

Sec9

III

→ Data storage

- android provides several operations for you to save persistent app. data.

- private to your app.
- Accessible to other apps.
- How much space your data requires.

وانا بتعال مع ال app لى واحد

→ Data storage types

1- Shared preferences :- store private primitive data in key-value pairs.
(ex. setting) ← خاصة بال app بس حتى ال user ما يقدرش يغير فيه.

2- Internal storage :- store private data on the device memory.
← تخزين ال memory الخاصة بال app وال user مش بيقرر يوصلها ولا يوصل حاجه فيها

3- External storage :- store public data on the shared external storage.
← زي الصور والافغانى والطلبات الى اقدر امسكها او ارسليها

4- SQLite DB :- store structured data in private db.
← بتتود المساحة على ال phone فبتستخدمها فى ال PC احسن من ال mobile

5- Network connection :- store data on the web with your own network server.

← ال data بتاعى كبرق فبتنقلها مع server فال user بيتقال من ال server

→ SQLite

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- Create independent, relational dbs for each app.
- Use db to store and manage complex, structured app. data.
- Queries in android are returned as Cursor objects

↓
pointer إلى مجموعة البيانات

to subset the underlying data.

- Cursors are a managed way of controlling your position in the result set of db query.
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Sec 10

→ Fragments

- It represents a behavior or a portion of user interface in an activity.
- It has its own life cycle, receives its own input events, and which you can add or remove while the activity is running.
- you can combine multiple fragments in single activity to build multi-pane UI and reuse a fragment in multiple activity.

→ Android introduced fragments in Android 3.0 → (API level 11)

Creation

① activity

① on Create()

③ on Attach Fragment()

هذا attach هو الى يستند عليه ولا كى

⑦ on start()

⑨ on Resume()

② fragment

② On Attach() بيتا لان ال fragment هو
فعليا الى يستخدمه ال activity الى يستند عليها

④ On create()

- بيني ال object خاص بال fragment

⑤ on create view()

- بيتا انه بيني ال object الخاص بال fragment UI

⑥ on Activity created()

- لما يستدعيها بيتا انه بعد ال complete ال object
الخاص بال activity

⑧ on start()

⑩ on Resume()

② Destruction activity.

activity.

②

② on pause()

④ on save instance state()

⑥ on stop()

back stack مختلف

ال fragment ليها
activity

⑩ on Destroy()

→ Fragment types

- static.

بيظهر آدول ما ال activity بتظهر

- add <fragment> to the xml layout.

- Dynamic.

بضيف في ال runtime

- add fragment in java.

→ Adding Fragment to xml (Static)

1- Create separate layout file that contain the appearance.

2- Create class that extends fragment

3- Use the onCreateView() method to link its appearance.

4- Attach the fragment inside the activity through xml using <fragment>

آدول 3 نقط مشتركة بين ال static وال dynamic

Fragment. ①

① on pause()

- بعد release لل resources ال ال fragment به
كره ال resources ال ال activity عشان
أحفظ ال data.

③ on save instance state()

- عشان لما ارجع تاني ارجع لنفس ال الحالة ال ال
كنت واقف عندها.

⑤ on stop()

- خلاصت وخرجت من ال تطبيق

⑦ on Destroy view()

عابرا خرج خالص واول Destroy لل fragment

⑧ on Destroy()

⑨ on Detache()