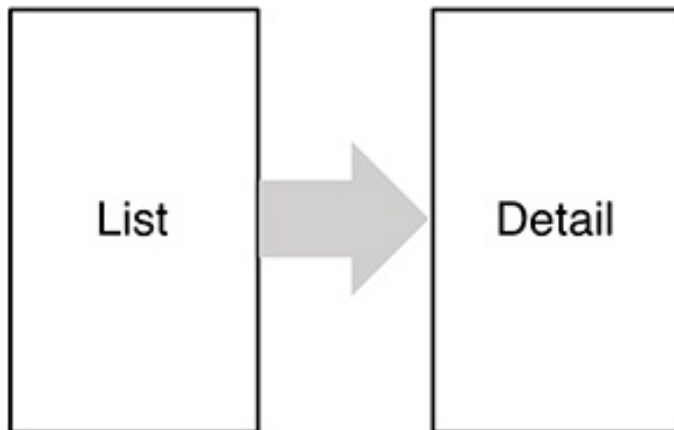
3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số (**Fragment with arguments**)

### 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

#### UI flexibility



Phone



Tablet



## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### UI flexibility

- The ability to compose and recompose an activity's view at runtime depending on what the user or the device requires.
- Activities were not built to provide this flexibility.
- An activity's views may change at runtime, but the code to control those views must live inside the activity.
- Activities are tightly coupled to the particular screen being used.

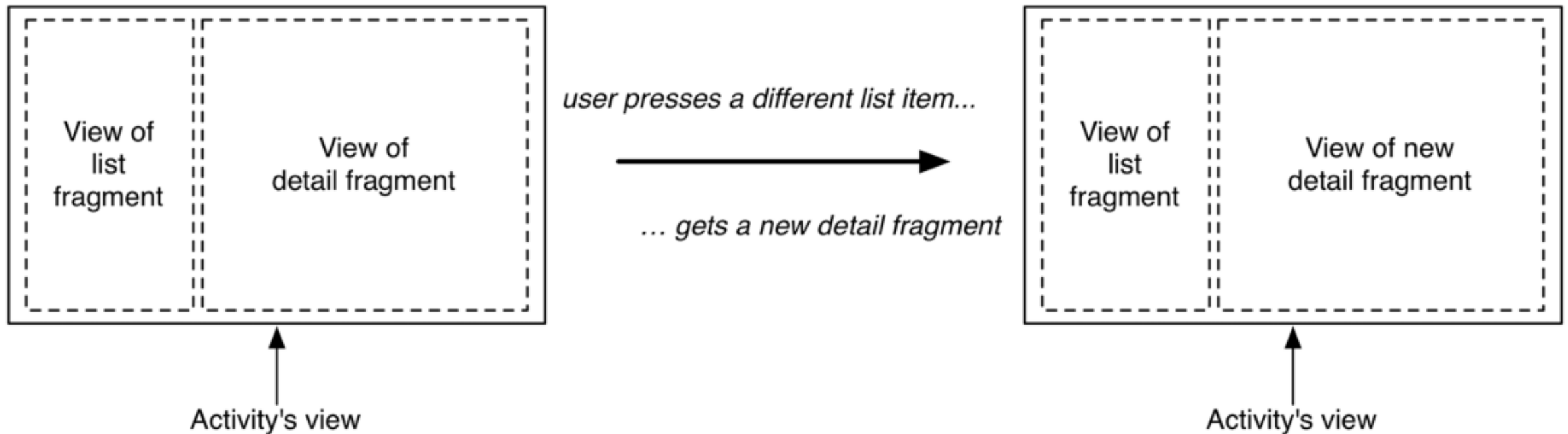
## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### What is Android Fragment?

- A fragment is a controller object that an activity can deputize to perform tasks. It is a Graphical User Interface component of Android.
- Resides within the Activities of an Android application.
- Represents a portion of UI (Sub-Activity) that the user sees on the screen.
- Android Fragments cannot exist outside an activity.
- Fragments improve the adaptability & user experience by making the UI flexible for all devices

## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### What is Android Fragment?

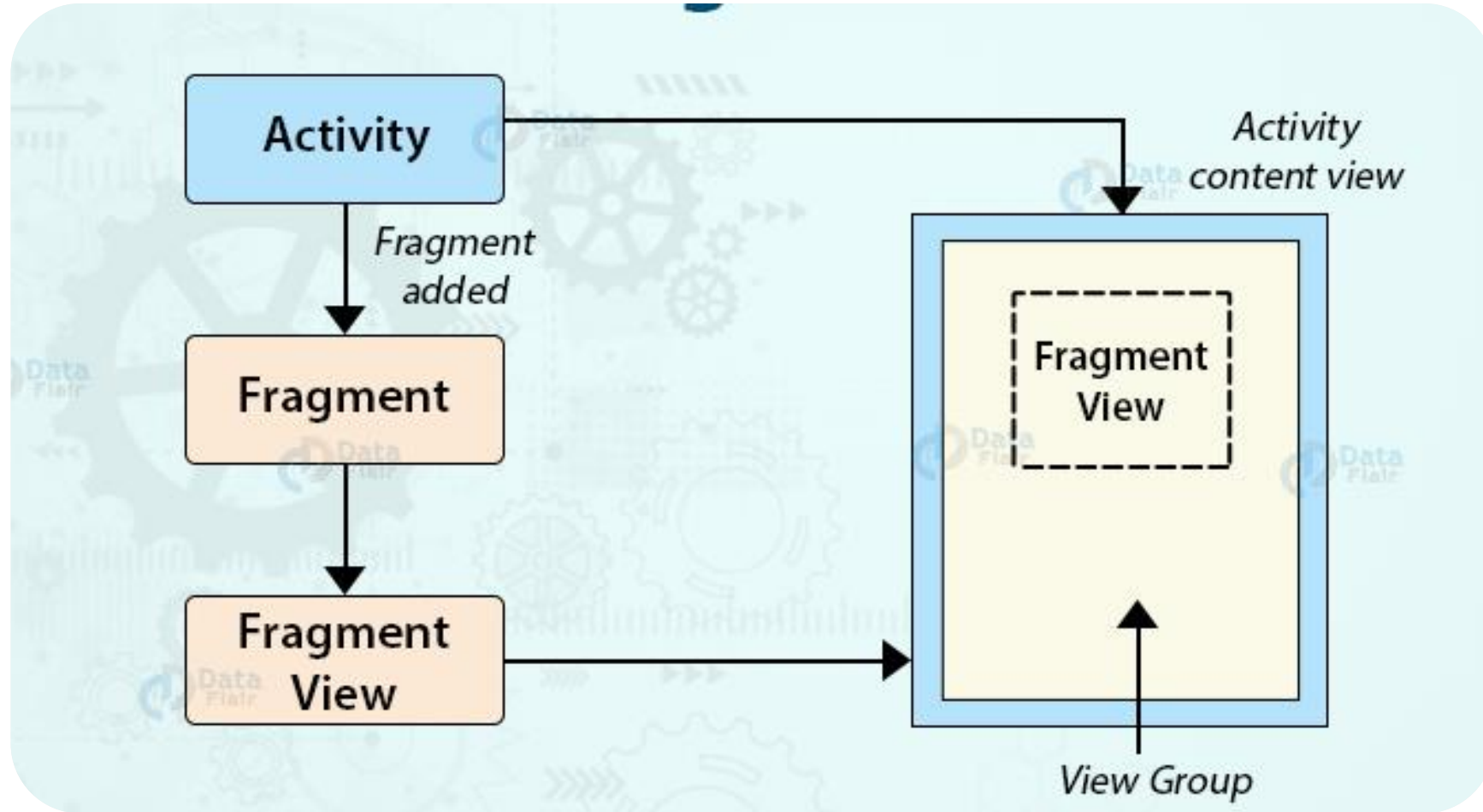


- Using UI fragments separates the UI of your app into building blocks, which is useful for more than just list-detail applications.
- Working with individual blocks, it is easy to build tab interfaces, tack on animated sidebars, and more.



## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### Android Fragment



## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### Types of fragments

- Native fragments and Support fragments
- The native implementation of fragments is built into the device that the user runs your app on.
- The support implementation of fragments is built into a library that you include in your application.
- With support fragments, each device you run your app on will depend on the same implementation of fragments no matter the Android version.

## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### Hosting a UI Fragment

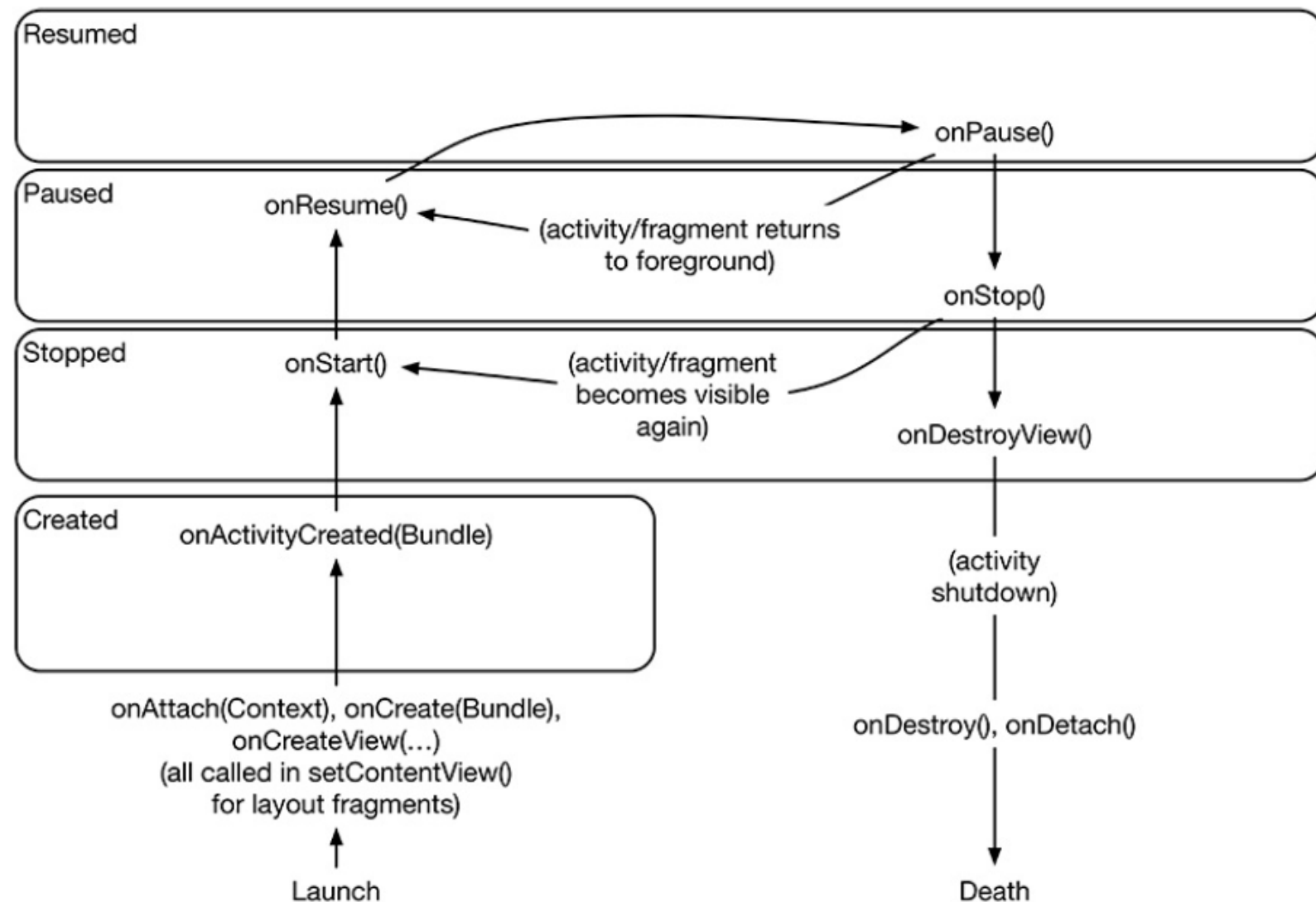
- To host a UI fragment, an activity must:
  - ✓ Define a spot in its layout for the fragment's view
  - ✓ Manage the lifecycle of the fragment instance
- Two options for hosting a UI fragment in an activity:
  - ✓ Add the fragment to the activity's layout
  - ✓ Add the fragment in the activity's code

*To achieve real UI flexibility, you must add your fragment in code which is more complex, but it is the only way to have control at runtime over your fragments.*

## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### Fragment lifecycle diagram

*Fragment lifecycle is similar to the activity lifecycle: It has stopped, paused, and resumed states,*



## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### Activity States

State	In memory?	Visible to user?	In foreground?
nonexistent	no	no	no
stopped	yes	no	no
paused	yes	yes/partially*	no
resumed	yes	yes	yes

## 3.1 Giới thiệu về fragment (Introduction to fragment)

### Defining a container view

- Make a spot for the fragment's view in the activity's view hierarchy.
- The spot would be the FrameLayout shown below

---

```
FrameLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
android:id="@+id/fragment_container"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
```

- This FrameLayout will be the container view for a Fragment.
- An activity's layout can be more complex and define multiple container views as well as widgets of its own.

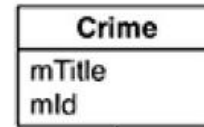
## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Creating a UI Fragment

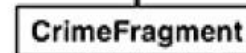
- The steps to create a UI fragment are the same as those you followed to create an activity:
  - ✓ Compose a UI by defining widgets in a layout file
  - ✓ Create the class and set its view to be the layout that you defined
  - ✓ Wire up the widgets inflated from the layout in code

## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

Model

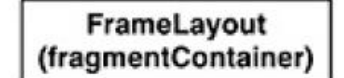
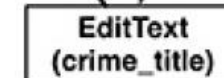
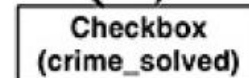
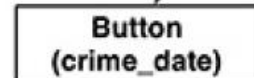


Controller



CrimeActivity

View (layout)





## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Creating a UI Fragment

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:layout_margin="16dp"
    android:orientation="vertical">

    <TextView
        style="?android:listSeparatorTextViewStyle"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="@string/crime_title_label"/>

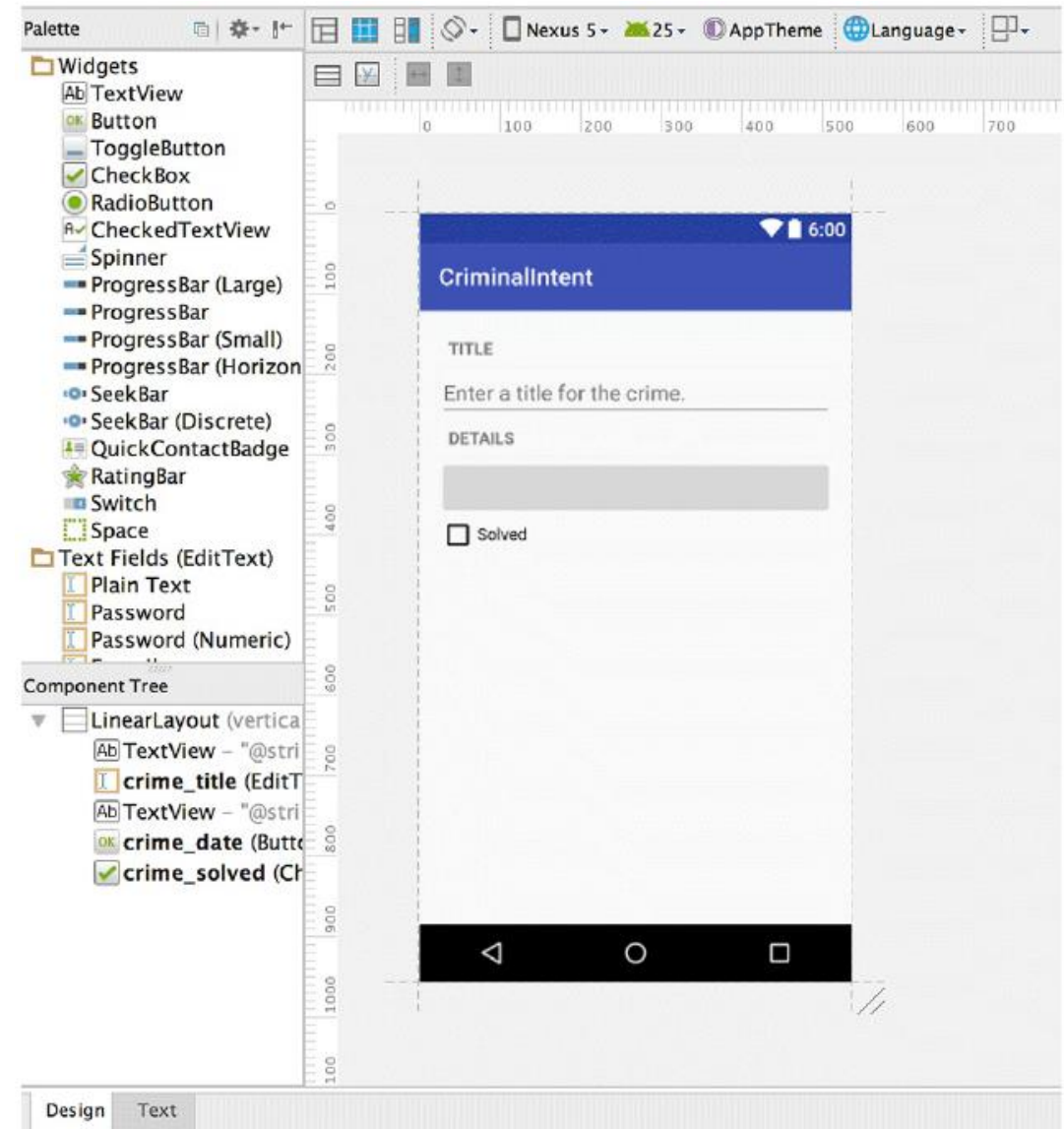
    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/crime_title"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:hint="@string/crime_title_hint"/>

    <TextView
        style="?android:listSeparatorTextViewStyle"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="@string/crime_details_label"/>

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/crime_date"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"/>

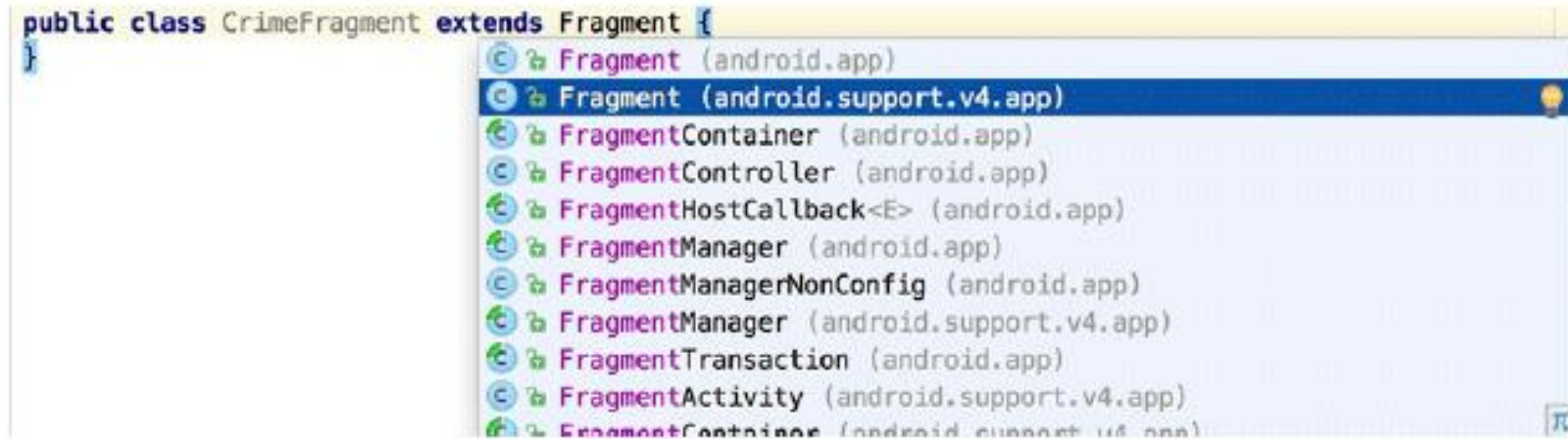
    <CheckBox
        android:id="@+id/crime_solved"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="@string/crime_solved_label"/>

</LinearLayout>
```



## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Creating the Fragment class



Listing 7.9 Supporting the **Fragment** import (CrimeFragment.java)

```
package com.bignerdranch.android.criminalintent;

import android.support.v4.app.Fragment;

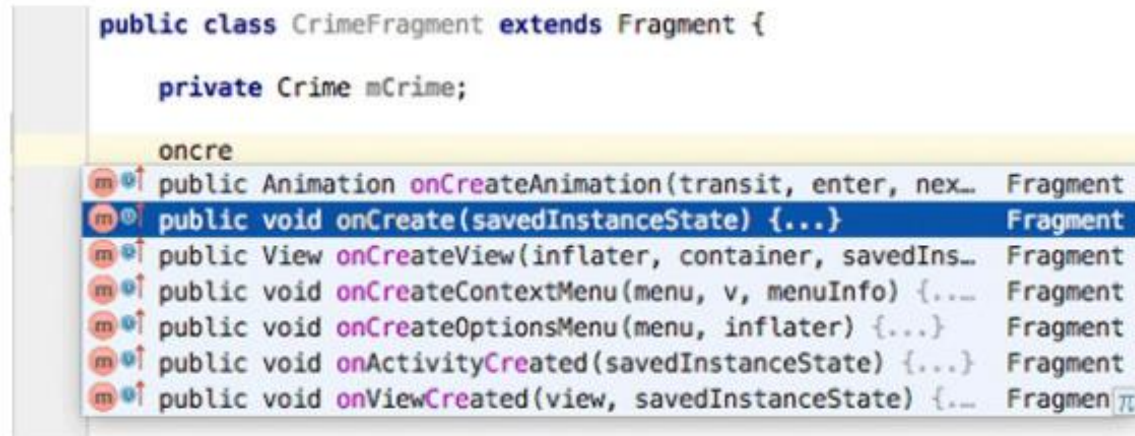
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {

}
```

## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Implementing fragment lifecycle methods

Figure 7.16 Overriding the **onCreate(Bundle)** method



```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {  
    private Crime mCrime;  
  
    @Override  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        mCrime = new Crime();  
    }  
}
```

## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Implementing fragment lifecycle methods

Listing 7.11 Overriding **onCreateView(...)** (CrimeFragment.java)

```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {
    private Crime mCrime;

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        mCrime = new Crime();
    }

    @Override
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
        Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        View v = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_crime, container, false);
        return v;
    }
}
```

## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Wiring widgets in a fragment

```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {
    private Crime mCrime;
    private EditText mTitleField;
    ...
    @Override
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
        Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        View v = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_crime, container, false);

        mTitleField = (EditText) v.findViewById(R.id.crime_title);
        mTitleField.addTextChangedListener(new TextWatcher() {
            @Override
            public void beforeTextChanged(
                CharSequence s, int start, int count, int after) {
                // This space intentionally left blank
            }

            @Override
            public void onTextChanged(
                CharSequence s, int start, int before, int count) {
                mCrime.setTitle(s.toString());
            }

            @Override
            public void afterTextChanged(Editable s) {
                // This one too
            }
        });

        return v;
    }
}
```

## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Wiring widgets in a fragment

Listing 7.13 Setting **Button** text (CrimeFragment.java)

```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {
    private Crime mCrime;
    private EditText mTitleField;
    private Button mDateButton;
    ...
    @Override
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
        Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        View v = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_crime, container, false);
        ...
        mDateButton = (Button) v.findViewById(R.id.crime_date);
        mDateButton.setText(mCrime.getDate().toString());
        mDateButton.setEnabled(false);

        return v;
    }
}
```



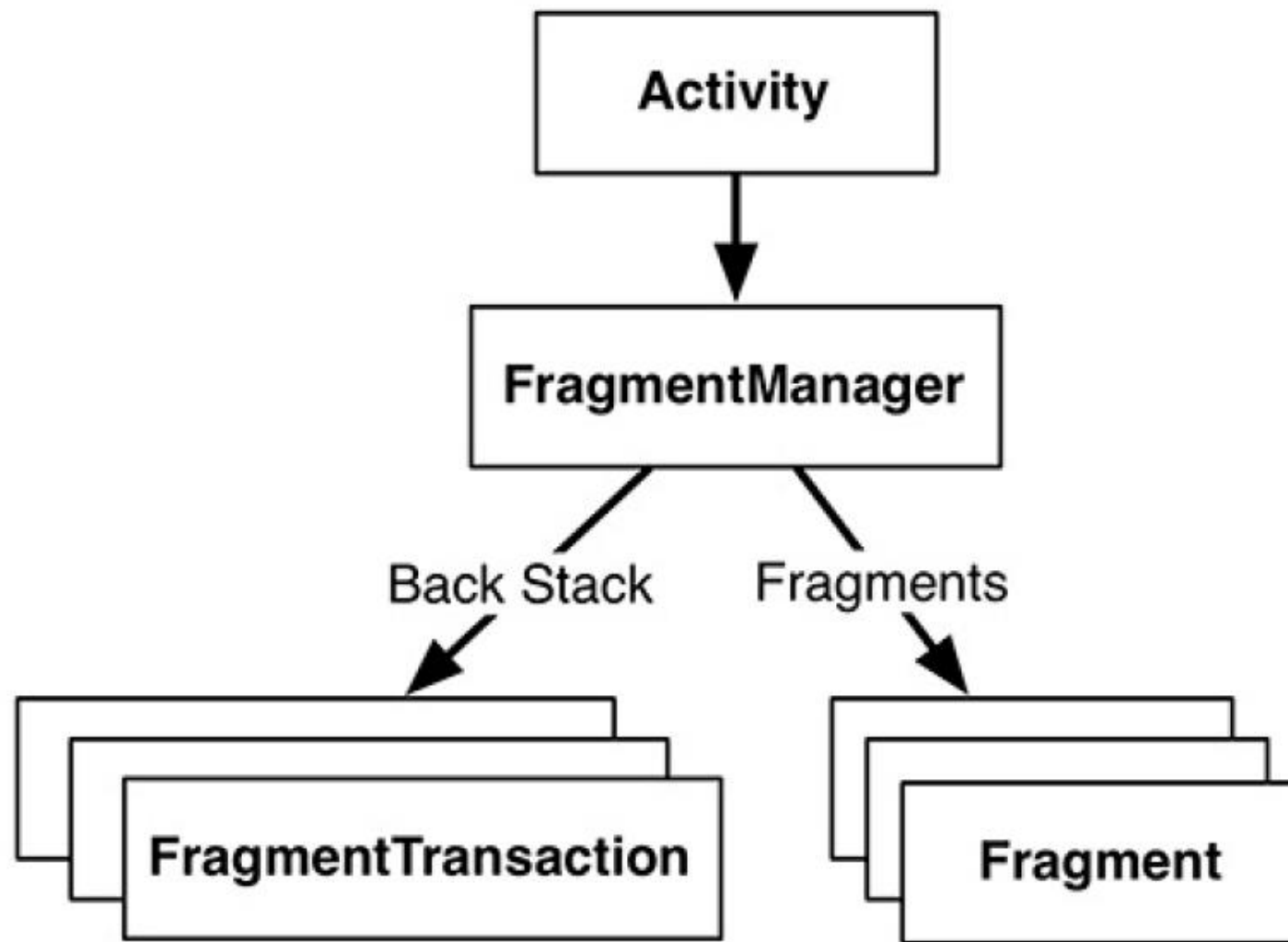
## 3.2 Tạo UI Fragment (Creating UI Fragment)

### Wiring widgets in a fragment

Listing 7.14 Listening for **CheckBox** changes (CrimeFragment.java)

```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {
    private Crime mCrime;
    private EditText mTitleField;
    private Button mDateButton;
    private CheckBox mSolvedCheckBox;
    ...
    @Override
    public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
        Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        View v = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_crime, container, false);
        ...
        mSolvedCheckBox = (CheckBox)v.findViewById(R.id.crime_solved);
        mSolvedCheckBox.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new OnCheckedChangeListener() {
            @Override
            public void onCheckedChanged(CompoundButton buttonView,
                boolean isChecked) {
                mCrime.setSolved(isChecked);
            }
        });
        return v;
    }
}
```

### 3.3. Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager





## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

### Adding a UI Fragment to the FragmentManager

Listing 7.15 Getting the **FragmentManager** (CrimeActivity.java)

```
public class CrimeActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_crime);  
  
        FragmentManager fm = getSupportFragmentManager();  
    }  
}
```

## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

### Fragment transactions

Listing 7.16 Adding a **CrimeFragment** (CrimeActivity.java)

```
public class CrimeActivity extends AppCompatActivity {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_crime);  
  
        FragmentManager fm = getSupportFragmentManager();  
        Fragment fragment = fm.findFragmentById(R.id.fragment_container);  
  
        if (fragment == null) {  
            fragment = new CrimeFragment();  
            fm.beginTransaction()  
                .add(R.id.fragment_container, fragment)  
                .commit();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

“Create a new fragment transaction, include one add operation in it, and then commit it.”

## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

### Fragment transactions

```
if (fragment == null) {  
    fragment = new CrimeFragment();  
    fm.beginTransaction()  
        .add(R.id.fragment_container, fragment)  
        .commit();  
}
```

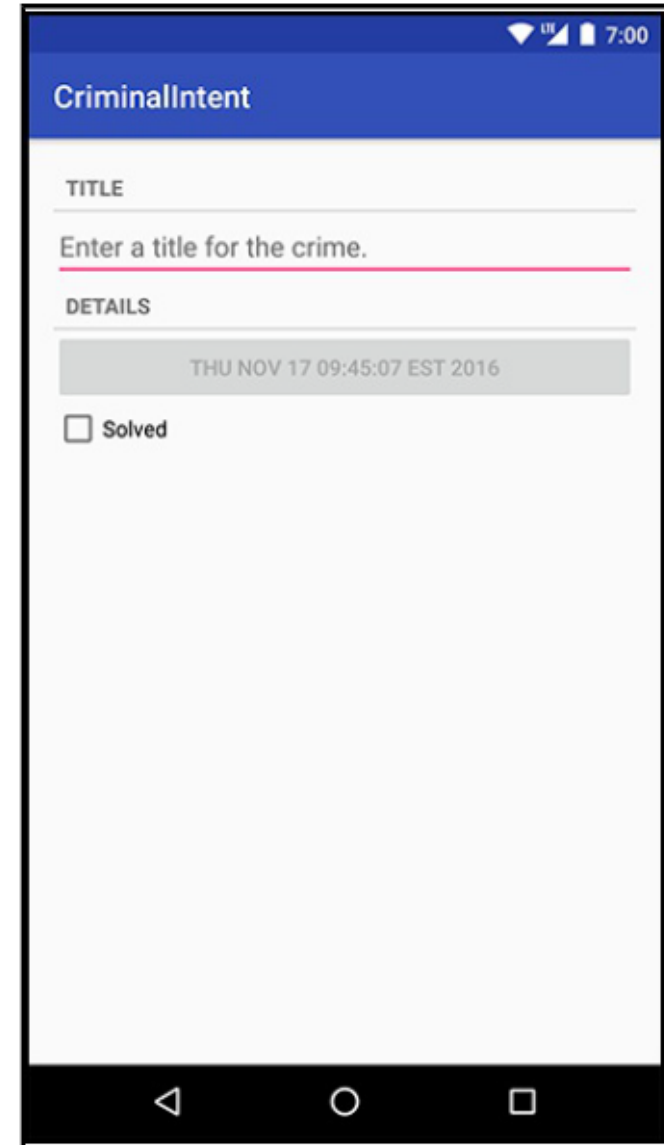
“Create a new fragment transaction, include one add operation in it, and then commit it.”

A container view ID serves two purposes:

- ✓ It tells the FragmentManager where in the activity's view the fragment's view should appear.
- ✓ It is used as a unique identifier for a fragment in the FragmentManager's list.

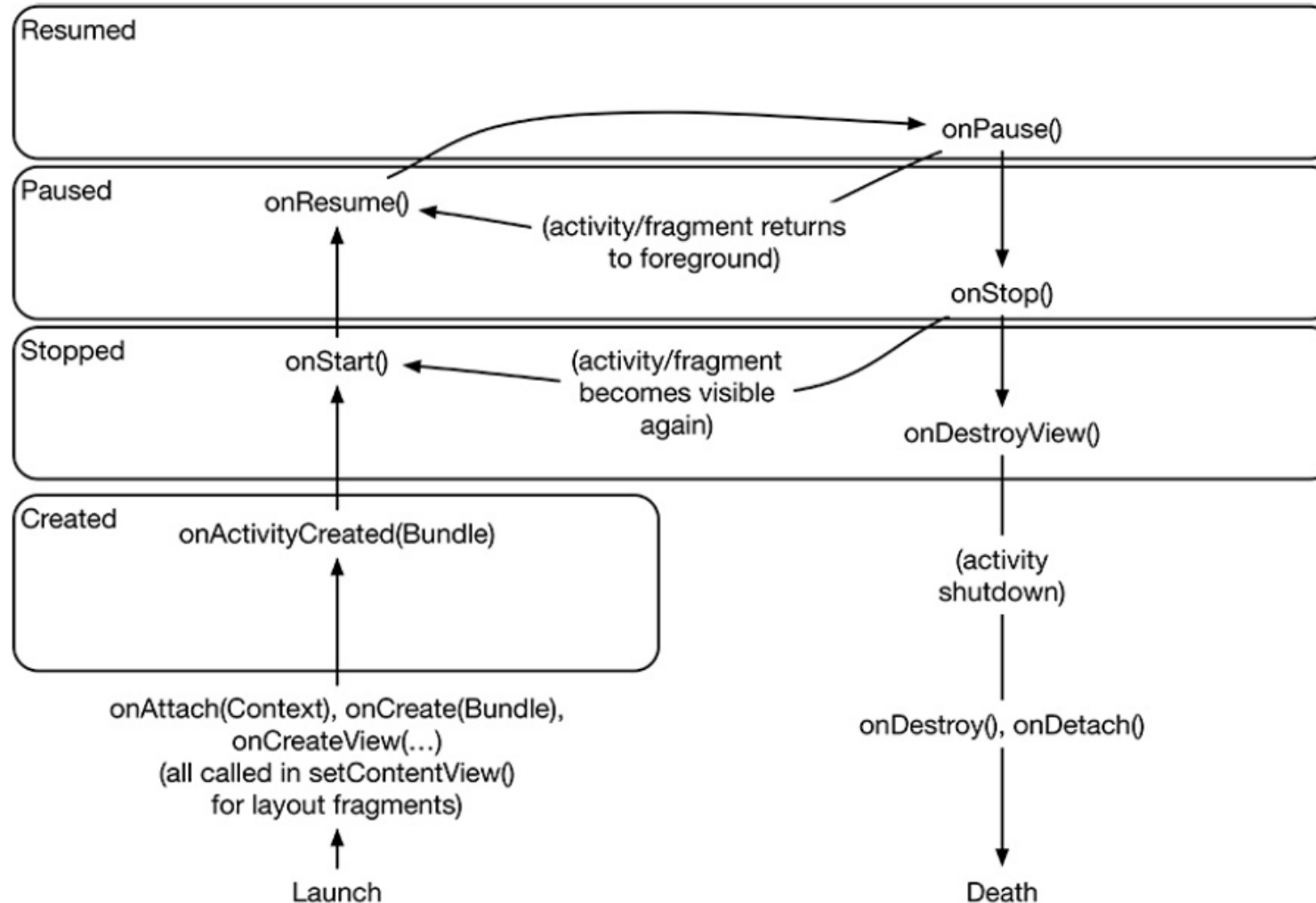
## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

### CrimeFragment's view hosted by CrimeActivity



## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

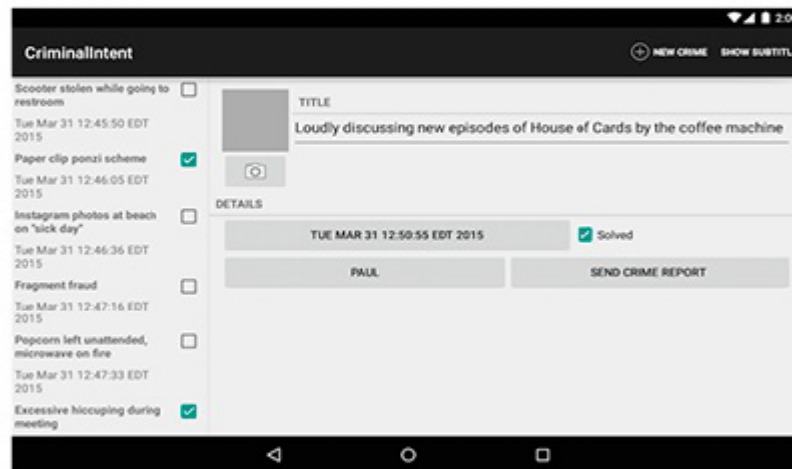
### The FragmentManager and the fragment lifecycle



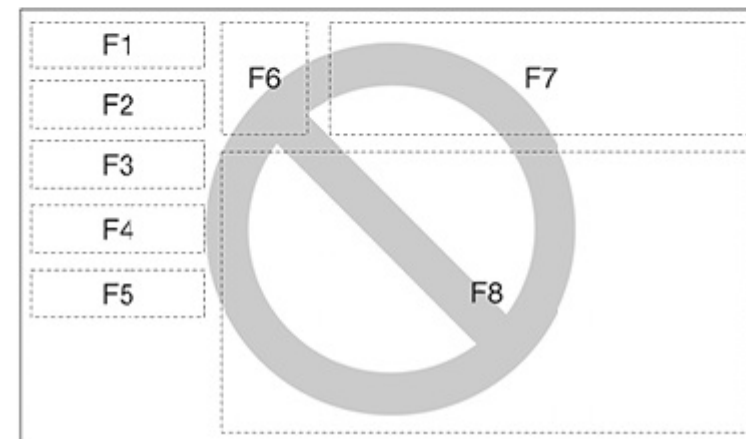
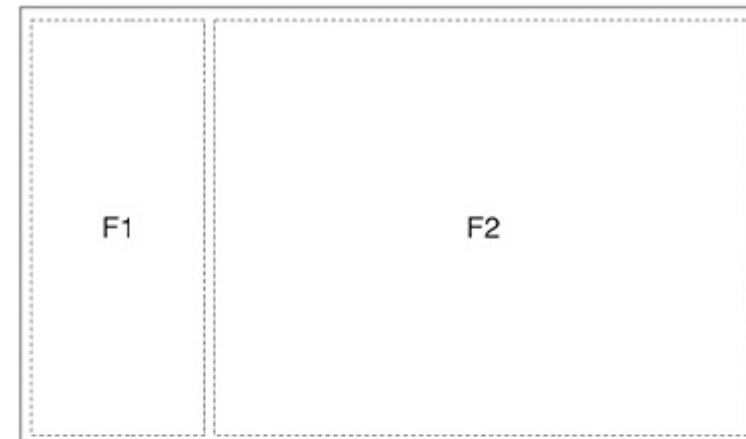
## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

### Application Architecture with Fragments

Figure 7.21 Less is more



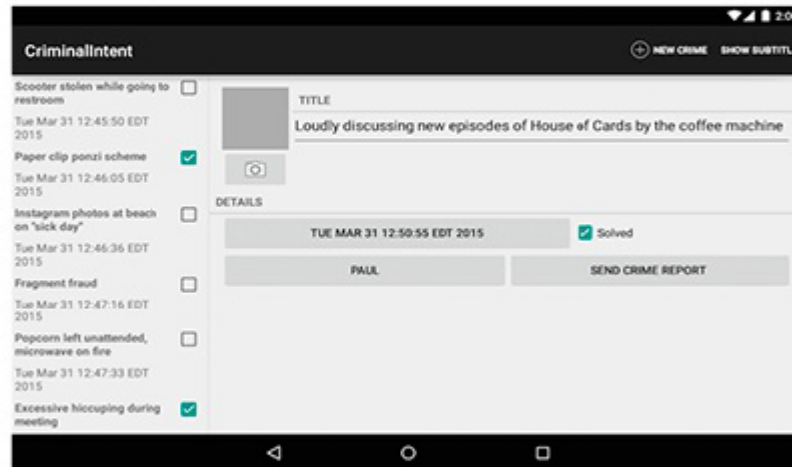
- Use fragments responsibly.
- A good rule of thumb is to have no more than two or three fragments on the screen at a time.



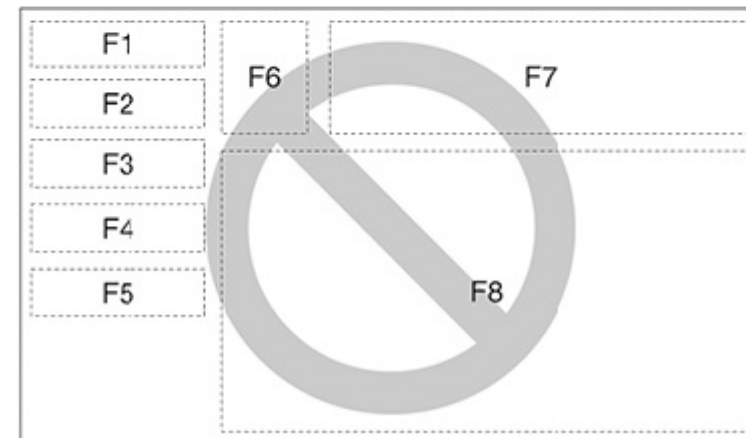
## 3.3 Quản lý fragment với Fragment Manager

### Application Architecture with Fragments

Figure 7.21 Less is more



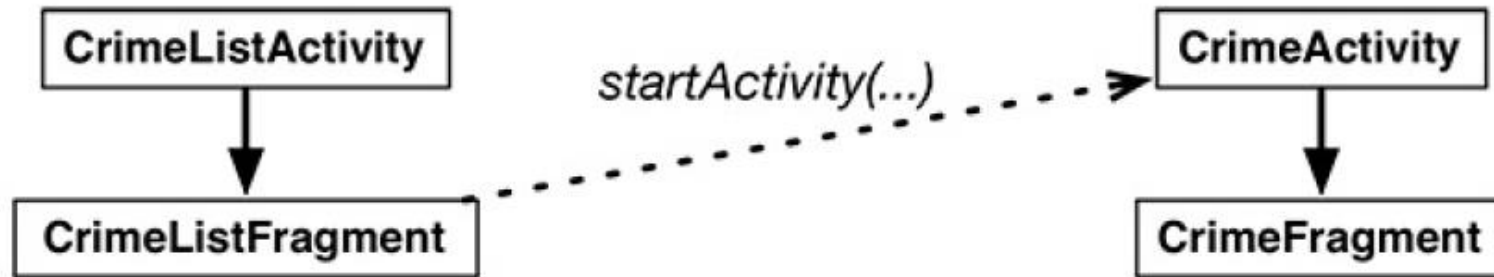
- Use fragments responsibly.
- A good rule of thumb is to have no more than two or three fragments on the screen at a time.



## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Using Fragment Arguments

Figure 10.1 Starting **CrimeActivity** from **CrimeListActivity**



```
Intent intent = new Intent(getActivity(), CrimeActivity.class);  
startActivity(intent);
```



## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Putting an extra

Listing 10.2 Creating a **newIntent** method (CrimeActivity.java)

```
public class CrimeActivity extends SingleFragmentActivity {  
  
    public static final String EXTRA_CRIME_ID =  
        "com.bignerdranch.android.criminalintent.crime_id";  
  
    public static Intent newIntent(Context packageContext, UUID crimeId) {  
        Intent intent = new Intent(packageContext, CrimeActivity.class);  
        intent.putExtra(EXTRA_CRIME_ID, crimeId);  
        return intent;  
    }  
    ...  
}  
  
Intent intent = CrimeActivity.newIntent(getActivity(), mCrime.getId());  
startActivity(intent);
```

## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Retrieving an extra

Listing 10.4 Retrieving the extra and fetching the **Crime** (CrimeFragment.java)

```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {  
    ...  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        mCrime = new Crime();  
        UUID crimeId = (UUID) getActivity().getIntent()  
            .getSerializableExtra(CrimeActivity.EXTRA_CRIME_ID);  
        mCrime = CrimeLab.get(getActivity()).getCrime(crimeId);  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Updating CrimeFragment's view with Crime data

Listing 10.5 Updating view objects (CrimeFragment.java)

```
@Override
public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
    Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    ...
    mTitleField = (EditText)v.findViewById(R.id.crime_title);
    mTitleField.setText(mCrime.getTitle());
    mTitleField.addTextChangedListener(new TextWatcher() {
        ...
    });
    ...
    mSolvedCheckBox = (CheckBox)v.findViewById(R.id.crime_solved);
    mSolvedCheckBox.setChecked(mCrime.isSolved());
    mSolvedCheckBox.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new OnCheckedChangeListener() {
        ...
    });
    ...
    return v;
}
```

## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Fragment Arguments

- To create fragment arguments, you first create a **Bundle** object
- Next, you use type-specific “put” methods of Bundle (similar to those of Intent) to add arguments to the bundle

```
Bundle args = new Bundle();  
args.putSerializable(ARG_MY_OBJECT, myObject);  
args.putInt(ARG_MY_INT, myInt);  
args.putCharSequence(ARG_MY_STRING, myString);
```

## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Attaching arguments to a fragment

Listing 10.6 Writing a **newInstance(UUID)** method (CrimeFragment.java)

```
public class CrimeFragment extends Fragment {  
  
    private static final String ARG_CRIME_ID = "crime_id";  
  
    private Crime mCrime;  
    private EditText mTitleField;  
    private Button mDateButton;  
    private CheckBox mSolvedCheckbox;  
  
    public static CrimeFragment newInstance(UUID crimeId) {  
        Bundle args = new Bundle();  
        args.putSerializable(ARG_CRIME_ID, crimeId);  
  
        CrimeFragment fragment = new CrimeFragment();  
        fragment.setArguments(args);  
        return fragment;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

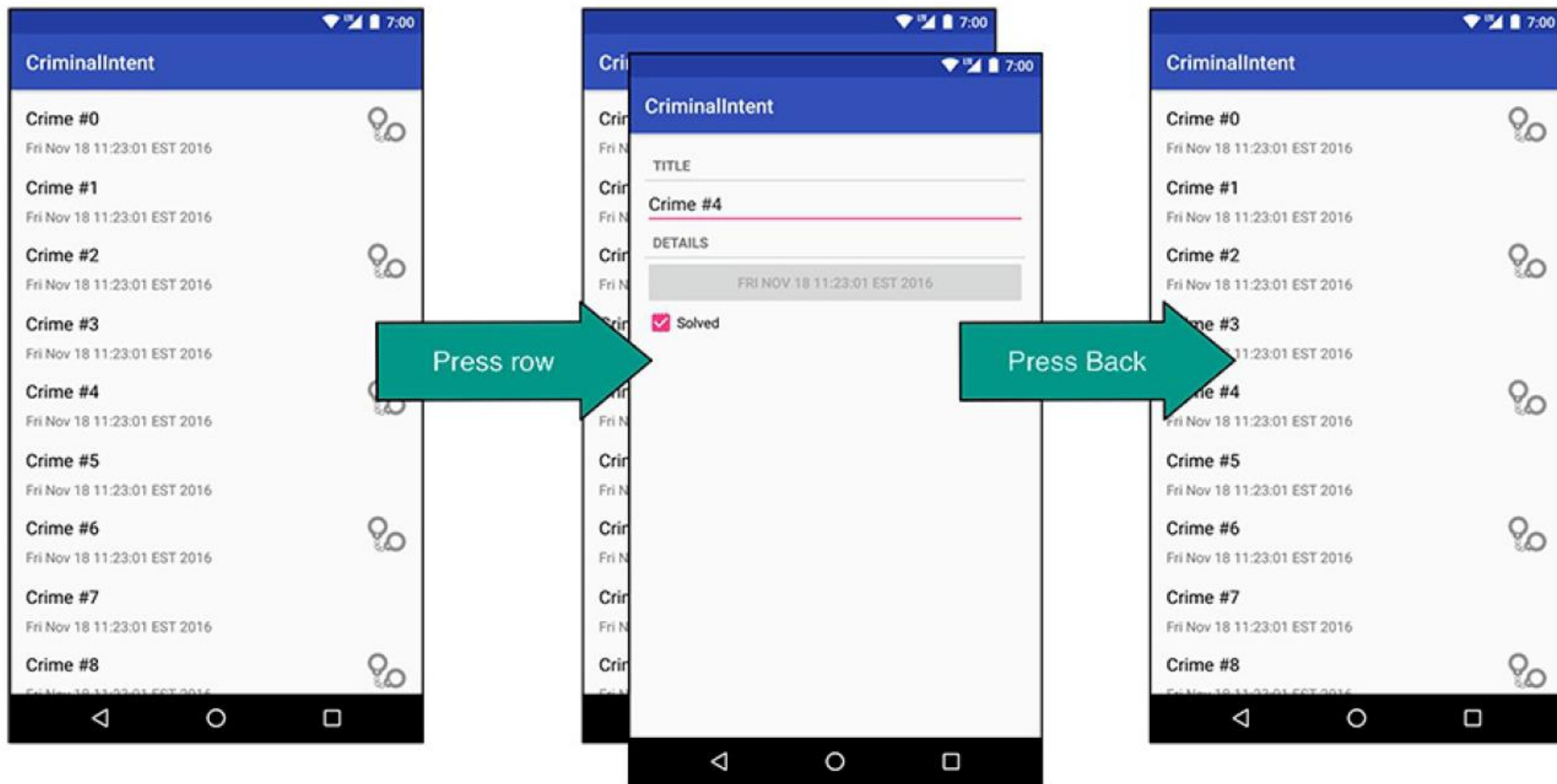
### Retrieving arguments

Listing 10.8 Getting crime ID from the arguments (CrimeFragment.java)

```
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
UUID crimeId = (UUID) getActivity().getIntent().
    .getSerializableExtra(CrimeActivity.EXTRA_CRIME_ID);
    UUID crimeId = (UUID) getArguments().getSerializable(ARG_CRIME_ID);
    mCrime = CrimeLab.get(getActivity()).getCrime(crimeId);
}
```

## 3.4 Thiết kế fragment có tham số

### Run CriminalIntent





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**THANK YOU !**



# Lập trình ứng dụng di động

# Mobile Application Programming

## ET4710

PGS. TS. Đỗ Trọng Tuấn  
*Viện Điện tử Viễn thông \* Đại học Bách Khoa Hà Nội*

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