JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY

School of Engineering

ANDROID FRAGMENTS

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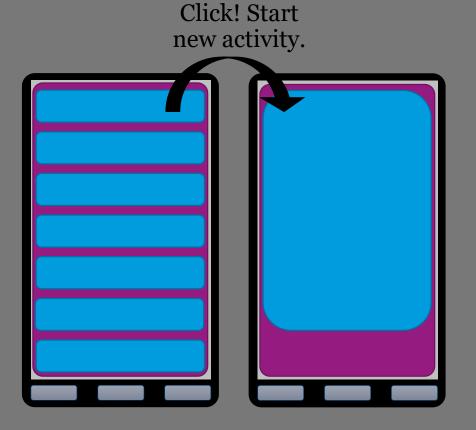
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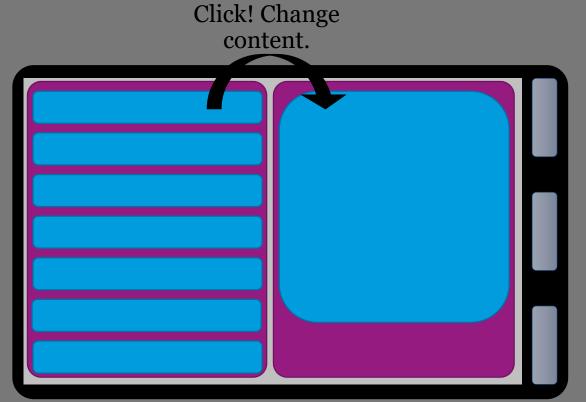
Spring 2020



WHY WERE FRAGMENTS ADDED?

To re-use parts of the GUI.

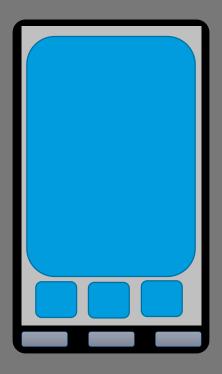






WHY WERE FRAGMENTS ADDED?

To encapsulate a part of the GUI.



CREATING A FRAGMENT

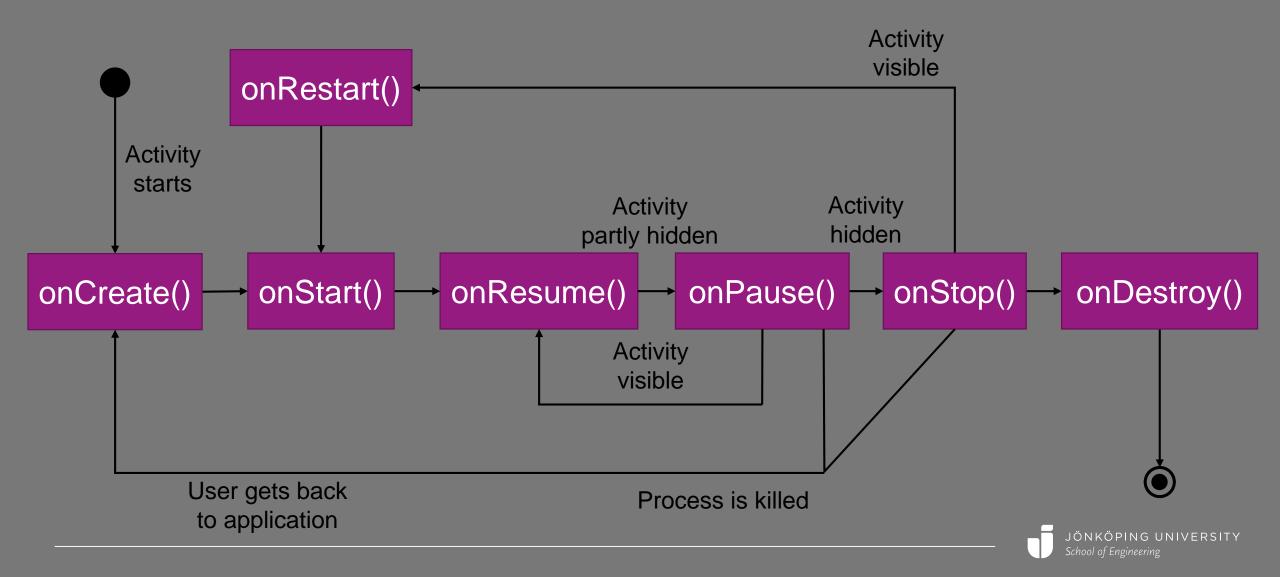
INSERTING STATIC FRAGMENTS

```
<fragment
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
android:name="your.package.YourFragmentClass" />
```

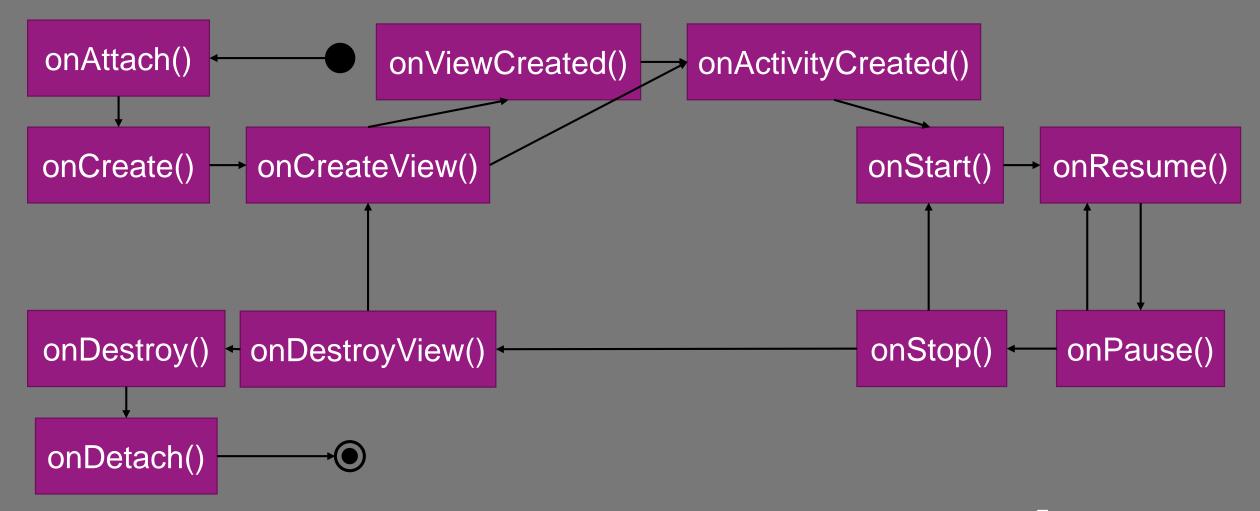
Can easily insert the fragment in different layouts/activities ©



AN ACTIVITY'S LIFE CYCLE



A FRAGMENT'S LIFECYCLE





INSERTING DYNAMIC FRAGMENT

```
FragmentManager fm = anActivity.getFragmentManager();
FragmentTransaction ft = fm.beginTransaction();
ft.add(R.id.containerViewId, theFragment, "theTag");
ft.commit();
Fragment the Fragment = fm.findFragmentByTag("theTag");
ft.remove(theFragment);
ft.replace(R.id.containerViewId, theNewFragment);
ft.addToBackStack("theName");
```

CONSTRUCTORS IN FRAGMENTS

```
public class MyFragment extends Fragment{
  public String name;
  public MyFragment(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
```

```
MyFragment fragment = new MyFragment("Alan Turing");
```

Runtime configuration change?

- Android will re-create the fragment as needed.
- The default constructor will be used.



USE ARGUMENTS INSTEAD

When creating the fragment:

```
Bundle args = new Bundle();
args.putString("name", "Alan Turing")
MyFragment fragment = new MyFragment();
fragment.setArguments(args);
```

Inside the fragment:

```
String name = getArguments().getString("name");
```



FRAGMENT CREATION PATTERN

```
public class MyFragment extends Fragment{
  public static MyFragment newInstance(String name) {
    Bundle args = new Bundle();
    args.putString("name", name)
    MyFragment fragment = new MyFragment();
    fragment.setArguments(args);
    return fragment;
```

MyFragment fragment = MyFragment.newInstance("Alan Turing");



FRAGMENT CREATION PATTERN

```
public class MyFragment extends Fragment{
  private static final String NAME = "name";
  public static MyFragment newInstance(String name) {
    Bundle args = new Bundle();
    args.putString(NAME, name)
    MyFragment fragment = new MyFragment();
    fragment.setArguments(args);
    return fragment;
```

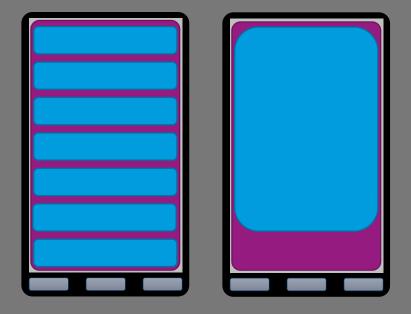
MyFragment fragment = MyFragment.newInstance("Alan Turing");

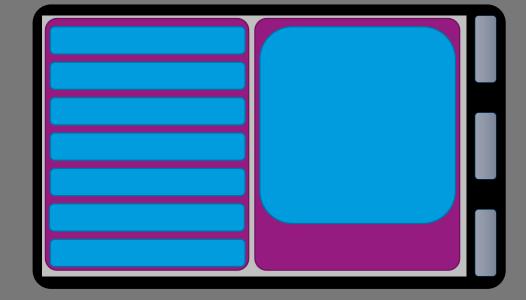


FRAGMENT COMMUNICATION

Let the fragment notify the activity when something happens in the fragment.

• E.g. click on button in fragment → Call method in activity.





FRAGMENT COMMUNICATION

```
public class MyFragment extends Fragment{
  // Listen for click on a button in the fragment.
 public void onButtonClick(View view) {
    // Call a method on the activity.
    ((Interface) getActivity()).theButtonWasClicked();
 public interface Interface{
   void theButtonWasCliked();
```

```
public class MyActivity extends Activity implements MyFragment.Interface{
   public void theButtonWasClicked() { /* Handle it! */ }
}
```

SURVIVING CONFIG. CHANGES

Fragments can survive configuration changes.

- Called model fragments.
- Does usually not contain any GUI, just data.

```
public class MyModelFragment extends Fragment{
   public int counter = 0;
   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState){
      super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
      setRetainInstance(true);
   }
}
```

SURVIVING CONFIG. CHANGES

```
public class MyActivity extends Activity{
  private MyModelFragment myModelFragment;
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    FragmentManager fm = getSupportFragmentManager();
    myModelFragment = fm.findFragmentByTag("myModelFragment");
    if (myModelFragment == null) {
      myModelFragment = new MyModelFragment();
      FragmentTransaction ft = fm.beginTransaction();
      ft.add(myModelFragment, "myModelFragment");
      ft.commit();
```