Android Fragments Lifecycle and Specialization

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Outline

Fragment lifecycle
Types of Fragments
ListFragment
ListFragment customization
WebViewFragment
DialogFragment
The Dialog within the DialogFragment
Using DialogFragments as standard Fragments

Fragment & Activity setup/display lifecycle

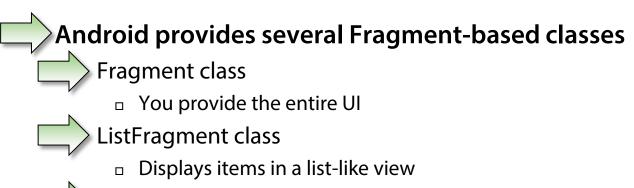
- Activity lifecycle setup/display callbacks common to Fragment
 - onCreate, onStart, onResume
 - Each Activity callback called before Fragment callback of the same name
- Fragment-specific setup/display callbacks
 - onAttach
 - Receives a reference to the Activity which contains the Fragment
 - onCreateView
 - Fragment should create its contents
 - Must return a reference to a View
 - onActivityCreated
 - Signals that the Activity which contains the Fragment has completed creation
- Activity callbacks for Fragment setup
 - on Attach Fragment
 - Called each time a Fragment is attached to the Activity

Sequence reveats kor each kraament Setup/display lifecycle sequence **Activity** <u>Fragment</u> onCreate onAttach 3 onAttachFragment onCreate onCreateVi ew onActi vi tyCreated onStart 8 onStart onResume onResume

Fragment and Activity teardown lifecycle

- Activity lifecycle hide/teardown callbacks common to Fragment
 - onPause, onStop, onDestroy
 - Each Activity callback called after Fragment callback of the same name
- Fragment-specific teardown callbacks
 - onDestroyView
 - The View returned by onCreateView is no longer attached to the Fragment
 - onDetach
 - The Fragment is no longer attached to the View

Types of Fragments



- > WebViewFragment
 - Displays a browser-like view
- DialogFragment class
 - Displays a dialog window over the containing Activity

ListFragment



Displays a user-selectable list



Automatically displays data contained in a ListAdapter

- Use SimpleAdapter for arrays and similar
- Use SimpleCursorAdapter for cursor-based data



Specifying the data source

- Handle onActivityCreated
- Call setListAdapter



If using default layout, no need to override onCreateView

ListFragment provides a default view

```
public void onActivityCreated(Bundle savedState) {
   super.onActivityCreated(savedState);

ArrayAdapter<String> dataAdapter =
   new ArrayAdapter<String>( ... );

setListAdapter(dataAdapter);
}
```

Introduction to Android Development

Android Programming with Intents

Android Async Programming and Services

Whats new in Android 4.0

whats new in Android 4.0

ListFragment row layout



Specifying the layout of the list rows



Define row layout using a layout resource

- Android provides several predefined row layout resources
- See list at http://developer.android.com/reference/android/R.layout.html



Associate the layout resource with the list adaptor

- SimpleAdaptor & SimpleCursorAdaptor constructors that accept resource id
- Adaptor handles the details of applying the layout

```
String[] data = {"Apples", "Oranges", "Pears"};
```

Customizing ListFragment appearance



- Define fragment layout using a layout resource
 - Include a ListView with an id of android:list
 - Optionally include a TextView with an id of android:empty
 - TextView is displayed if list is empty



WebViewFragment

Provides a Fragment wrapper over a WebView



Allows one to embed web-content within a Fragment

Has little functionality of its own

- Use getWebView method to access the contained WebView
- Populate in onActivityCreated

```
public class MyWebFragment extends WebViewFragment {
 final String _html
     "<html><bo v>"
      "<h2>This is a Title</h2>" +
      "<strong Hello</strong> <em>World</em>" +
      "</body></h ml>";
 public void onAct vityCreated(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
  super.onActivity reated(savedInstanceState);
```

DialogFragment

DialogFragment makes dialog handling similar to other Fragments

- Can specify the layout using a layout resource
 - Override onCreateView as when directly inheriting from Fragment
- Use show method to display as a Dialog
 - Will manage FragmentTransaction internally if passed FragmentManager
 - Can be mixed as part of an application-managed FragmentTransaction
 - Must be last call in transaction because internally calls commit

```
<LinearLayout ... android:orientation="vertical" >
    <TextView ... android:layout weight="1"
        android:text="Do you really want to?" />
    <LinearLayout ... android:orientation="horizontal"</pre>
        android:layout weight="3">
             <Button ... android:id="@+id/btnYes"</pre>
                                                         Dialog Title
                 android:layout weight="1"
                 android:text="Yes" />
                                                       Do you really want to?
             <Button ... android:id="@+id/btnNo"</pre>
                                                              Yes
                                                                                No
                 android:layout weight="1"
                 android:text="No" />
    </LinearLayout>
</LinearLayout>
```

DialogFragment appearance





Must be set within onCreate callback

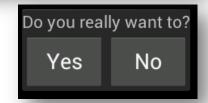
Use setStyle to specify styles & themes

- Styles are incremental
- Themes come from standard theme resources

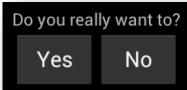


android.R.style.Theme_Holo

android.R.style.Theme_Holo_Light_Dialog



STYLE_NORMAL	Dialog contains a title area and a default frame
STYLE_NO_TITLE	Dialog contains no title area; has default frame
STYLE_NO_FRAME	No title or frame; onCreateView is responsible to create entire dialog layout
STVLE NO INDIT	Same as STVLE NO FRAME but Dialog



There's a Dialog within



Framework automatically creates a Dialog object



Accessible with the getDialog method

Dialog created prior to onCreateView callback



Most Dialog class behaviors available

- Use Dialog setTitle method to set title text
- Use setCancelableOnTouchOutside(false) to assure all input goes to the Dialog

```
public View onCreateView(LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container, Bundle state) {
    View theView = inflater.inflate();

    Dialog theDialog = getDialog();
    if (theDialog != null) {
        theDialog.setTitle("Dialog Title");
        theDialog.setCanceledOnTouchOutside(false);
    }
    return theView;
}
```

Wrapping Dialogs in a DialogFragment

Existing Dialog classes can be wrapped in DialogFragment

- Override on Create Dialog callback
 - Return a reference to the Dialog class to wrap
 - Called after onCreate and before onCreateView

Most common use is to leverage the built-in AlertDialog class

```
public MyDialogFragment extends DialogFragment {
 public void onCreate( . . . ) { . . . }
 public Dialog onCreateDialog(Bundle state) {
    AlertDialog.Build wilder = new AlertDialog.Builder(getActivity);
    // set builder options
    Dialog theDialog = builder.create();
    theDialog.setCanceledOnTouchOutside(false);
    return theDialog;
  public View onCreateView( . . . ) { . . . }
```

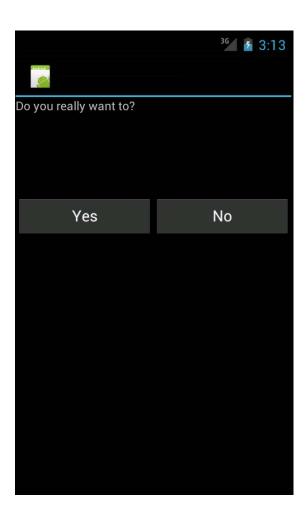
When is a DialogFragment not a Dialog

DialogFragments can be used as a regular Fragment

Does not have to be used as a Dialog Can use all standard Fragment behaviors Caveats

- Must use an onCreateView-based layout
- onCreateDialog is not called
- getDialog returns null





Summary



Fragment & Activity lifecycle events are closely intertwined

ListFragments simplify displaying lists of data

Can optionally customize the layout by handling onCreateView



WebViewFragment allows web-based content within a Fragment

DialogFragment provides a dialog behavior as a Fragment

Allows more consistent programming model



DialogFragment automatically creates a Dialog around the Fragment

- Accessible with getDialog
- Can create own Dialog by handling onCreateDialog



DialogFragments can be used as a standard Fragments

- Use FragmentTransaction add/replace rather than DialogFragment show
- onCreateDialog call back not called and getDialog returns null